ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1894-95.

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FROM

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. E. QUERIPEL,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL, CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
SIMLA.

Dated Simla, the 4th September 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the official year 1894-95.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. E. QUERIPEL,

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel,
Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

C. Press, Simla.—No. 17 I. G. C. V. D.—11-9-95.—300.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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A.—MILITARY SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

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I.—HORSE BREEDING.

Stallions Number of—

As will be seen by Table I (page iii), the number of stallions present at the commencement of the year was 362. Sixty-one were added to the Register and 51 were struck off, leaving a balance of 372 on 31st March 1895. Of this number, 102 were in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 180 in the Punjab including the Derajat, 57 in Baluchistan, 6 in Central India, and 2 in Rajputana, making a total of 327. For the supply of these Provinces the sanctioned strength is 309; if from the number actually on the strength the number of horses either bought or imported and which are not available for work during the year is subtracted, it will be seen that only 271 were available. There were 45 on the Bombay Register.

Received during the year.

2. Three Australians and 12 Arabs were purchased in India by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, and 41 horses were received by importation.

Casualties.

3. Of the 51 horses shewn as removed from the Registers, 15 died, one less than last year. As will be seen by reference to Table II (page iv), by far the greatest number of deaths resulted from abdominal disease. Twenty three horses and ponies were destroyed against 15 last year, this can be accounted for by the great number of stallions that were beyond the age at which stallions should be employed, as will be seen by Table II, eleven stallions were destroyed for this reason.

Sales

4. Nine horses and four ponies, exactly the same numbers as last year, were sold, *vide* Table III (page vi). Of the horses sold, one was purchased, with the sanction of the Government of India, by the Kapurthala State for breeding purposes.

Number of stallions present.

5. The totals compared with last year stood as follows on 31st March 1895:—

372 horses against 362 last year, and 22 ponies against 28 present during 1893-94.

English stallions.

6. During the year under review, 44 horses were imported from England. This number included 5 Half-breds, 14 Thorough breds, and 25 Hackneys. Of this number, one Thoroughbred and one Hackney died at sea, and one Thoroughbred had to be destroyed at Bombay, owing to his having sustained a severe fracture of the pastern. The number therefore shown in Table I, as having been received by importation, stands at 41.

7. Speaking generally, the horses received from England have given satisfaction and are likely to prove useful sires. Naturally it is to be expected that a certain number of horses do not come up to the high standard which one is inclined to fix for horses that are employed as stallions; this applies more to the Thoroughbreds than to any other class; some are slightly deficient in bone, but this is the fault of the class generally, and General Sir J. Watson is to be congratulated on having been able to purchase such horses as "Millom," "Peregrine Falcon," "Inoculation," and "Wicklow Spar," amongst the Thoroughbreds; "Holme Cadet," "Generalissimo," "Black Diamond," and others, amongst the Hackneys; whilst amongst the Half-breds, I would specially mention "Fakeaway" and "Real Glue."

The Department has been most unfortunate this year in the losses sustained amongst the imported horses and especially so amongst the Thoroughbreds. The following horses of this class either died or were destroyed:—

"*Lairg*" died shortly after his arrival at the Depôt, from Pneumonia.

"*Manna*" fractured his pastern on landing at Bombay and had to be destroyed.

"*Macgregor*" died on the voyage out, whilst "Bury King Cole," a Hackney, also died on board the same ship. These two last named casualties were reported to have been due to bad weather and also to the stalls being close to the bows of the ship, so that the horses were constantly washed by seas coming over.

Thoroughbred Australians.

8. During the year under review, every endeavour has been made to secure Thoroughbred Australian sires, and the Department was fortunate enough to obtain that grand horse "Moorhouse." Such a horse possessing, as he did, quality and substance with good legs and feet, promised to stamp the stock got by him in this country, but unfortunately he was of a very impetuous temperament, and when serving a mare, he reared over and fractured his skull. I regret his loss more than that of any horse in the Department.

In addition to the horse above mentioned and the other Thoroughbred Australians bought for the Ulwar state, the Department secured "Exbank," a good, compact, little horse, and a Half-bred—"Young Mohana;" this latter is equal in merits to the majority of the Half-breds imported from England.

9. Feeling that the general consensus of opinion was in favor of increasing the number of Thoroughbreds in districts where the strain of Norfolk Trotter or Hackney blood has prevailed for a long time, and knowing the difficulties experienced by General Sir J. Watson in obtaining Thoroughbreds of a suitable stamp in England, Mr. Madden, who is well acquainted with the Australian Market, was consulted and was asked whether Thoroughbreds likely to prove good sires, could be obtained in Australia. His reply was to the effect that a limited number could be obtained. With the sanction of the Government of India, he has been requested to purchase 6, which it is hoped will be imported during the ensuing cold weather. It has been stipulated that the horses are to be of undeniable pedigree, between 15-1 and 15-3 in height, age from 5 to 8 years, minimum measurements-girth 70 inches, shank 8 inches. If horses of this description are obtainable from Australia, we shall have as good sires as could be desired, as it is a well known fact that Australian Thoroughbreds have much better feet and legs than are to be found in English horses of that breed.

Arab stallions.

10. The Arab market was very closely studied during the year under review and the conclusion arrived at was that a limited number of really good stallions could be obtained if sufficiently high prices were paid for them. An

arrangement had been made with the Arab Dealer Jasim-bin-Fid, to the effect that he was to import horses of a high class for the Department. He arrived so late in the year that I feel confident that a few horses of an exceptionally good stamp were lost to the Department through waiting for him. On his arrival, it was found that he had imported 25 horses, but on carefully inspecting his batch, only 6 were in any way suitable for sires, and even these were not the class calculated to get Remounts; granted, as he urged, that they were high caste horses, they were, with one exception, too small. I was, however, fortunate to obtain others combining quality, bone, and size, which are the combined requirements of a good sire, notably 3 Chestnuts—for one of which it was necessary to pay Rs. 3,517. Although the price may appear high, still I feel that this horse can confidently be expected to get excellent Remounts, and therefore I urge that he is by far cheaper than smaller animals for which Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800 have to be paid

11. The average price paid for the 3 Chestnuts, above alluded to, was Rs. 2,200, and in order to endeavour to obtain this class of horse in future, all the large dealers were assembled and shown the class of horse required. They were further informed that none below that standard would in future be taken for the Department. Although the average price paid for these 3 horses was only Rs. 2,200, still I feel that it will be necessary to increase the amount paid if we want to induce the dealers to import this class of horse. The amount available for the purchase of stallions for the year being limited, I was compelled to beat the dealers down terribly, and the one for which Rs. 3,500 was paid, was obtained with great difficulty: it must be remembered that the Government of India have to compete with such Native States as Indore, Jodhpore, &c., whose Agents are willing to give any amount for a good horse. For the ensuing year, the sum of Rs. 26,000 has been allotted for the purchase of 13 Arab stallions, being an average of Rs. 2,000 each. The purchase of the full number of stallions may be effected with the amount of money available, but this can only be done if any horses are offered for sale, of the class required, that may be suffering from sprains or other non-hereditary affections, and which can be bought at a lower figure. Should, however, it be found, after careful consideration of the horses in the market, that sires of the stamp required cannot be obtained at the average price, I shall ask the sanction of the Government of India to reduce the number to be bought with the amount available, as I feel that it will be to the advantage of horse breeding in India to obtain a few horses of really good stamp, to a larger number of a class that is not likely to produce remounts.

12. In addition to the 13 horses purchased in Bombay, 12 horses and ponies were bought for Native States, for breeding purposes. These included many useful ponies and galloways likely to improve the breed of mares in the States to which they were sent, and in this way the number of mares available for horse breeding, will gradually be increased.

Number of stallions at stud work.

13. The number of stallions at stud work is shown in Table IV (page vii). By this Table it will be seen:—That of 102 horses on the Register of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 78 only were employed at stud work.

In North Punjab, 56 were employed out of 96.

In South Punjab, 51 were employed out of 63.

These numbers may at first sight appear small, but it must be borne in mind that 56 horses were bought or received by importation during the year; that a certain percentage is always either in the Depôt owing to sickness or for the purpose of conditioning; and again it must be pointed out that the North-Western Provinces and Punjab Depôts retain horses for the abovenamed reasons until they are transferred to the Derajat and Baluchistan; the proportion therefore of horses employed to the total on the Registers of these two Provinces is correspondingly far greater.

In Derajat, of 25 on the Register, 21 were employed at stud work, whilst all of the 40 stallions in Baluchistan were employed during the whole year.

Average number of mares covered per stallion.

14. Table IV also shows the number of mares covered per stallion employed :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	36·14	39·00
Rajputana	35·00	12·00
North Punjab	52·47	52·73
South Punjab	46·41	44·09
Derajat	46·33	60·00
Baluchistan	42·29	47·32
Central India	37·16	24·33
Deccan	35·00	34·77
Guzerat	27·80	27·95
Sindh and Cutch	35·88	36·16

Taken as a whole, the above results must be looked upon as satisfactory. The North-Western Provinces shows a slight improvement. The North Punjab has fully maintained the high percentage reached last year, whilst the Derajat shows a great increase; in fact I fear that 60 is almost too high a percentage, as it must necessarily mean that some horses cover at least 75 to 80 mares. This will be remedied, and already orders have been issued for the strength of stallions to be increased in the Derajat. The decrease in Rajputana is due to the fact that the stallion at Deoli did very bad work whilst a new stand was opened at Ajmere. The Agent to Governor General is being consulted on the advisability of the removal of the stallion now standing at Deoli to another centre more likely to be successful.

There was a marked decrease in the percentage of mares covered in Central India, but the Officer Commanding, Central India Horse, does not account for the decrease.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, accounts for the slight decrease in the percentage of mares covered, by the fact of stallions being employed in endeavouring to develop horse breeding in districts where their services were not fully utilized.

The percentage in Bombay, including Deccan, Guzerat, Sindh and Cutch, reached 33·50 against 31·90 last year. This cannot be looked upon as satisfactory, especially as far as the Deccan and Guzerat are concerned. During the year under review, sanction was given to unbranded mares being covered by Government stallions, and although no mention is made of the fact in the report received from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, it is to be supposed that effect was given to the sanction obtained, and if this was the case, the percentage of mares covered should have been greater.

Demand for stallions.

15. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states :—

"The stallion in greatest demand amongst the Zemindars of these Provinces is the Hackney or Norfolk Trotter, and usually the commonest and most ill shaped are the greatest favourites.

"In the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, and parts of Aligarh and Saharunpore, there are an extremely fine lot of brood mares, the produce of the Hackney and Norfolk Trotter, which, if mated with good Thoroughbred English, Waler, and Arab stallions, should throw excellent remounts for British Cavalry. In the other districts, the mares are much lighter and more suited for the Arab, and likely to breed remounts for Native Cavalry.

"It is necessary that a certain number of Hackneys should be kept in the districts in order to keep up the present stamp of mare, but to go on with Hackneys alone, I consider a mistake, as their young stock even now are inclined to be overtopped, straight shouldered, and short necked, and consequently a large number are unfitted for troop horses. The Remount Agent, in making his purchases during the year, gave preference to young stock, the produce of thoroughbred English and Arab sires, and this class of stock took a great number of the more valuable prizes at the different Fairs and Shows."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, records his opinion as follows :—

"With regard to the demand for stallions, I must record my opinion that the Thoroughbred is the horse in by far the greatest request in the North Punjab.

"Not only am I repeatedly addressed by Deputy Commissioners on the subject of placing more Thoroughbred English horses in their districts, but the zemindars and influential breeders

constantly appeal to me when on tour for more and with good reason, for, not only has the average of produce per stallion been much higher during the last two years, but an observer cannot fail to be struck with the large admixture, sometimes two or three successive crosses of Norfolk Trotter blood in the mares of some of the best districts: certainly there are many very fine mares of Norfolk Trotter blood, but they frequently show a tendency to heavy tops, heavy crests, insufficient bone and carrying power, and I feel convinced that the time has now come for the Thoroughbred English to neutralise this tendency. I think after the T. B. E. the Australian Thoroughbred may be depended on to give good results. It is very difficult to procure well bred Arabs of sufficient size to beget big horses, though, so far as I can judge from a limited experience, I am greatly in favour of the Arab being used for the small and purer country-bred mare of the frontier, till we have produced a larger breed and can then utilize our larger sires.

"Were they available I could place 10 or more T. B. E. or Australian Thoroughbred stallions to great advantage in the North Punjab, and since the Northern portion of the Derajat has been included in my Circle, I could place five more Arabs.

"From the experience gained by inspecting young stock at Fairs, remounts purchased at Fairs and Shows, produce brought for my inspection while on tour, &c., I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the Thoroughbred English the most suitable stock getter for the Army. I do not deny that the Norfolk Trotter blood is largely responsible for size and other advantages, but with the increased facilities for careful selection of mares for branding and the rejection of light weedy animals, I feel sure the Thoroughbred English is by far the best stallion for the districts under my charge."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, remarks:—

"The demand for stallions of the Hackney type is still steady in the South Punjab. The crossing of these stallions with the mare of the country has resulted in giving us youngsters fit for cavalry purposes, but when crossed again and again, the produce is apt to become too heavy and coarse, and in order to give quality as well as power, it has been found necessary to add a strain of Thoroughbred English blood.

"For instance, in the Ferozepore district many of the mares have three or four strains of Norfolk Trotter blood, and it was noticed at the Fair that many of them were inclined to be heavy topped, short and thick in the neck, and heavy in the shoulder; as these are faults to be avoided in the troop horse, it is considered that more Thoroughbred English stallions are required in this and other districts where similar faults exist in the mares.

"Judging from the Remount Officers' Rolls, one is led to the conclusion that the produce of Thoroughbred English and Arab sires are most popular with the purchasing officers.

"In considering this question of stock suitable for the Army, the stamp of stallions which we receive has to be taken into consideration.

"It is generally acknowledged that mares possessing a strain or two of Norfolk Trotter or Hackney blood produce very serviceable horses for the Army when mated with good compact Thoroughbred English or Arab stallions, but how difficult it is to get these Thoroughbred English or Arabs of the proper stamp."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, states:—

"If stables can be built and other centres opened out, the demand for stallions in the Agency will be largely increased; for the present I recommend that two Arabs and one Thoroughbred English more be allotted to the Agency in addition to those received since the 1st April 1895.

"After carefully noting the young stock at Shows, and in the districts, I am quite satisfied that those by Thoroughbred English horses are the best for Military remounts, that is if the sire is a big boned horse with a short back and nice light shoulders. Some of the largest breeders in the Agency talk a great deal about the stock of a Thoroughbred Australian horse "Blue Light," that stood in the country some years ago, and I should much like to see some more of this class in Baluchistan."

16. After careful perusal of the opinions of the abovenamed officers, it cannot be denied that the demand for horses of the Thoroughbred class is increasing.

In the North-Western Provinces, there can be no doubt that the most popular sire with the zemindars is the Hackney, but this is due to ignorance; the liking of the native for a big over-topped animal is well known, the fact that he possesses a heavy overloaded shoulder or that he has not got legs sufficient to carry his own body, does not in any way detract from his value in his owner's eyes; but this is not the class of horse that is required for the Mounted Branches of the Service. I was much struck with the overtopped class of stock which was exhibited at many of the Shows in the North-Western Provinces, and this fact was generally remarked on by the various Remount Officers. This is entirely due to too long continuance of strains of Norfolk Trotter blood and must be remedied as soon as possible by the introduction of more Thoroughbred or Arab blood.

I quite agree with the views expressed by the Superintendent, South Punjab, as to the necessity of maintaining a certain number of Hackneys to keep

up the present stamp of mare; this read in connection with the remark made by the Superintendent, North Punjab, to the effect that he is greatly in favour of the Arab being used for the small and pure country bred mares of the Frontier till a large breed is produced, confirms the opinion which I have always held that we must, when dealing with the indigenous mare of the country, first cross her with Arabs, then when we obtain a cross sufficiently large, the Hackney can be brought in, but that too long a continuance of Hackney strains will lead to the production of a class of horse totally unfitted for military purposes; then it is that the Thoroughbred or big-boned Arab sire is called for.

In Baluchistan, I am of opinion that but few, if any, Hackneys should be employed. In this part of the country we have a class of mare in every way calculated to throw good remounts when crossed with Thoroughbreds or big Arabs, and I consider that it would be bad policy to introduce any coarse blood.

The demand for [illegible]ed English and Arab sires is much greater than the supply, but [illegible]it is hoped that 14 Thoroughbreds will be received for Northern India by importation from England, and that 6 Australian Thoroughbreds will also be received. This number added to 13 Arabs that will be purchased during the year will go far to satisfy the demands made by the various horse breeding centres.

Stallions which produce the most suitable stock for the Army.

17. Table V (page xiii). It was stated in last year's report that the statistics contained in the Table could not be supplied by the various Superintendents as they were unable to visit the Depôts on every occasion when remounts were issued, and even if they did, this would give no idea of the number of rejections. The information can only be supplied by the Remount Department and the Director of that Department has kindly furnished the statistics contained in this Table It will be seen that 492 remounts were fit to be issued, and that of this number, 37 or 7·5 per cent. were either cast as unfit or sold as undersized.

The percentage of remounts issued with known pedigrees must be considered satisfactory. The percentage of those noted as unknown being only:

22 per cent. at Ahmednagar.

22 4 per cent. at Kurnal.

At Hapur, the percentage of such is rather high, standing as it does, at 46 per cent.

Country-bred remounts Number purchased:—

18. Table VI (page xv) will show that 2,330 remounts were purchased during the year. The following will show the number obtained during the past 3 years:—

	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95
Bengal	1,832	1,972	1,573
Bombay	351	313	656
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	102	101
TOTAL ...	2,183	2,417	2,330

The numbers shown as purchased by the Imperial Service Troops do not, I feel certain, represent the actual number of country-breds obtained for the different Native States, but the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, has kindly promised in future to submit a Roll of all such horses bought by the various Inspecting Officers or by those subordinate to them.

The increase in Bombay is mainly accounted for by the great number of remounts stated to have been purchased for the Police in Sindh, *viz*, 222. From the report received from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, there is nothing to show where the 656 remounts obtained from the Bombay Presidency were bought, but from the number of purchases made at the Horse Shows in Sindh, it is presumed that the majority are obtained in that province.

The decrease is very noticeable in Bengal; the number bought in that Presidency being 1,674 against 1,972 last year. This decrease is due to two causes:—

(i) The fewer number of young stock required by the Army Remount Department, to complete their establishment. Having attended all the larger Shows at which they were purchased, it must be noted that many more could have been obtained had they been required. On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, when reporting on the Nauchandi Fair held at Meerut, states:—

"The Remount Officer purchased 14 for British Cavalry and could have obtained 40 or 50 more had he required them, but he could not buy more owing to his having already got over his number."

This remarks also applies to other Shows.

(ii) To the large purchases made by the Native Cavalry of Australians in the Calcutta market. The returns received in this Office only show the country-breds purchased, but it is presumed that such Regiments that bought but few remounts of this class must have made up their numbers by the purchase of Australians. Amongst others might be mentioned the following Regiments:—

5th Bengal Cavalry	...	...	bought all Australians.	
6th " "	...	...	14 Country-breds.	
7th " "	...	...	29	"
12th " "	...	...	24	"
17th " "	...	...	21	"

The average number of remounts required by a Native Cavalry Regiment being 60, it is thought that the balance must have been made up with Australians.

It is scarcely within the province of this Department to remark on the advisability of increasing the number of Australians in the ranks of the Native Cavalry, but as affecting the purchase of country-breds and thereby affecting the welfare of the breeders, it may be remarked that, in my opinion, the Australian, in addition to costing much more than the country-bred, will not have the powers of endurance of the latter; especially, when on service, he will be called upon to withstand the hardships of a campaign on short rations and especially on scanty fodder.

19. In last year's Administration Report of this Department it was noted that but little attention was paid to the most important subject of obtaining the pedigrees of Remounts bought. Instead of any improvement being noticeable, there is a decided falling off in this direction. By the following Statement it will be seen that the Native Cavalry only obtained 3·73 per cent. of the pedigrees of horses bought. The Army Remount Department furnished 60·37 per cent. which is most satisfactory, and even the Punjab Police obtained 36 per cent:—

Abstract showing the total number and Pedigrees of County-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, &c., during the year 1894-95.

By whom purchased.	Total number purchased.	Pedigrees.		Percentage of pedigrees.	
		Furnished.	Not furnished.	Furnished.	Not furnished.
Native Cavalry Regiments ...	1,152	43	1,109	3·73	96·27
Imperial Service Troops ...	101	7	94	6·93	93·07
Army Remount Department ...	434	262	172	60·37	39·63
Police—Punjab ...	25	9	16	36·00	64·00
Police—N.-W. P. & Oudh. ...	19	...	19	...	100·00
Total ...	1,731	321	1,410		

The Native Cavalry bought 1,152 remounts at Fairs and Shows, where they could have availed themselves of the services of the Zilladars of this Department who are always at their disposal to afford them any information they may require.

As this information is of the utmost value to this Department, to enable it to ascertain what class of stallion or what particular stallion is producing the best results, the Government of India have been addressed with a view of endeavouring to ensure a more correct record in future years. The Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, connected with horse breeding, paid much attention to the issue of Produce Certificates, and, to assist purchasing officers, the native name, which a horse hitherto had in addition to his English name, has been dropped, as it was said that two names attached to one horse was confusing.

20. A Statement is appended (*vide* Table VI (*c*), page xxii) showing the districts in which the various remounts were bought. One point strikes me at once, *viz.*, that the two districts from which the largest numbers were bought were :—

Lahore	413
Amritsar	215

and this undoubtedly proves that purchases from dealers are yearly increasing. These two centres are the home of the dealers, and it may be presumed that all the remounts bought in these districts were purchased from dealers. The system is greatly to be deprecated; it is one that proves most injurious to horse breeding, and the Native Cavalry, by encouraging the dealers, are ruining themselves, as by depriving the breeder of the profits which would fall to them if Remount Officers bought direct from them, the result must be decadence of horse breeding and fewer horses in the country. I look upon the dealer as one of the greatest enemies that we have to contend with.

In connection with this subject it might be noticed that the importers of Northern horses at the Quetta Show complain that the Native Cavalry do not buy from them, but rather through dealers. Although this is not absolutely correct, as 108 horses were bought direct from them by Remount Officers at the last Show, still I regretted to find that dealers purchased 284, and I was informed that the majority of these were bought by order of various regiments; this means either one of two things, that a smaller price is paid to the breeder or importer, or that an enhanced price has to be paid by the regiments who employed dealers to purchase for them.

Maps.

21. Maps will be found in the cover of this report, showing the breeding districts, the stands where stallions are located, and the number of stallions at each stand.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

22. The number of donkey stallions at the commencement of the year under review (*vide* Table I, page iii) was 325. Seventy-three were added to the register, whilst 37 were struck off, leaving a balance of 361 on 31st March 1895. **Donkey stallions. Number of—**

3. Of the total number struck off the Register, 11 died and 10 were destroyed (*vide* Table VII, page xxvi). Most of these donkeys were old animals, of which, as pointed out last year, a great number exist. Many more that are too old for stud work will be got rid of during the present year. Of the 11 donkeys sold (*vide* Table VIII, page xxvii), only three were cast, the remaining eight were purchased by different States for mule breeding. **Casualties and Sales.**

24. The number of donkey stallions at stud work, was as follows:— **Number of Donkey stallions at stud work.**

North-Western Provinces	71
North Punjab	90
South Punjab	56
Derajat	17
Baluchistan	1
	235 out of 335.
Bombay	22 out of 26.

The small number employed at stud work is due to the great number of animals received this year by importation, as well as to the number incapacitated through old age.

25. The average number of mares covered per donkey stallion employed (Table IX, page xxviii) is as follows:— **Average number of mares covered per donkey stallion.**

	Pony mares.	Donkey mares.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	50·00	18·66
North Punjab	80·91	51·30
South Punjab	69 37	28·00
Derajat	56 00	...
Baluchistan	18·9	...
Deccan	15·44	...
Guzerat	17·00	...
Sindh and Cutch	38·16	...

The percentage or mares covered in the provinces comprised in Bengal is satisfactory. It is somewhat below that of last year, but is as much as can be expected, unless the donkeys are to be prematurely worn out. Last year the average was too high, and this year that of North Punjab is again very high; not that I think a donkey cannot cover 80 mares, but to obtain this high average, some donkeys must cover over 100 mares.

Last year it was stated that the average of the Bombay Presidency, including Sindh, was considered unsatisfactory, this year it is even worse.

26. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:— **Demand for donkey stallions.**

"The demand for donkey stallions is still greater than the supply. There are nine more donkey stallions on the register this year than last, and I consider we could still find work for nine or ten more."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, reports as follows:—

"The demand for donkey stallions for mule breeding purposes is still much greater than the supply, many of the donkeys covering from 80 to 95 mares. This excessive work is likely to cause the stallions to be prematurely worn out, and to become uncertain foal-getters.

"There are many donkeys at present at work that are very old, slow coverers, and bad foal-getters, and would be at once recommended to be cast if there was any likelihood of others being got to replace them. According to the reports received from many of the districts, pony mares have frequently to return from the stands uncovered, the services of the donkey there not being available."

27. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, has also constantly brought to notice the insufficient number of donkeys in his Division.

There can be no doubt that many more donkeys could be employed, but much of the difficulty arises from the fact that many of the donkeys employed are very old. Many have been got rid of during the year under review. Provision has been made for casualties which will allow of many more useless animals being destroyed.

The Government of India have also raised the strength of donkeys to be employed from 330 to 350.

Supply of Donkey stallions.

28. The supply of donkey stallions is one that deserves much attention. The price paid for Italian Jacks must be looked upon as prohibitive, but still, if these animals were all really good ones, so much objection would not be raised to their importation; but some are deficient in bone and girth—two most essential points when selection is being made of Jacks for mule breeding.

29. To enable us to reduce the importation of Italian donkeys, we must search for new fields from which the demand can be met. During the year under review, trial shipments have been obtained from Aden—the purchases being made in Somali land—and also from Zanzibar, but I regret that neither shipment has proved a success, and the standard of donkeys obtained from both places is so low that it will not warrant this Department to recommend that further supplies should be sought for. This is to be regretted, as it removes two fields that have hitherto been looked upon as likely to assist in meeting the demand for donkey stallions in this country.

30. I have before remarked on the inferiority of some of the imported Italian donkeys. On this point Mr. Sutherland, who purchases these animals for this Department, reports as follows in a letter to the Secretary of State for India:—

"The number (47) indented for by the Indian Government was a very large one, and I have had very considerable difficulty in carrying out the order. I have, however, been able to do so, and I trust that it will prove to be to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government. The difficulty of finding donkey stallions, coming up to the standard required, increases every year, and for the following reasons:—

"First, because the area, from which really suitable animals can be drawn, is comparatively limited.

"Secondly, because this area has now been regularly drawn on for some years, and drawn on not only by India, but also by (South-Eastern) France to a large extent, and by the United States, Germany, and Russia in smaller proportions, but of the thousands of donkeys in Italy the proportion fit for mule breeding is infinitesimally small. The common donkey of Italy is comparatively valueless for the purpose. It is the so-called 'razza' donkey alone that is suitable, and he is carefully sought for by many nations."

Mr. Sutherland further adds:—

"In the two consignments under consideration, which I have no hesitation in saying embrace the best 'razza' donkeys in Italy, there will be found animals with, as a matter of course, certain defects, but, so far as I can judge, *with no hereditary unsoundnesses.* One or two have seedy toes, caused by neglect, and inattention so prevalent in Italy, but which time and care can soon remedy. Others turn out their toes slightly in front, whilst a few are inclined to be cow-hocked and are not as straight in the hocks as is desirable, and in some cases the hocks are too far away. *In no case, however, are these defects present in an exaggerated form.* Indeed defects, such as I have mentioned, may be described as *almost* pertaining to the natural conformation of the donkey. If I had refused to take those animals which were suitable in point of age and in other respects, it would have been absolutely impossible for me to carry out the order."

31. The above extracts from a letter by an expert as Mr. Sutherland undoubtedly is, point to the fact that Italy is overtaxed in the way of supplying donkey stallions to different nations, and therefore that we should restrict our

indents on that country as much as possible. This I trust we shall be able to do in a few years. By this I do not mean that we shall ever be able to do entirely without Italian donkeys as sires, but I trust that the day will arrive, and that it is not far distant, when we shall be able to produce an indigenous breed of Jacks that will take the place of imported ones for mule breeding, although a certain number of the latter will be required annually to infuse new blood in the country donkey mare, and also to assist in the supply of a big class of donkey for producing Ordnance mules. During the year under review, great attention has been paid to this point; and I have had large numbers of donkeys collected for my inspection in different parts of India. From these I have been able to select 10 excellent animals in every way calculated to produce good mules. I would draw special attention to the following statement :—

Particulars of donkey stallions imported and purchased during 1894-95.

Class.	Number of each class.	Average.					
		Age.	Height.		Girth.	Shank.	Price.
			H.	I.	Inch.	Inch.	
Italians ...	40	4½ years.	12	2½	54½	6¾	£80 in Genoa.
Cyprians ...	10	3½ "	12	3	54½	6⅞	£19 in Cyprus.
Zanzibars ...	5	5¼ "	12	0½	50½	6	Rs. 450 in Bombay.
Somalis ...	5	4¾ "	9	3¾	44½	5¼	Not known.
Punjabis, purchased in India ...	10	4½ "	12	1¼	56¾	6¾	Rs. 115 at place of purchase.

32. By reference to the above, it will be seen that the average age of the Punjabis purchased is similar to that of the Italians imported, that their height is 1¼ less but that their girth is 2¼ inches greater. As this is one of the most important points to be considered in a mule, we have I think in the Punjabi donkey an animal in every way suitable as a mule producer. All the donkeys thus purchased showed evident signs of possessing Italian blood, and as more strains of this blood are infused into the indigenous breed, we may expect a further improvement; but to ensure success we must obtain the biggest and best of imported sires.

33. One of the donkeys which was purchased in the Gujrat district was so exactly like an Italian donkey that it would have been impossible to find the slightest difference. In addition to the 10 country Jacks referred to in the above Statement, 10 head of young stock were purchased; these averaged 2½ years of age: they have been sent to the Babugarh Farm where, being reared on the liberty system and being well fed, it is to be expected they will turn out to be first-rate animals for the purpose for which they are required.

34. Added to the great advantage of being able to provide a great number of donkey stallions in this country, the cost will be so greatly reduced that this Department will be able to recommend the Government of India to increase the sanctioned strength of donkey stallions still further—a matter which is of the greatest importance. By reference to the above return, it will be seen that whilst an Italian donkey costs, at the present rate of exchange, about Rs. 1,450 in Italy, a Punjabi only costs Rs. 115. This latter price, however, will be increased to Rs. 200 as the quality and size improves.

35. The area from which indigenous donkey stallions will be obtainable is not extensive, as it only embraces North Punjab and Baluchistan, these being the only parts of India in which suitable donkey mares are to be found ; still, this will be sufficient for our purposes, and if the horse and mule breeding operations in Sindh are brought under this Department, as I trust they ultimately will be, we can extend the system to this province where fine Jennies are to be found.

36. In order to foster this industry, a good Italian donkey has been supplied to Iskan Khan Tarin, Resident of Toreshah, Tehsil Pishin, Quetta district. He has provided 40 good donkey mares which he will increase to 50 next year. He has also promised to increase this number by selection from the best of those belonging to zemindars living near him.

A stand has also been established in the Rawalpindi district, this being a centre possessing very fine donkey mares.

37. In addition to the advantages which this Department will derive from attention to the improvement of donkeys in this country, the Government of India will also be adding to its Transport supply; as if a good stamp of donkey, measuring 12-3 in height, with good bone, can be produced, he will make a better transport animal than a mule of similar height, as his carrying powers will be equal and he will prove more hardy on a campaign entailing hardship and short rations.

38. I regret to say that the Bombay market has utterly failed to produce Persian donkey sires. During the year under review, a number were expected, but I was only able to purchase one, and this one was so small that it was only fitted for District Board work. Whilst in Bombay, I endeavoured to make arrangements whereby a supply would be ensured, but I am not at all hopeful of success. The dealers wish to insist that this Department is to take every donkey imported, and as this would certainly tend to the importation of a large percentage of animals totally unfitted for mule breeding, I would not consent to their proposals.

They have, however, been informed that the maximum price, *viz*, Rs. 250, will be paid for every donkey of dark colour that comes up to the standard requirements.

It is, however, hoped that a market will be started at Quetta, at which Persian and Herati donkeys will be obtainable.

39. A reference to the statement above given will show that the Zanzibar and Somali donkeys possess neither height, girth, nor bone. The 5 Zanzibaris have been equally divided between North-Western Provinces, North and South Punjab, but the Somalis are totally unfitted for mule breeding.

By orders received from the Government of India, these latter have been offered to all the District Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, but owing to their size, the biggest being 10-1½ hands in height, only one has been selected by these bodies.

Number of Mules purchased by Government.

40. Table X, page xxxix, will show the number of mules purchased, by which it will be seen that only 138 were bought by the Remount Department and Batteries; this is but a very small number; the cause I attribute to the fact that purchases by this Department were mainly made in April 1895 and will be shown in the current year.

The number purchased by the Commissariat and Transport Departments was 1,669 against 1,798 last year.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

41. Table XI (page xliii) will show the cost of feed and keep of Government horse and pony stallions during 1894-95. The following is a summary :— **Cost of feed and keep of Government horse stallions.**

	Average cost per Stallion.					
	1894-95.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	267	3	7	292	1	1
Rajputana	194	7	6	218	11	6
North Punjab	259	15	9	307	15	5
South Punjab	248	2	8	258	5	10
Derajat	337	15	4	321	3	2
Baluchistan	364	8	8	486	9	4
Central India	163	2	1	181	3	2
Deccan	381	8	10	342	12	2
Guzerat	348	7	5	335	5	9
Sindh and Cutch	396	8	1	433	13	1

42. The reduction in the cost in most of the provinces is most satisfactory, especially in North Punjab and Baluchistan. The cost is, however, still high in the latter province, but I fear that this will always be the case as syces' wages, price of grain, &c., are always high in this province.

The average cost has been reduced in a great measure by careful supervision being exercised over petty expenditure.

I am pleased to be able to note a very satisfactory reduction in the cost of feed and keep at the depôt, which stands as follows :—

	1894-95.			1893-94.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces Depôt	265	2	4	312	13	1
Punjab Depôt	244	4	10	262	9	9

The fact that the cost at North-Western Provinces Depôt is this year Rs. 2-1-3 under the average of other Districts in these Provinces, instead of being Rs. 73-3-5 in excess as it was last year, shows that most careful supervision over expenditure has been exercised.

The reduction has been made by attention to the stringent orders issued during the year with reference to excessive charges made under the heading of Contingencies, and in carrying out this reduction I must state that Veterinary Lieutenant Loughlin, the Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has most assiduously striven to give effect to all orders issued with a view of reducing expenditure. A saving has also been effected by selling all Farm produce at current market rates.

Branded mares. Number present—

43. The number of branded or certificated mares at the commencement of the year was, as shown in Table XII, page xlvi :—

20,584 for horse breeding.
6,215 for pony breeding.

During the year under review, 4,101 were added to the registers for the former, and 266 for the latter, whilst 2,451 were removed from the horse breeding, and 835 from the pony breeding registers. The balance remaining on 31st March 1895, was :—

22,234 for horse breeding.
5,646 for pony breeding.

The increase of 1,650 mares for horse breeding is most satisfactory and is mainly due to the zeal shown by the Superintendents, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, North Punjab, South Punjab, and Baluchistan. These officers have travelled their districts incessantly during the cold weather, leaving no portions unvisited, and I think that I am right in saying that this is the first year during which every stand has been visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and owing to the energy shown by this officer, 715 mares were branded against 423 in 1893-94 and 220 the previous year.

44. On this subject, Veterinary Lieutenant Loughlin states :—

" Of the 715 branded, 160 were pedigreed mares whilst, a large majority of the remainder were undoubtedly the produce of Government stallions. A great number of those branded were fillies under 4 years of age, and all of them promised to grow into useful brood mares."

The number branded by this officer is very creditable to him, as in some districts the mares exist in small numbers.

On this point, he further adds :—

" In the districts of Moradabad, Budaon, Bijnour, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpur, I only branded 51 mares in a month's tour."

During the year under review, 602 mares were branded by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, and remarking on the quality of those branded, the Superintendent states :—

" Of the mares branded by me I can only say that for the most part they were by Imperial stallions, in many cases two or three generations and, as a whole, were a very useful level lot, particularly the young mares of from 1½ to three years old, thus showing that the generations now coming on are still improving.

" This fact is particularly to be noticed in the colour. The variegated colours of the old country-bred are gradually disappearing in the whole coloured bays, browns, chestnuts, and greys now met with, and the popularity of branding in certain districts is plainly evinced by the anxiety of breeders and owners to get their young stock branded, and their disappointment when an inferior underbred mare is rejected."

In the South Punjab Division, 879 mares were branded against 744 last year, being an increase of 135.

In Bombay, including Sindh, 433 mares only were branded against 868 last year. Of these branded, only 226 were for horse breeding. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, attributes this great decrease to the fact that he visited new districts where branding is unknown, but still, in the interests of horse breeding, the number added to the registers is most unsatisfactory.

Number of mares covered by Government horse stallions.

45. The number of mares covered by Government horse stallions during the past 2 years is as follows :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,839	3,041
North Punjab	2,781	2,053
South Punjab	1,810	2,249
Derajat	973	1,260
Rajputana	35	24

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Baluchistan	1,218	1,893
Central India	199	146
Deccan	574	628
Guzerat	139	150
Sindh and Cutch	610	498

The increase in the number of mares covered by Government stallions in the provinces comprised in Bengal, amounting as it does to 1,100, is most satisfactory. The increase in Baluchistan, amounting to 675, is also worthy of note. Bombay has made no progress, in fact Deccan and Guzerat in this Presidency show a decrease of 65, and it is to be regretted that Sindh, the best horse breeding portion of the Presidency, shows a decrease of 112 coverings.

Sale of barren branded mares.

46. It having been brought to notice that difficulty was experienced by the owners in selling barren branded mares to purchasing officers, and that this fact rendered the brand unpopular, it was decided, with the sanction of the Government of India, to alter the rule which stood as follows :—

"Branded mares covered by Government stallions for three years without giving produce may, at the request of the owners, be struck off the registers as barren,"

To the followihg substitute for :—

"Three years," "two consecutive years."

I would have been glad had I been able to alter the rule that purchasing officers should be empowered to purchase mares said to be barren on the owners producing certificates of covering for 2 years, but in the face of the fact that occasionally branded mares are bought by Remount Officers, even though they are not reported to be barren, I could not extend the license, but all Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, have been requested to afford every facility to breeders to obtain the necessary certificate.

Number of produce foaled, showing averages to mares covered and stallions employed.

47. The results, as noted in Table IV (page VII), must be looked upon as most unsatisfactory. The following abstract is given to facilitate reference :—

	No. covered.	No. held.	Average per Stallion employed.
North-Western Provinces	2,819	678	8·7
North Punjab	2,781	960	18·11
South Punjab	1,810	536	13·74
Derajat	973	352	16·76
Deccan	574	188	11·46
Guzerat	139	49	9·80
Sindh and Cutch	610	89	5·23

48. The working shown in North-Western Provinces is distinctly bad, as of 2,819 mares covered, results are only shown in 971 cases. The results of 1,848 mares covered are omitted. The attention of the Superintendent will be specially directed to this point. Hereafter, I shall point out, when remarking on the unreliability of statistics, the difficulties with which this officer has had to contend. It is to be hoped that the steps he has taken will remedy the defect.

The North Punjab shows the best working in this respect. 34·51 per cent. of the mares covered are shown as having held and 18·11 per stallion employed against 14·24 last year.

Next to North Punjab comes the Derajat. The percentage of mares that held to the number covered is actually better, reaching, as it does, 36 per cent., but the average per stallion is slightly lower.

South Punjab comes next with an average of 13·74 per stallion employed and a percentage of 29 61 of mares that held to the number covered.

The working in Bombay is shown as referring to horses only; pony breeding not being taken into calculation. The working shown is decidedly bad. The results being an average of only 24·6 per cent. of mares held to the number covered, and the average per stallion employed in Sindh and Cutch being only 5·23 is the worst during the year under review.

49. We cannot possibly claim to be able to show good working until we reach 40 per cent. of successes to the number of mares covered, and I am pleased to find that the North Punjab are gradually working to this point. Forty per cent. is the general average, I believe, of successful coverings on the Continent, although it is frequently higher at home; but in this country where we have to contend against the ignorance of the breeder and want of supervision of the stallions, we can, I fear, never expect to reach the high percentages reached in England.

50. One important step has been taken this year, *viz.*, that of providing each stand with bridles for the mares at the time of covering. Hitherto, the mares were frequently held with a piece of rope which broke whilst they were being covered, the result being that the operation was not successful. The supply of bridles to each stand will, I feel, supply a long felt want.

Castration.

51. The number of colts castrated (Table XIII, page xlvii) during the two past years has been as follows:—

	1893 94.	1894-95.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	704	634
North Punjab	...	506
South Punjab	726	212
Derajat	...	254
Baluchistan	45	54
Bombay	109	171
	1,584	1,831

52. The increase, although small, is satisfactory. The number shown as having been castrated in Baluchistan does not show the actual number operated on, as reliable statistics are not forthcoming from this Agency. Prior to 1st April 1895, no Zilladars were appointed, but from that date 4 have been sanctioned, and it is also hoped that 4 Salutris will be appointed, as none are now available to develop castration which would become very popular with the Beloochees.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

II.—MULE-BREEDING.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

53. The average cost per donkey stallion in 1894-95, as shown in Table XIV, page xlix, was as follows:— Cost of feed and keep of Government donkey stallions.

	Rs	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	112	5	0
North Punjab	133	8	9
South Punjab	126	4	3
Derajat	152	12	9
Baluchistan	359	5	11
Deccan	382	14	2
Guzerat	266	10	11
Sindh and Cutch	261	12	7

The cost compares favourably with last year, except in the case of the Deccan and Guzerat, where it has materially increased.

The deduction in the cost at the Depôts is most noticeable:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces Depôt	174	15	0	115	3	9
Punjab Depôt	174	13	11	126	3	4

54. The number of pony and donkey mares covered by Government donkey stallions, as noted in Table IX, page xxviii, was as follows:— Number of pony and donkey mares served by Government donkey stallions.

	Pony mares.		Donkey mares.	
	1893-94	1894-95.	1893 94.	1894-95.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3,789	3,550	131	56
North Punjab	7,155	7,282	614	667
South Punjab	3,917	3,885	82	84
Derajat	998	953	...	...
Deccan	45	59	...	...
Guzerat	11	17	...	...
Sindh and Cutch	788	687	...	...
Baluchistan	19	22	...	...

There is a slight decrease in the number of pony mares covered, but still as the general average of mares covered to stallions employed is 63·78, the work done by the donkeys is, in some cases, too severe.

It is hoped that next year an appreciable increase in the number of donkey mares covered will be shown, but to do this, it will be necessary to supply the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Baluchistan, with more donkey power. This I trust to be able to do when the increase of 20 donkeys sanctioned during the present year is obtained.

Number of mule stock foaled.

55. The average of mule produce per stallion employed, as shown in Table IX, is still unsatisfactory; it being as follows:—

	Mule produce.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
North-Western Provinces	13·63	13·87
North Punjab	16·57	16·60
South Punjab	14·56	15 36
Derajat	...	16·78
Deccan	1·92	6·80
Guzerat	...	8·57
Sindh and Cutch	5·17	5·22

North-Western Provinces and Punjab both show a slight increase over last year, whilst the Derajat is the highest percentage still reached. Bombay, although showing an improvement over last year, is still most unsatisfactory.

Much is due to the bad working of the Zilladars, but I fear that something is due to the fact that in some cases the donkeys have been overworked.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

III.—HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

III.—HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS.

56. Following the course which appears to have always been adopted, the Horse Fairs and Shows have been reviewed in alphabetical order.

Review on Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

This Show was held from 13th to 20th February 1895. 1,278 animals attended this Show, of which more than half were the property of zemindars, the remainder belonging to dealers. The increase in the number of breeders' stock that was present on this occasion, being 165 in excess of last year, is encouraging. This no doubt is due to the interest taken, not only in the Show but also in all matters connected with horse breeding, by Mr. Harrison, the Collector of the district.

Aligarh Horse Show.

57. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, attended this Show and carefully inspected the brood mares and young stock. Of the former, nearly 100 competed; many were particularly fine mares but on being judged, nearly every one was overtopped. This fact, no doubt, led the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to remark in his report as follows:—

"Most of the classes filled well particularly that for Branded mares covered by Government stallions within the last year; 52 competed, the majority of them being decidedly good, and should, if mated with T. B. E. stallions, give excellent remounts."

58. The show of young stock was disappointing; only 82 head having been exhibited, of which only 13 were over 2 years of age. This leads one to ask what becomes of the young stock. This question will have to be generally considered later on, but with reference to this district, I found that it was almost an universal custom of the zemindars to sell their young stock at 4 months of age, being the time at which it is generally weaned.

59. One of the special features of this show was the class for mares covered by District Board stallions. Of these, 30 were present, 6 having foals at foot. The Committee decided to award a prize to each, in order to encourage the zemindars to have their unbranded mares covered by these stallions.

60. *Remounts.*—This Horse Show produced a number of remounts:—

The Remount Agent purchased	7
3rd Bengal Cavalry	4
4th Bengal Cavalry	6
Holkars Imperial Service Cavalry	10
Bhurtpur " " "	9
Total ...	36

In addition to these. 5 Transport ponies were purchased by the Bhurtpur State. Captain Westlake, the Remount Agent, remarks:—

"Compared with other Fairs in the North-Western Provinces, Aligarh, is one of the best and shows no signs of declining in interest. Owners of mares appear to do them well and are anxious to keep their fillies for breeding. The horses on the whole, although in greater numbers, appear to be quite up to the standard of former years, but those got by Government sires are rather inclined to be over-topped."

He further remarks:—"The Collector has spared no pains in making the arrangements of the Fair perfect." With this I quite agree, and I feel that the thanks, not only of this Department but of all purchasing officers and visitors to this Show, are due to Mr. Harrison for the excellent arrangements.

61. On the question of returns received from purchasing officers at Horse Shows, the Collector states:—

"Captain Murray, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, is believed to have also made some purchases, but he has not furnished me with the return prescribed by Government of India Notification No. 3308, dated 21st July 1894."

This complaint is so frequent that I shall be compelled to address the Government of India on the subject; without these returns it is simply impossible to know the resources of the horse supply of different districts.

Batesar Horse Fair.

62. This fair commenced on 10th and was advertised to continue until 19th November 1894, but it was practically over on 16th, all the purchasing officers having left before that date. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, recommended last year that it should only last a week, and many of the Remount Officers complain of the duration of this Fair. This matter will be brought to the notice of the Local Government.

63. This Fair is fast losing the position which it once held as one of the largest horse markets in India. The number present this year being 10,040 against 13,217 last year, showing a decrease of 3,047.

64. The number of remounts purchased was as follows:—

For British Cavalry	10
„ Native Cavalry	95
„ Imperial Service Troops	20
„ Hyderabad Contingent	27

This number compares favorably with last year.

Opinions of the various purchasing officers differ as to class of remount obtainable. The officer purchasing for 10th Bengal Lancers considers the horses good for the price paid—average Rs. 275-14-0. The officer purchasing for 4th Bengal Cavalry considers the class of remounts that can be obtained within Chunda limits insufficient—average Rs. 290. The officer of 6th Bengal Cavalry says:—

"Speaking generally, the four year olds are of inferior class and few in number. The three year olds are good, but command higher prices than the Bengal Cavalry can afford to pay"—

average Rs. 278. The purchasing officer of the 14th Bengal Lancers considers that good horses for Native Cavalry are scarce and zemindars who have them decline to sell them at prices that most regiments can afford to pay; still, this officer was able to purchase 25 at an average of Rs. 235.

65. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in his report regrets that he is unable to furnish the Rolls of country-bred remounts purchased by the Officer Commanding 8th Bengal Cavalry, as they have not yet been received. I shall have once more to draw the attention of the Government of India to the neglect shown by purchasing officers in this respect; these rolls are frequently obtained with great difficulty.

66. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, last year recommended that prizes given from the Imperial grant should be reduced to Rs. 150 and should be reserved for the remount class; he now recommends that the Imperial grant be discontinued altogether. I agree with this recommendation and will give effect to it when forwarding the allotment of prizes for 1895-96 for the sanction of the Government of India.

On this point the Collector remarks as follows:—

"The establishment in recent years of horse and cattle fairs at Aligarh and Etawah as well as at Gwalior must *pro tanto* tend to militate against the success of Batesar Horse Fair as such. Many vendors know they can get prizes or sell their animals at Aligarh or Etawah, which are nearer their houses, and do not care to take them to Batesar.

"Batesar was not originally a Horse Fair, and if its horse sales were *in toto* transferred to Aligarh or Etawah, both much more easy of access than Batesar, it would be in many ways an advantage to the public and to the dealers. In this view I would recommend the total abolition of prizes for horses and mules at Batesar.

67. The Joint Magistrate (Mr. Hoare,) who was in charge of the Fair, states:—

"The Judging Committee was composed as follows:—

A. W. Cruickshank, Esq., Collector, President.

B. Harkness, Esq., Distt. Supdtt. of Police, Mainpuri.

M. L. Oakes, Esq., Distt. Supdtt. of Police, Etawah.

J. Loughlin, Esq. Vety. Lieut., Babugarh, and myself as Secretary.

The judging took place on the 15th November, as Mr. Loughlin could not attend at an earlier date. Most of the remount purchasers found it impossible to keep their purchases so long at the Fair, and I should recommend that if Government can let us have the Veterinary Surgeon of Babugarh at an earlier date, the Judging Committee be held on the bathing day or even one day earlier.

Nearly all the remounts were purchased, and many of them had left the fair, by the bathing day this year. As the object of the prizes at this fair is to encourage breeders and dealers to bring horses fit for the Government services, I consider the prize money in remount classes thrown away unless the judging takes place before the remounts are taken from the fair. On the other hand, remount purchasing officers would object strongly to the horses being judged before their purchases were practically completed, as the procedure would enhance the prices of those horses which obtained prizes.

The prices paid for remounts were high, one officer buying five horses for an average price of Rs. 395 each. Circular No. 20-138 of the Government of India, dated 22nd October 1894, came to this District too late to be brought into operation this year. The dealers obtained practically all the prizes in every class. Batesar is essentially a dealer's Fair.

Out of the seven prize winners of the two-year old geldings, five had known pedigrees. Out of the seven prize winners amongst the yearling geldings, six were of known pedigrees. The pedigree of the remounts was chiefly unknown. The classes shown were poor, with the exception of the remounts, which were of good quality, but dear."

68. Owing to the fact that Horse Fairs and Shows are carried on for many days in the North-Western Provinces—take for example Batesar which is advertised to last for 10 days, it is impossible for the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to attend for the whole time. The system adopted in the Punjab, in which Province they last 2 days or at the most 3, is by far preferable.

Bulandshahr Horse Show.

69. This Horse Show was held from 23rd to 28th February 1894, and having attended it on this occasion, not having been present at a show held in this district for 15 years, I must confess that I was greatly disappointed.

On looking at the figure furnished by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, I find that the zemindar's stock numbered 260 against 442 in 1894; 453 in 1893; and 668 in 1892 whilst the dealers stock was 737 against 726 in 1894; 602 in 1893, 405 in 1892.

These figures go to show that this district is rapidly losing its importance as a zemindars show and being converted into a dealers fair. This is shown by the zemindars stock having fallen from 668 in 1892 to 260 in the present year, whilst the number of dealers stock rose from 405 in 1892 to 737 on this occasion.

70. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states:

"The branded mares showed plenty of power and substance, and like those of Aligarh, should, if mated with thoroughbred English stallions, produce excellent remounts.

"The young stock was, as a rule, good, but a large proportion of them were wanting in quality.

"The Remount Officer purchased 12 very promising remounts for British Cavalry, and he informed me he could have bought 50 had they possessed a little more quality. This goes to show the necessity for more thorough bred stallions."

This officer reports as follows on this show:—

"This is undoubtedly the best show in the North-Western Provinces. The number of stock exhibited for sale is larger and quality superior to any other fair I have yet visited. Numbers appear to be quite up to the average of former years and a gradual improvement in the breed of stock is visible.

"It is *very strongly urged*, however, that where so many fine mares and fillies are available of one strain or more of Norfolk Trotter blood, a very much larger percentage of T. B. E. or Arab sires should be imported into the districts to replace the present Norfolk Trotter horses, and thus prevent the present tendency to coarseness decidedly visible among the stock."

With reference to the remounts obtained, this officer also states:—

"Quite up to the standard of former years. The young stock bought are a capital lot and the best I have purchased this year."

71. Having attended all the principal shows held in North-Western Provinces I fully agree with this remark. The mares and young stock are overtopped, not having sufficient bone to carry their heavy bodies, and the time has arrived when we must introduce either Arab or thoroughbred blood to counteract this fault.

72. Thirteen remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry. I regret that no rolls have been received so I am unable to ascertain the opinions of purchasing officers; but one fact which tells greatly against this district, once one of the

best in North-Western Provinces, is that all these remounts were purchased from dealers and none from breeders.

73. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in his report states :—

"The district money I consider could have been better distributed, for instance, there is very little use in giving prizes to owners of geldings 3 and 4 years old, as in the majority of cases they are not the men who had the colts castrated; nor is it advisable to give prizes to ponies under 13 hands. In two cases the value of the prize was greater than that of the prize winner."

Having attended this show I quite agree with these remarks, and I think it is to be regretted that the same license was not given to the Judging Committee as is done at all other shows. It is useless to appoint Judging Committees and then to tie them down to hard and fast rules laid down by District Boards.

74. This district will require much fostering and care, if it is to be retained as a 1st class horse breeding centre; for not only, as has already been shown, is the show fast becoming a dealers fair, but also the number of mares covered in the district is annually decreasing.

Etawah Horse Show.

75. This show, held from 19th to 26th November 1894, is so very disappointing that I strongly recommend its abolition. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports that it is simply used as a halting place by dealers who have failed to sell their stock at Batesar. He also adds :—

"All the classes filled badly and some fell through altogether. The principal prize winners were a mare and three fillies bred by Mr. Alexander, late Collector."

This is fully borne out by the fact that only 23 animals competed in all the classes for which prizes were offered.

76. Only 2 head of young stock was purchased by the Remount Officer, and I regret to find that his opinion of Etawah as a horse show is most unfavourable. This officer reports as follows :—

"During the past five years only three remounts have been obtained at this fair, and these have been purchased by me from dealers; none of these animals were got by the Government sire standing at Etawah.

Horse breeding does not appear to flourish at Etawah. All the horses exhibited for sale appeared to be the same as those shown at Batesar, and I only saw one which was got by the Norfolk Trotter sire "Confederate," from whom great expectations have been held out. The show is, in my opinion, the worst in the North-Western Provinces, and I regret that I am unable to report more favourably on it than I did last year."

77. In the circumstances, I shall recommend that the sum of Rs. 200 hitherto allotted as prizes from Imperial Funds be transferred to some more promising show.

Garhmuktesar Horse and Mule Show.

78. This is the first occasion on which this show has been noticed in the Annual Administration Report of the Department, but I feel that it can no longer be ignored as it promises to be the large mule market of the North-Western Provinces.

79. The show was held from 7th to 14th November 1894, the number of animals present being mules 1,550, donkeys 675, and horses 40.

80. The 6th Bengal Cavalry obtained 15 very useful Transport mules. Major Wheler, who purchased for this regiment, remarks :—"Mules good; prices ranging high;" but still the average was only Rs. 135, I scarcely think that this can be called a high price for mules that averaged 12-2½ in height.

The Commissariat Department succeeded in obtaining 16 mules. The Imperial Service Troops also bought mules at this show.

81. With reference to the horses, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports :

"Only 40 horses were present, but this was an increase of 8 on last year. This number could be very much increased if prizes were given from Imperial Funds. Although the number was small, the quality was good and all were bred in the district. In the class for branded mares three out of the four prize winners were the produce of Government sires, as also were the prize winners in the class for "young horses likely to make remounts."

82. This officer makes the following recommendations for the improvement of this show :

(1) "That instead of advertising the fair for 8 days, it be advertised for two, namely, the two days previous to the bathing day. This year the fair was advertised to be held from the 7th to the 14th; I attended on the 8th and found only one mule on the fair ground.

(2) "That prizes be awarded from Imperial funds for mules and horses. This could be done by reducing or discontinuing the amounts allowed for prizes at Batesar and Etawah, which are dealers fairs.

(3) "That the Superintendent, Remount Department, be allowed to purchase mules at this fair for the Babugarh Depôt. This year there were certainly very few up to the age and size required, but I am of opinion that if the zemindars knew they would get good prices by keeping their mules another year, they would do so, instead of selling them to the Punjab dealers at a smaller price.

No. 1 has been referred to the local authorities.

No. 2 will be borne in mind when allotting the grant for prizes, and will be given effect to as far as possible.

No. 3 has been referred to the Director, Army Remount Department, who, I feel certain, will be only too glad to obtain mules at this show, owing to its proximity to the Hapur Rearing Depôt.

Meerut (Nauchandi) Horse Show.

83. The Nauchandi Horse Show was held at Meerut from 18th to 24th March 1895, and was one of the most successful ever held in that district.

84. The number of horse stock that attended was 1,753 against 1,689 last year and 1,405 the previous year, showing an increase of 64 on last year and 348 on the previous year. The fact that the stock increases yearly at any particular show proves its popularity. A most healthy sign at this show was that the breeders stock amounted to 1,172.

85. The Remount Officer purchased 14 for British Cavalry and could have got 40 or 50 more, had he required them.

Eighty-three remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry, Native States, and Police; but on this point no information is forthcoming as the Remount Officers who attended this show failed to send in the Remount Rolls. In connection with this, the Collector states:—

"I regret to report that not one of the officers, who attended the fair to purchase remounts, except Captain Westlake of the Babugarh Depôt, made any report of their purchases to the Secretary of the fair.

"The orders of the Government of India should be re-issued in the Military Department, and the Local Government might address the Inspector-General of Police on the subject.

"I would suggest that all such officers should report their arrival at the fair to the Collector of the district, who should issue the forms. On finishing their purchases, the forms should be returned, filled in, to the Collector.

"In any case, the existing orders should be re-issued, as it is, I believe, the desire of the Government of India to have accurate information on the subject."

This question has been referred to the Government of India, and it is to be hoped that an improvement will be noticeable next year.

86. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in his report on the show, states:—

"All the classes filled well, about 100 more than last year competed for prizes. The classes particularly noticeable were those for branded mares and fillies, yearling colts and fillies, and geldings.

"The branded fillies were undoubtedly the best class in the show, a large number of them being the produce of T. B. E. sires. The first prize was awarded to a handsome filly by the 'Duke of Normandy.'

"In the Gelding class, over 100 competed and some of them were very promising."

87. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, having attended this show, is pleased to have this opportunity of remarking on the excellent mares and young stock exhibited. He was pleased to find that encouragement was offered to the owners of the smaller class of mares that had been covered by District Board stallions as well as to their progeny, by the award of prizes from District funds. Five silver medals were presented by the District to the breeders of the best horses at the show.

He was much struck with the interest shown by the District Officers, and has specially asked the Local Government to convey his best thanks to Mr. Wyer for the increased development of horse breeding in the district.

88. Since writing the above review, Remount Rolls have been submitted to this office; from them it would appear that 14 head of young stock were bought by the Remount Agent, 61 remounts for Native Cavalry and Imperial

Service Troops, and 16 for Police. This must be considered most satisfactory, especially as the Remount Agent states :—

"Numbers obtained are somewhat smaller as compared with former years, but I might have purchased many more if I wanted them."

This officer further adds :—

"I am much pleased with those obtained and I consider them, as a lot, above the average; they decidedly show more quality than those purchased in former years."

Muzaffarnagar Horse Show.

89. This horse show was held from 1st to 8th March 1895, and although the numbers that actually attended were smaller than last year, still there are many promising signs in the district. In the first place, 117 branded mares and fillies competed for prizes, and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was able to select 41 mares fit for horse-breeding from amongst those presented to him for branding.

90. But as at most shows, especially in North-Western Provinces, the question must occur to everybody—what becomes of the young stock? With the great number of mares abovementioned, only 113 head of all ages competed; this enormous exodus of young stock from all districts must have a very injurious effect on horse breeding Opinions greatly differ as to the destination of the produce, but I am inclined to believe that it is fairly divided between Native States and dealers who rear it in Bengal.

91. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, was present at this show and agrees with the remark contained in the report of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in which he describes the mares "as a very superior lot but inclined to be over-topped." Also with the remark made by the Remount Agent, with reference to the young stock purchased, to the following effect :—

"Rather over-topped and inclined to be coarse, which, however, is the universal fault with most of stock got by Government sires in the North-Western Provinces."

I carefully inspected both mares and produce and agree that a large proportion is overtopped and tied in below the knee; this I attribute to too persistent strains of Norfolk Trotter blood. I find from the prize list that 99 prize winners were by Norfolk Trotters and only 4 by Thoroughbreds, this shows that the former only have been employed in this district. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, asks for a large number of Thoroughbreds to remedy the defect; his request will be borne in mind as this class of horse becomes available.

92. The thanks of this Department are certainly due to Mr. Whish, the Collector of Muzaffarnagar, for the great assistance he has offered in the development of horse breeding. I took the opportunity of rendering him my best thanks when at the show, and I trust he will forgive me if I record a portion of our conversation. I told him that I considered it so good of him to work for us with the many other duties he had to perform; he then assured me that the amount of time he actually spent on work connected with horse breeding was most trifling, but that whenever opportunities offered he showed the Tehsildars and the people that he was interested in the matter. I record this especially as it was confirmed by other Deputy Commissioners and Collectors. All such who interest themselves in the welfare of the Department do so more by giving their moral support to it, others I fear who do not do so, excuse themselves on the grounds of having no time to devote to it.

The Collector offers the following remarks :—

"The total number of horses was 759 against 1,129 last year; the decrease was entirely in the Miscellaneous (chiefly dealers) class. This show is entirely a breeder's one and is not dependent in any way on the dealers."

PUNJAB.

Amritsar (Dewali) Fair

93. This fair, held from 27th October to 7th November 1894, more than ever, was a dealers' fair. It is the Batesar of the Punjab, and I regret to say that the quality of the horses attending is not as good as it was some years ago.

94. At the Dewali Fair, a horse show is held, but I am sorry to say it attracts but little of the brood stock in the district. On this occasion, only 27 branded

mares, 6 branded fillies, and 17 head of young stock competed for prizes; and even these were an indifferent lot.

The actual number present appears to have been slightly in excess of last year. On this occasion, 5,065 are reported to have been present.

95. The number of remounts obtained from this great number of horses proves them to have been of poor quality. The Remount Agent obtained 20 head of young stock. This officer considers that the number exhibited for sale was less than former years, but that the quality was about the same.

The 10th Bengal Lancers purchased 15 from dealers. Major Wood remarks:—

"As far as I could judge, a very poor fair."

The 18th Bengal Lancers purchased 7. The officer purchasing for this regiment remarks:—

"Remounts of better class than those obtained in former years, but prices higher."

Captain Cookson, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, obtained 2, but remarks that they were inferior:—

"Quite the poorest class of horses I have seen at any Fair."

By the above it will be seen that the following remounts were obtained:—

20 for Remount Rearing Depôt.

24 for Native Cavalry and Imperial Service Troops. This is most disappointing.

96. The mule class was undoubtedly the most promising feature of this fair. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states that they showed a decided improvement on former years. 65 were purchased by Captain Cookson for transport purposes in different Native States. This officer reports them to have been "good; even better than last year." The Commissariat Department purchased 35. Beyond these no other officers attended with a view to purchase, which is greatly to be regretted, as by their absence a number of good mules were lost to the service.

Amritsar (Bysakhi) Fair.

97. This fair, held in April 1895, may be said to be entirely a dealer's fair. No show is held nor are any prizes allotted either by District Boards or from Imperial funds; still, as being a fair at which many remounts are obtained, it is one of importance to the Native Cavalry. The following were purchased:—

Remount Agent	29
Native Cavalry	38
Imperial Service Troops	30
Native States	9

A great number of both Ordnance and Transport mules were purchased.

Bannu Horse Show.

98. This show was held from 25th to 27th February 1895. It was expected that this year's show would be a smaller one than last year's owing to disturbances across the Border.

99. The numbers fell from 1,324 to 740, but the actual number of animals competing only showed a falling off of 59 when compared with last year.

When, however, we consider that 238 branded mares competed in the class for "Brood mares covered by Government stallions during the past 12 months," the actual success of horse breeding in this district is assured. This class is reported by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, as being a large and excellent class showing bone, size, and quality.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, further adds:—

"Although the show this year was much smaller than last, I do not think there is any doubt but that horse breeding in this district is largely developing. The very large class of brood mares, the number brought to be branded (135), and the increased demand for the use of the Government stallions, all testify to its being in a flourishing condition.

"During the show, I branded 101 useful mares."

The Deputy Commissioner of the district, who takes a marked interest in the development of horse breeding, states:—

"The fair is very popular in the district, and more sales were effected this year than last. The numbers were smaller than last year, but this was from accidental and transitory causes. The

prize winners among the young stock showed a large proportion of stud bred animals, though no enquiries were made on the point till prizes had been awarded so stud bred and other animals were judged entirely on their merits. About 100 mares were branded, bringing the total of branded mares in the district up to over 600. The people, as a rule, consider the Arab stallions too small for their mares, but at the same time they dislike Norfolk Trotters, it showing much coarse blood. Some of the best brood mares are I believe taken to Shahpur to be covered by Thoroughbreds, as there is only one Thoroughbred horse in this district; another Thoroughbred would be much appreciated. In the two large classes, branded mares and Wazir animals, one man was allowed to take as much as two prizes. In other classes not more than 1 prize was allowed, a certificate being given instead of a prize where one owner was adjudged more than one prize."

100. I have instructed the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to do his utmost to meet the Deputy Commissioner's wishes with reference to the supply of another Thoroughbred, but horses of this class are in such demand that I am not certain that we shall be able to comply with his request this year.

101. With reference to the concluding portion of this officer's remarks, the rule referred to by him was framed to prevent large private studs, the property of Native gentlemen, absorbing all the best prizes to the detriment of the smaller breeders; the Judging Committee has the right to decide whether any breeder comes under this rule or not, and I am pleased to find that on this occasion they exercised their discretion in the matter by allowing breeders to take two larger prizes in the larger classes.

Beri Donkey Fair.

102. Being most desirous to obtain indigenous donkeys for mule breeding, I directed Veterinary Lieutenant Drage to attend this fair on 5th and 6th October 1894. In his report he states:—

"All the best donkeys were the little sturdy white Balutra bred ones, they are all well made and show lots of breeding, but unfortunately they are very small I noticed there was very little difference in the height of a one year old and four-year old donkey of this breed; of the former I enquired the price, I think they could be purchased in any numbers from Rs. 12 to Rs 15, and if by proper feeding and general treatment they grew to any decent size, I can't help thinking they would be worth purchasing for donkey breeding in such districts as Hazara, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, especially as the Government are just now so short of donkey power; anyhow I think the experiment worth trying, Government might purchase, say, two yearling Balutra donkeys and keep them well until four years of age, but of course it would only be an experiment as it is impossible to say whether the good feeding and liberty would make them grow.

"I am pleased to say no contagious disease broke out during the two days I attended the fair."

I consider that the experiment advocated in the above report is worthy of a trial, and I shall endeavour, at the next fair, to obtain a couple of the best yearling Balutra donkeys for rearing on the Instruction Farm at Babugarh.

Delhi Horse Show.

103. This horse show was held from 9th to 15th March 1895. The Deputy Commissioner recommends that it should last but two or at the most three days. With this I fully agree. The system of keeping these shows open for a week is very prejudicial to their interests and prevents many purchasing officers from attending.

104. As far as numbers went, this show was much better than that held last year. The increase being 274; this, however, was mainly due to the fact that a great number of dealers halted here *en route* to Nauchandi (Meerut).

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states that:—

"On the whole the show was an improvement on last year, nearly twice the number of animals attended, and in the classes for young stock there was a much greater number competing. The best classes were undoubtedly by yearlings, foals, and geldings."

* * * *

"During the show a Native officer of Indore was purchasing horses as remounts for Indore State Cavalry. Among his purchases, four were branded fillies which I branded during my tour of inspection just completed."

105. This show having until lately been under the management of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces, has included horses belonging to the Meerut district. It has now been decided to restrict it entirely to the Punjab districts of Delhi, Kurnal, Rohtak, and Gurgaon. This will prevent undue competition on the part of mares and young stock of an old established breeding district like Meerut, still there can be no doubt that it will be deprived of some of its best exhibits.

106. This show was held on 7th and 8th March 1895, and was an unqualified success, not only in the numbers that attended, but also in the numbers that competed for prizes. The former showed an increase of 618 compared with last year, and a very large increase as compared with all previous years. Dera Khan Show. Ghazi Horse

The numbers, however, that competed for prizes were even greater as will be seen from the following statement:—

1893	441
1894	637
1895	940

The increase is mainly noticeable in the two most important classes. In that for brood mares, 163 competed, showing an increase of 80 over last year, and in the class for branded fillies, 306 competed or 79 more than last year. This is most satisfactory, and points to Dera Ghazi Khan being one of our best breeding centres.

The Deputy Commissioner states that the quality was so good and the increase in number so large in these classes, that the Committee found it advisable to increase the number of prizes and to add considerably to the amoun awatrded for this class.

The gelding class is one that is specially mentioned. In it, 206 competed, being 94 in excess of last year. This is most encouraging, and certainly this district is a striking example to others where castration is so neglected.

The Deputy Commissioner brings to notice the Veterinary Assistant, Mir Suleman Shah, stating that it was mainly due to his energy that this success was obtained.

107. Fourteen head of young stock was obtained for the Kurnal Rearing Depôt, whilst the following remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry:—

			Rs.
1st Punjab Cavalry	6 at an average of		233
2nd „ „	12	„	257
5th „ „	11	„	240

The Deputy Commissioner considers the number of remounts obtained as small, and remarks as follows:—

"The reasons for the comparatively small number of remounts bought at the show are, in my opinion, the same as those given last year, *viz.*, that dealers had already carried off the pick of the horses available. I think, however, that breeders are beginning to realise that it pays them better to wait for the fair, and I expect an improvement in future."

I sincerely trust that this improvement will take place, but I fear that the removal of young stock from the district by Bhujpuri dealers is the cause for so few remounts being obtainable.

108. The Deputy Commissioner brings very forcibly to notice the fact that the number of stallions supplied to this district is too small. I have already taken steps to remedy the deficiency, and have ordered two Arabs, one Thoroughbred English, and one small compact Hackney to be immediately sent.

109. This show was held from 13th to 15th March 1895, and must be considered as having proved a great success. Dera Khan Show. Ismail Horse

The numbers attending were 1,292 against 965 last year, showing an increase of 327, whilst 63 more competed for prizes.

This show is becoming of greater importance every year, as will be seen by the following statistics. It has only been in existence for 4 years, and has made gigantic strides:—

1891-92	260	animals attended.
1892-93	205	„ „
1893-94	965	„ „
1894-95	1,292	„ „

The Deputy Commissioner remarks:—

"There is no doubt that the fair is exceedingly popular in the district. The principle has been consistently followed out, both by the Judging Committee and in the sports, of giving few large prizes and as many small prizes as possible. This has, I think, given great satisfaction."

I quite agree with this, and have endeavoured, as far as possible, to introduce this system into other shows. The awarding of small prizes just pays a zemindar's expenses whilst he attends a show.

110. During the show, 82 mares were branded.

111. The Deputy Commissioner, in his report, brings forward the advisability of awarding some prizes to Powindahs, and says :—

"The award of some prizes to Powindahs can partly be justified on the grounds of expediency. They are our subjects for half the year, and they possess the finest brood mares in the district. There is therefore a reasonable chance that the produce reared by them will eventually be disposed of in India."

I would much like to foster horse-breeding amongst these border tribes, and shall place myself in communication with the Deputy Commissioner on the subject.

112. It is to be regretted that no purchasing officer attended this show. Only two remounts were purchased by the police authorities.

Dinanagar Horse Show.

113. This show, held on 26th and 27th March 1895, was the first one attended by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab ; it can scarcely be termed a show, but should be looked upon more as an annual gathering of the horse stock of the district.

114. No prizes were given from Imperial funds, but Rs. 400 was awarded by the District Board.

115. Two hundred and sixty eight horses and mares and six mules were present, but none were suitable either for the Remount Department, and very few, if any, for Native Cavalry.

116. Neither the Imperial nor District Board stallions appear to have done as well as they might have still the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports :—

"There are signs of the District Board stallions being appreciated by the zemindars, and several young stock by these looked promising. Two fillies sired by them were branded for Imperial horse breeding."

This is most promising. It is the first occasion on record in which the produce of these stallions has been reported to have been fit for mating with Imperial stallions.*

117. Horse breeding in this district (Gurdaspur) has not made the progress I should have wished ; this is no doubt partly due to its being one of the most backward districts in the Punjab, as far as castration is concerned; on this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports :—

"I know that in 2 or 3 tehsils in the district there are country-bred stallions serving to the disadvantage of branded mares.

"The fair ground at Dinanagar was full of entire animals, some of them over 14 hands."

This is greatly to be regretted, but as the attention of the Deputy Commissioner has been drawn to the fact, I hope to see an improvement in this direction next year, as the three Imperial stallions have only covered an average of 21 mares during the past year, and of course, unless an improvement takes place, it will be necessary to reduce the number employed in this district.

Gujrat Horse Show.

118. This show was held on 15th and 16th March 1895, and must be considered to have been very successful. Not only did the total number of animals attending this show exceed that of last year by 78, but the number of exhibits rose from 296 to 306—an increase of 10. As quality was also well represented, it speaks well for the popularity of breeding in the district. One of the most marked improvements to be noticed in all the shows, but especially in Gujrat, is the improvement which has taken place in color. The rich whole colored bays and browns are the prevailing colors now.

119. The best classes were the branded mares, of which 59 competed, and the branded fillies, 43 competing. The quality of both these classes was specially remarked upon by the Judging Committee.

120. The donkey class was specially good, and from these the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, was able to purchase 7 young animals for District Boards and to run on the Instruction Farm; one of these compared favourably with any of the Italian Jacks lately landed.

121 Forty-four remounts were purchasad, of which 13 were obtained by the Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops; this batch was a particularly good level one.

Referring to remounts, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states:—

"Some showed both quality and substance, but the number bought by Remount Officers by no means represents all that were purchased as suitable for Cavalry. Some dealers and Agents for Native States secured many useful animals."

122. This show was held from 15th to 17th October 1894, and I am delighted to find that it is yearly growing in importance. This is the third year of its existence, and the following figures will show the remarkable strides it has made:— Hansi Horse Show.

1892	414	animals present.
1893	790	" "
1894	1,438	" "

showing an increase of 1,024 in excess of the first year and 648 in excess of the last show. On this point, the Deputy Commissioner states:—

"From the success which has hitherto attended this fair, it is not difficult to infer that the object contemplated at the starting point of the fair will be gained at no very distant period. It will be a vast field for the purchasers of horses and for remount and other purposes, and the zemindars will not have to wander here and there in search of customers."

123. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports that the classes, with the exception of branded fillies, filled better than on previous occasions. The exception noted is to be regretted, as the value of a district as a breeding centre can usually be arrived at by the number of fillies by Government stallions kept by zemindars for breeding, but it must be remembered that horse breeding is in its infancy in this district, and it is frequently found that the education of the breeders on this important point takes time.

One important point noted in the report of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is that in which he states:—

"I am pleased to be able to report that the coverings of all the stallions, both Imperial and District Board, are very satisfactory."

The Hissar district has taken a strong lead in breeding from District Board stallions, and in the class of mares covered by them, 79 competed, most of which were in foal. A number of young stock also competed; the value of this step cannot be over-estimated

124. We are frequently told that mule breeding is ruining horse breeding in India, but here we find a district in which many mares are covered by District Board stallions and still mule breeding is well to the fore. On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports:—

"Class VIII showed up well, 40 mules competing; the number last year being 3; this argues well for mule breeding in this district."

125. The number of remounts purchased cannot be correctly stated. On this point the Deputy Commissioner states:—

"The number of animals purchased for Native and British Cavalry last year stood at 33, while the number purchased this year for the same object is more than double that number, though an entry of only 21 has been shown in the statement forwarded to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab. * * * *

"Out of 7 officers who purchased the remounts, only 4 have, as yet, returned, the statements duly filled in, and this was the reason that no correct entry was recorded in it."

This question must again be referred to the Government of India, as I regret to note so many complaints on the point.

126. Our best thanks are due to Quazi Mahomed Aslam Khan, C.M.G., the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, for the great interest he has taken, not only in the horse show, but also in all matters connected with the welfare and extension of horse breeding in his district.

127. This show was held on 16th, 17th, and 18th January 1895, and proved fairly successful. The actual numbers which attended were 4,081 against 5,054 last year; this is mainly due to the fact that during the rains much sickness existed amongst the brood mares and young stock, and many died. Jellalabad Horse Show.

128. Ferozepore is one of the best breeding districts of the South Punjab, and it is doubtful if Jellalabad, situated in the Mamdot territory, is the best place at which a District Show could be held; it is very difficult to reach and therefore purchasers are deterred from attending, still, as from the date on which shows were first held in this district, Jellalabad has always been the place selected, it would perhaps be unwise to change it, especially as the Managers of the Estate have promised to make a good road direct from Ferozepore.

129. This show, although smaller, produced more remounts than last year. The following were purchased :—

Remount Agent	4
Native Cavalry	23
Police	1
Total ...	28

130. Two mules were bought by the Remount Agent. This is the first occasion on which mules were available at this show. On this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, says :—

"It is to be regretted that although an officer of the Commissariat Department was on duty at the fair, with a view of reporting on it, he had not been deputed to purchase mules for the Department."

The various officers who purchased at this show report as follows :—

Captain Westlake, Remount Agent, says :—

"Above the average of most other fairs, although there is not the improvement anticipated last year."

Major Steuart, 1st Punjab Cavalry, remarks :—

"The young stock require more liberty. The shackles which are almost universally worn do a great deal of harm."

Captain Shaw, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, states :—

"Not as many as I expected to get as cavalry remounts. Young stock very good."

I quite agree with Major Steuart's remark about more liberty being required for the young stock; not only was this noticeable with the zemindar's stock, but also with that of the Mamdot Estate. Arrangements, however, are now being made to obviate this complaint with regard to the latter.

131. Having been present at this show, I took the opportunity of inspecting the Mamdot Stud in company with Colonel Massey, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullunder Division, Mr. Francis, Deputy Commissioner, and Rai Bahadur Maya Das, the Manager of the Estate. It is very promising, although it contained a few mares unfit for horse breeding; these it was decided to weed out.

132. I regret to find that castration has not made the same progress in this district that it has done in others. I noticed by far too much entire stock in the show.

Jhang Horse Show.

133. This show, held on 28th February and 1st March 1895, was, I regret to say, even less successful than that held last year.

On comparing the statistics of the two shows held in 1893-94 and 1894-95, we find that the latter shows a falling off of 189 in the total number that attended the show and of 42 in the number that competed.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states :—

"Class I—Branded mares—was a very good one though numerically disappointing. Some fine mares, showing good quality and fair bone, being brought up for competition. Class II—Branded fillies—was decidedly the best, some of them showing fine quality. The remaining classes were very small; in several cases only one being brought up for competition."

This is most discouraging, as I directed the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to march carefully through the district, visiting every tehsil; this he did, but I regret to see no better result.

The Deputy Commissioner reports as follows:—

"From a reference to previous records it would appear that Jhang, a district formerly reckoned as among the first in matters pertaining to horse-breeding, has sunk to a position almost of insignificance.

"This may be due to fluctuating interest shown from time to time in the cause of horse breeding, by the local authorities as evinced by the variations in the amount of prize money offered, or it may be that Jhang zemindars have lost their cunning and no longer manifest pride in the maintenance of good horses.

"From what I saw of the fair, I am disposed to think that there was no lack of interest displayed by zemindars; the animals shown were well kept and nourished, and the fact that branded mares and fillies were both admirable classes shows that there is a distinct desire to breed, and that zemindars are not parting with valuable stock."

134. To endeavour to cause this district to occupy that high position in horse breeding which it once held, I shall recommend the allotment of Rs. 350 as prizes for next year, but should the show not prove a success, the question of its abolition will have to be considered.

Jullunder Horse Fair.

135. The Jullunder Horse and Cattle Fair was held from 5th to 13th October 1894. No money is allotted as prizes from Imperial funds, but Rs. 300 are awarded by the district.

136. This fair, as far as horses are concerned, makes but little progress. The numbers present this year was 447 against 441 in 1893.

137. Hitherto only one Norfolk Trotter has been employed in this district. The zemindars, however, asked for a lighter class of horse; a good English thoroughbred has been sent with a view of encouraging them, and I trust now that two horses are employed, an improvement will take place.

138. One gelding was bought by the Remount Agent. This officer suggests that Arab blood should be introduced; with this recommendation I fully agree, but the difficulty is that this Department cannot at present obtain sufficient stallions of this class.

I am pleased to find that four mules were purchased.

Kurnal Horse Show.

139. This show was held on 22nd and 23rd February 1895. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, was present and was satisfied with the progress made by this district. The quality of the animals exhibited compared most favourably with that seen in other districts in the Southern Punjab.

140. There was a slight falling off in the total number of animals present, but this was due to the fact that fewer dealers attended. There was, however, an increase of 70 belonging to Breeders, which is an important feature. 465 of these were present, and the whole, with the exception of 15 animals, belonged to the Kurnal district.

141. I am pleased to find that the dates fixed are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have been suitable.

142. The best class was undoubtedly that of "Branded fillies"; 49 competed and nearly all were the produce of Government stallions. With the steady improvement which is taking place in the brood stock, Kurnal promises to be an excellent breeding district.

143. During the show time, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, was able to brand 42 very useful mares and fillies.

144. The Deputy Commissioner in his report, states:—

"Next year the experiment of concentrating the Umballa and Delhi shows at Kurnal might be tried with advantage."

I agree that it would be advisable to concentrate these small shows; their multiplicity prevents their being good horse markets. Officers from Native Cavalry Regiments would be more likely to attend if they thought great numbers of horses would be present. I would gladly recommend the Government of India to sanction the amount of money now allotted to the three shows being given as prizes to a central show at Kurnal, if I thought that the Umballa, Delhi, and Rohtak zemindars would bring their stock to Kurnal. This question will be referred to the Government of Punjab for favour of opinion.

145. Five remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry.

The Deputy Commissioner states that this is an improvement on past years, and with reference to the prizes offerred for the remount class, adds:—

"Two prizes only were given to the owners of the remounts purchased by Fateh Mohammed for the 8th Bengal Cavalry, the other three purchased by Mangal Singh of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry were at once removed by that officer, so that no prizes could be awarded."

146. I shall have to draw attention, when making general remarks on horse shows held in India, to the difficulties experienced in getting remounts judged or in obtaining the necessary information from Remount Officers.

Lahore Horse Show.

147. This show was held on 29th and 30th March 1895, and as far as the quality of exhibits is concerned, was far better than former years.

148. The total number of animals present was 919, being an increase of 149 on last year; the number that competed for prizes was also 61 greater. This is encouraging, but the quality of the brood stock was to my mind the most promising feature of the show. The branded mare and filly classes filled well, and a finer lot than entered the ring could not be desired. The origin of these mares can be clearly traced to two stud-bred sires that were located in this district some years ago.

149. Last year but two remounts were purchased at this show. On this occasion, 7 were bought by the Remount Agent and 8 by an officer of the 9th Bengal Lancers. This is most encouraging, especially as on this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states:—

"Many horses of course find their way eventually to Karnal or Hapur Depôts, and also to the ranks of Native Cavalry, through the hands of Lahore dealers, who purchase in the district throughout the year."

150. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district, both recommend an increase in the amount awarded as prizes from Imperial funds. I fully agree with their recommendations, and consider that it will be advisable, in future, to abolish a number of small shows and to endeavour to encourage good ones, such as Lahore. I shall endeavour to give effect to these recommendations when allotting the amount sanctioned for prizes during the year 1895-96.

151. The President of the Judging Committee, Major Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers, reports as follows with reference to the brood stock and remounts:—

"The show of branded mares of various ages was in every way excellent; the mares were mostly fine big roomy animals well adapted for producing serviceable remounts for the various branches of the mounted service, and the excellent condition in which they were shown bears evidence to the interest evinced by owners in this industry.

"Similar remarks apply to the branded fillies and 4-year olds, of which 36 competed; the winners were excellent specimens of their class.

"In fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions, 40 were shown, and though perhaps these hardly reached the standard of excellence obtained by the two former classes, still there was nothing to find fault with, and many of those exhibited should make very good mares to breed from.

"In the remount class there were only two purchasing officers present, Captain Birdwood for the Army Remount Department, and Major Dawson for the 9th Bengal Lancers. As only horses that have been actually purchased can compete in this class, the total number brought before the judges was small—7 for the Army Remount Department, and 8 for the Native Cavalry. Captain Birdwood's young stock (7) should develop into useful remounts for the British mounted service, and Major Dawson purchased 8 very useful and nice looking remounts at what must, in these days, be considered a moderate price, the average being about Rs 390 Had more purchasing officers been present, it seems possible that more serviceable remounts might have been found."

And on the question of remounts, the Deputy Commissioner remarks that the show would be more successful even than it is if it were possible to induce breeders not to part with their young stock to dealers who scour the district in their search for suitable horses for Native States and other purposes. The dearth of purchasing officers at the show, year after year, is partly responsible for this, as breeders are thus forced to treat with dealers.

This, taken in connection with Major Gordon's remark that had more purchasing officers been present it seems possible that more serviceable remounts might have been found, is very disappointing. It would appear that Native Cavalry visit Lahore readily to purchase from dealers but will not attend centres, such as the horse show, where they could buy direct from the breeder.

152. An error has occurred in Major Gordon's report. He shows the average cost of the remounts purchased by Major Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers, to have been Rs. 390; this should be Rs. 285, as shown in the Remount Roll submitted by Major Dawson.

153. This show was held on 11th and 12th March 1895. The disappointment expressed by me last year is increased on this occasion. Again there was a great falling off in the numbers, both of those that actually attended and of those that competed for prizes. The numbers stand as follows:— **Multan Horse Show.**

	1894.	1895.
Number of animals present	904	715
Number competing for prizes	348	309

But not only were the numbers reduced, but also the quality of the stock was poor. On this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

"Both the mares and young stock, generally, were poor in condition and seemed half starved.

"The mares which came up for branding this time were an inferior lot, wanting in stamina, in poor condition, and looking generally uncared for; 27 were selected out of 59."

This officer further adds:—

"The Multan zemindars at present seem to be singularly apathetic in the matter of horse-breeding, and it is hard to account for it. Last year it was represented that the Norfolk Trotters were not approved of and better bred horses would be more appreciated. Two Thoroughbred Australian and English horses were sent to Multan itself, in addition to one country-bred and one Arab; these horses reached Multan in September last. The experiment hardly seems to have been a success. 'Exbank,' Thoroughbred Waler, only covered three mares in about 5 months, and it has been considered desirable to remove him to Ferozepore.

"Not Beaton", the Thoroughbred English horse, will remain at this stand for a month or so longer, but unless utilised it will be necessary to remove him to Dera Ghazi Khan or Ferozepore district. It will be remembered that when I went through the Multan district in December last, only 25 mares were found fit for branding.

"Personally I attribute the unsatisfactory state of affairs in this district to be due to the following:—

"*1stly.*—General indifference to the subject of horse breeding on part of zemindars.

"*2ndly.*—Disinclination during last few years on the part of the Tehsildars to stir up any interest in the matter.

"*3rdly.*—Want of castration. The show yard was full of screaming stallions, and during the whole three days of the show, although there were 9 to 10 stallions available for service, some having been brought in from other tehsils, very few mares came up for covering."

The Deputy Commissioner states in his report:—

"Sufficient interest has hardly been taken by the Tehsildars in promoting horse breeding, and this probably accounts to some extent for its decline in recent years in the district. I think it necessary that Revenue Officials should stimulate the interest of the people in a matter of the kind, and orders have been issued to the effect. A proposal will be laid before the next meeting of the District Board that a pecuniary reward should be given to every horse owner who has had his foals castrated."

154. The only redeeming feature of this show was that 8 remounts were obtained for 15th Bengal Lancers, and these were a useful lot of horses, better than the remounts purchased last year. The Remount Agent was present and was prepared to buy young stock, but could not obtain any; this I attribute to want of care of foals by their owners.

155. It is to be regretted that a good district like Multan has been allowed to decline owing to want of interest shown in the matter. I felt positive, knowing the district so thoroughly as I do, that such must be the case; however, the present Deputy Commissioner is anxious to promote horse breeding, and if interest is shown in the matter by Tehsildars, I have no doubt but that horse breeding will once more occupy that position in Multan which it formerly did.

156. One result, however, of the falling off in the horse show must be the reduction in the amount of prizes that can be awarded from Imperial Funds. At present the sum allotted is Rs. 1,500, but I shall feel compelled to recommend a reduction to Rs. 1,000, and even this latter sum is beyond the merits of the show.

Rawalpindi Horse Fair.

157. This fair was held from 1st to 3rd April 1895, and although there was a slight falling off in the total number of animals present—the numbers being 2,228 last year and 2,143 this year—still the number that competed for prizes was greater by 7 than in 1894.

158. The war preparations for Chitral accounts for the absence of a great number of horses, as a rumour was spread amongst the people that horses would be impressed by Government.

159. The fact that many remounts were removed before the judging day reduced the number competing for prizes.

160. The Commissariat Department are also reported to have made extensive purchases outside the fair, ground.

161. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, was present throughout the fair, and was pleased to note the quality of the stock exhibited. On this point, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, remarks:—

"I am pleased to say that the quality was very well represented, the old and young branded mares being exceptionally good, though I should like to see a Thoroughbred strain largely infused into the stock of the Rawalpindi district."

162. From Rolls of Remounts received, it would appear that the following were purchased:—

Remount Agent, for British Cavalry	27
10th Bengal Lancers	9
15th Bengal Lancers	8
Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, Punjab ...	17

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states:—

"I regret to say that though all possible means have been taken to acquaint purchasing officers of the contents of Government of India's Circular No 20-138, dated 22nd October 1894, several remounts purchased by Native cavalry purchasing officers were immediately removed from the fair, consequently the Judging Committee had no chance of forming an idea of their quality or fitness."

The Secretary to the Fair Committee also brings to notice the fact that purchases made on behalf of the 10th Bengal Lancers and the Patiala Imperial Service Troops were removed before the judging commenced.

This is greatly to be regretted, particularly as special arrangements have been made whereby remounts are judged by the Committee at any time, in order to prevent their detention at shows or fairs.

I regret to have to record the fact that the officers mentioned above, not only removed their remounts without giving notice, but also sent in such incomplete rolls that it is impossible to ascertain what class of remounts were obtained.

The most perfect arrangements were made for Remount Officers attending this show. A tent and a roped enclosure were specially set aside for their accommodation. A Zilladar was warned to be in constant attendance to afford all information as to sires of produce, and notices were posted all over the fair informing these officers that the Committee would give first attention to the judging of remounts brought up for competition, in order to afford facility for the removal of their purchases.

The constant infringement of orders by the Native Cavalry Remount officers attending horse fairs and shows will have again to be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

163. A great feature of the fair was the great number of mules present; many of these were sold to the Remount Agent and Transport Department, but it is to be regretted that no information, as to the number purchased by each Department, is obtainable. In all, 1,168 mules were sold at this fair, and I cannot but record my very high opinion of the quality of the mules exhibited.

164. The donkeys were of exceptional quality, and, as will be seen by reference to the donkeys purchased by the Department during the year under review, many excellent jacks were obtained.

165. The general arrangements were perfect, and those made for treatment of sick animals left nothing to be desired.

A Veterinary Dispensary, fully equipped with medicines and instruments, was opened on the fair ground and placed in charge of two Veterinary Assistants. There were 60 admissions to the dispensary, mostly for simple disorders.

A separate enclosure, some distance from the fair ground, was set apart for infectious or contagious cases, but there were no admissions.

166. I would record my best thanks to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Beckett, for the great interest which he showed in everything likely to add to the success of the fair as well as to the Judging Committee, which was composed as follows :—

Major A. A. Sandys, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Major C. A. Anderson, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant M. Fitz Gerald, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Veterinary Major G. J. R. Rayment, Army Veterinary Department.

The Commissioner brings to notice the excellent arrangements made by Mr. Francis, the Secretary of the Horse Fair. I can only add that, having attended a very great number of fairs and shows during the year, I have seen none at which all the arrangements were as perfect as those at Rawalpindi.

Shahpur Horse Show.

167. This horse show, held from 19th to 21st March 1895, more than upheld its position as one of the best in the Punjab. The following figures speak for themselves. On this occasion, 1,907 attended the show against 1,333 last year; 688 competed for prizes against 383, whilst 43 remounts were purchased against 28 last year.

This large increase is most satisfactory; not only were the numbers great, but also the quality of the animals competing was reported to have been excellent.

That this is one of the best breeding centres cannot be denied. 260 branded mares and fillies competed for prizes, whilst 211 head of young stock entered the ring to be judged.

168. Forty three remounts were bought, 14 being purchased by the Remount Agent. On this point, the Deputy Commissioner reports :

"The prices paid were not excessive, the stamp of animal purchased being good; there were very few Native Cavalry remounts over 4 years old at the fair. This district sends a lot of men into the Native Cavalry, and when on leave they pick up all the likely animals they can get before the fair. Purchasing officers also visit the district before the fair."

No doubt the remounts purchased were well worth the money paid for them, still the prices ruled too high for the Native Cavalry, one batch of 7 costing an average of Rs. 315, whilst another batch of 3 cost an average of Rs. 307. This is more than the Chunda funds of Native Cavalry can afford to pay; still if these regiments are desirous of obtaining really good horses, such as those of the Shahpur district are, the market value must be paid, and it will be seen that the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the price paid, considering the quality of the article obtained, was not excessive.

169. During the show, 61 very fine mares were branded; these are reported by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to have been "by far the finest mares he had seen in North Punjab."

This officer concludes his report as follows :—

"I have to offer my best thanks to Mr. Bridges, the Deputy Commissioner, to whom the admirable arrangements, big attendance, and great success of the show is to be largely attributed, and also for the great assistance rendered by him in judging the winners in such large classes."

Sialkot Horse Show.

170. This show was held on 26th and 27th March 1895. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in his report, states :—

"I cannot say that the show was a success, as it was very noticeable that most of the prize winners were from Gujrat and Gujranwala, particularly the former.

"In class I, A & B, 'branded mares' and 'mares with foal at foot', only one prize (2nd in former) was taken by a mare from the Sialkot district. This being the case, and in view to the fact that cultivation is rapidly taking up the whole of the district, leaving very little land remaining for horse grazing, &c., I am of opinion it is useless holding this show in future years."

171. With this opinion I fully agree. Having attended the show I satisfied myself that but few of the exhibits belonged to the district, and those that did were decidedly poor. Mule breeding is likely to prosper much more than horse breeding; still, I would regret to drop any endeavour which has been made to improve the horse stock of the district. It was therefore decided with the Deputy Commissioner, Major Egerton, who takes a lively interest in the matter, to remove one Thoroughbred English and two Hackneys, and to supply two small high caste Arabs which will be more suitable for the mare, also to increase the donkey power. This latter I look upon as essential, as there are many mares in this district suitable for mule breeding.

The abolition of this show will, I feel, not be detrimental to the interests of the district, as the distance from Gujrat is small.

172. Two remounts were purchased by the Remount Agent. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in conclusion, states:—

"The arrangements for the show were most complete and convenient; all the classes being collected and brought into the judging ring with great punctuality."

Umballa Horse Show.

173. This show was held from 5th to 7th March 1895, and, as far as numbers went, must be looked upon as having been a great success. The numbers having risen from 465 last year to 1,320 on this occasion.

174. The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, attended this show, and was much struck with the poor quality of the horse stock of this district especially does this refer to the brood mares which, as a rule, are flatsided, narrow-chested, and deficient in bone.

175. In the last Annual Administration Report of this Department, it was stated that this district possessed more stallions, the property of district Boards and Courts of Wards, and I sincerely trust that these will be maintained, as they will tend to improve the horse stock generally. On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports:—

"The young stock by District Board stallions showed up well and it is evident that the introduction of these animals is having good results."

This system having been introduced but a short time, only geldings and foals competed for prizes; still, 63 were exhibited and amongst these there were many of great promise.

176. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, further states:—

"The Arabs which have been in the district some time do not seem to mate well with the mares and two Hackneys will be substituted at an early date."

With this I quite agree. The mares of this district have now one or two strains of Arab blood and will, I feel certain, mate well with the small compact short-legged Hackney now being sent to India by General Sir J. Watson. This shows how necessary it is to have sires of different classes, as the mares of Upper India vary so considerably in make and shape.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks that

"it was unfortunate and discouraging that no remounts were purchased this year."

I quite agree, but still I am compelled to own that after careful inspection of all the animals present at the show, none fit for remounts were to be found.

RAJPUTANA.

Pokhur Horse Fair.

177 This fair, held from 9th to 13th November 1894, varies but little in the number of horses, &c, which attended. We find that in 1888, 1,064 were present, whilst on this occasion, 1,169 are said to have entered the show, this number being only 17 more than there were last year.

178. This fair never attracts owners desiring to compete for prizes, so much so that, on this occasion, only Rs. 55 were given out of Rs. 100 allotted for the 3 classes named in the prospectus. This amount can be used with greater advantages at other shows and will be re-allotted for the year 1895-96.

179. The Principal, Rajputana Veterinary School, states:—

"The number of horses suitable for Army and Police remounts was this year above that of last but the prices asked for this class of horses were very high which accounts for the small

number sold, *viz.*, 5 for Native Cavalry, 3 for Police. The highest price being Rs. 350, the lowest Rs. 129."

The average price paid by the Deoli and Erinpura Irregular Force, for the 5 remounts purchased, was Rs. 249. He further adds:—

"An officer of the Army Remount Department attended the fair for the purpose of purchasing young stock likely to develop into horses suitable for British Cavalry remounts, but did not, I was informed, succeed in finding any suitable animals of this class.

"On the whole, I consider that the fair this year was better than last. There were a great number of horses suitable for remounts, and a decided improvement in the quality of those exhibited; this fact was no doubt attributable to the increase in the prize money offered by the District Board. There was not a single mule in the fair, though many of the mares were eminently suitable for breeding that useful hybrid."

180. In the last Annual Administration Report of this Department, I intimated that it was contemplated to send a stallion to Ajmere. This has been done, and on the strong recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, the branding of mares served by the Government stallion has been postponed for two years. A pony stallion has also been purchased by the Beawar Municipality.

TIRHOOT.

Sonepore Horse Fair.

181. This fair was held from 6th to 20th November 1894, and as far as numbers were concerned, was an improvement on that held last year. The figures, however, are not reliable; they are obtained from the Police Report, but the arrangements for collection of statistics are not such as ensure accuracy.

182. Last year 6,625 horses were reported to be present whilst 9,295 are shewn this year. Of these, more than half are said to have been under 14 hands; of these latter, many are reported by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, as being good, sturdy ponies, and this officer suggests that a good pony stallion should be located in Arrah, Sarun and Chumparun; he considers that the experiment would prove to be successful, as good oats are grown in these districts which are fairly dry and in every way suitable for breeding small animals. He is further of opinion that as there are a number of small mares, good serviceable animals would result. I have referred the matter to the Government of Bengal, who are causing enquiries to be made into the matter.

183. This officer is of opinion that no prizes should be offered for horses and on this point reports as follows:—

"Each year there has been a diminution in the number of competitors and some considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting the dealers to bring their horses before the Judging Committee. It seems to be a matter of indifference to them whether they show their horses or not. * * * * * * * * *

"I would therefore ask that the contributions given by the Government of India and the District Board of Sarun for prizes for horses be discontinued, and that part of the sum thereby saved should be diverted to giving prizes for cattle; and that, as a start, the sum to be so spent should not exceed Rs. 250, half each to be given by Government and the District Board. In support of the discontinuance of this sum for horse prizes it may be stated that it is only the dealers and not the breeders who benefit, and this is not in accordance with the object of the money prizes.

"On the other hand, Behar is a large cattle breeding centre, and the encouragement to breed good cattle should be stimulated as much as possible. This district is capable of producing very fine cattle if the services of good sires were used."

184. I am fully of opinion that giving prizes at a dealer's fair, such as Sonepore is, is simply wasting money. I shall therefore recommend that any allotment for prizes from Imperial funds should be discontinued. I regret I cannot recommend giving prizes for cattle; this must be done by the District Board.

185. Taking into consideration the great number of horses present, very few remounts were obtainable. The following were purchased:—

By Remount Agent, Hapur	5
„ 3rd Bengal Cavalry	6
„ 4th Bengal Cavalry	5

The average price paid for remounts of Native Cavalry was very high, being, respectively, Rs. 313 and 283 for each regiment above noted.

Captain Westlake, the Remount Agent, is of opinion that the quality of the horses at Sonepore Fair is deteriorating.

The officer purchasing for 4th Bengal Cavalry is of opinion that this fair should be abolished for Bengal Cavalry remounts, as the market is entirely spoilt by natives coming from Calcutta.

186. I regret to have to report that a case of glanders was detected at this fair, but owing to the fact that Act XX of 1879, Glanders and Farcy Act, is not extended to Bengal, no action could be taken in the matter. I shall again allude to this when remarking on the prevalence of glanders in India.

BENGAL.

Kalimpong Mule Fair.

187. This fair, held from 27th to 30th November 1894, was started with a view of encouraging a market for mules that are brought into the Darjeeling district with merchandise. That this fair is becoming popular as it becomes known is proved by the fact that whilst in 1892 only 10 mules were brought and last year 158, on this occasion over 250 were offered for sale.

188. The Mountain Battery stationed at Jalapahar purchased 9 very fair mules at an average of Rs. 260, and the Transport Department 162 at an average of Rs. 133. More animals would have been bought, but they did not reach the minimum height of 12-2.

189. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, Veterinary Captain Gunn, remarks :—

"The number of mules obtained may be considered a very satisfactory argument in favor of encouraging the market, the Committee of which have done so much to develop the trade.

"It was considered advisable to divide the Rs. 150 granted for prizes from Imperial funds in the proportion of 4 prizes, amounting to Rs. 75, for mules suitable for Artillery purposes, and 6 prizes amounting to Rs. 75 for transport animals. This was done as an inducement for the traders to bring larger mules."

190. In order to foster this trade, it has been decided, with the sanction of the Government of India, to allot the sum of Rs. 500 for prizes to be awarded at the fair to held next November. Early sanction was obtained for the allotment of this amount in order that notice might be issued amongst the importers. It is confidently hoped that this will be the means of making this fair one of great importance, especially for the Transport Department.

Veterinary Captain Gunn further adds :—

"The show of hill ponies was fairly good but very numerous. Nine belonged to visitors to the fair and competed for a special prize. Thirty-one belonged to dealers. They were judged in the manner usual at horse fairs, and marks were given for soundness, quality, power, and action.

"As the show is yet in its infancy, it cannot be expected that the increase will be great; nevertheless, it was a decided improvement on the show of last year, both in numbers and quality.

"It has been considered advisable to encourage the Bhooteas to bring in young animals, particularly stallions, as these animals would make an excellent cross with the Burman ponies, and give that power and stamina which the present breed of Burman lacks. Only one stallion colt was present, but it was too young to purchase. If the Burmese Government would send an annual indent for these stallions, no doubt they would be forthcoming."

A copy of above extract has been sent to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, as pony stallions are very difficult to obtain in that country.

BALUCHISTAN.

Quetta Horse Show.

191. This horse show was held on 12th and 13th October 1894, and in my opinion was an unqualified success.

292. This is only the sixth annual show held at Quetta, and when we look back to the year 1890, we find that the total number of horse stock attending the show was 235; when compared with last year, we find that 858 animals were present, and that on this occasion 1,342 were brought up. In other words, the numbers attending have increased in five years from 235 to 1,342, and we also find an increase of 484 over last year. These figures speak for themselves and testify to the popularity of the show.

193. In last year's report the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, took a very gloomy view of the prospects of the show, owing to the fact that before the fair commenced and before many of the buyers had arrived, the best horses had been sold; owing to this, he predicted that the future of the fair would be doomed.

This officer again takes the same view, complaining greatly of the want of buyers, and adds:—

"I would again ask the Government to consider what was proposed last year but vetoed, *viz.*, that all purchasing of horses be prohibited in the Quetta-Pishin district from the 1st of September until 10 days before the fair."

194. The Agent to the Governor-General again considers it unwise and practically impossible to attempt to prohibit sales. Last year he recommended that an officer stationed at Quetta should be deputed to Chaman, say 15 days before the annual horse show commenced, and that he should then purchase for all regiments requiring remounts. This suggestion did not recommend itself to the Government of India as it was practically one for the re-introduction of the Remount Purchasing Committee, and in this year's report the Agent to the Governor-General again considers that this is the only course open.

195. Before entering into the question of whether either of the above recommendations are necessary, I would ask whether the facts of the case warrant any interference. The total number of animals present at the show was 1,342; if we deduct the number of brood mares and young stock, we may put the number of animals offered for sale roughly at 1,000. Of these, 283 were bought for Native Cavalry and 12 for the Rearing Depôt, and by the report received from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, the dealers are said to have purchased 284, making a total of 580 sold out of 1,000 present. Myself I fail to see that the sellers have anything to grumble at, and at the end of the fair I saw nothing fit to buy.

I, however, agree with the following extract from the report by the Deputy Commissioner:—

"They (the importers) want assistance from Government in two ways,—

"Firstly, they ask that they may be brought into direct contact with the buyers, *i.e.*, that the Native Cavalry should buy from them direct and not through dealers from India."

196. I regretted to find that the Lahore dealers were actually buying for Native Cavalry regiments, and I would be glad to see more officers purchasing at this show.

A prejudice exists against Northern horses; it being generally thought that they are short necked, heavy shouldered animals with but little heart. This was the case some years ago, but the class of animal now imported is totally different.

197. The following extracts from Purchasing Officers may be of use, inasmuch as they may induce other officers to attend and to purchase at the Quetta horse show.

Major Francis, Commanding 5th Bombay Cavalry, says:—

"The horses were of a much superior stamp to those exhibited at the Quetta show during the last few years; they showed better blood and shape and greater bone."

Major Monteith, Commanding 3rd Bombay Lancers, says:—

"Horses much improved since I last served in this district."

198. Another argument used against purchasing at Quetta is the cost of transit; this, however, is not great, as owing to concessions allowed by the Railway Company, horses can be landed at Lahore for Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 according to whether eight or ten are put in a truck. These points require to be known, and I am pleased to find that the Agent to the Governor General is taking steps in this direction. In his letter to the Government of India, Foreign Department, forwarding Colonel Gaisford's report, he says:—

* "At the same time it is possible that the Native Cavalry regiments in India do not, as yet realise what a splendid field Quetta presents, at the time of the annual fair, for procuring horses suitable for Cavalry remounts. And it may be that if these advantages were more generally known the consummation desired by the importers of Northern horses would be gained, and direct dealings between them and the Native Cavalry regiments in Upper India might be instituted at the Quetta market.

"With this object in view, I am instructing the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, to advertise the fair very much more largely, and to draw up a printed circular for transmission to Officers Commanding British and Native Cavalry regiments all over Northern and Central India, pointing out the advantages of the Quetta show as a remount fair, describing the class of horses obtainable, and explaining the best means of competing with and forestalling the native dealers. Colonel Gaisford will also be instructed to spend, if necessary, less money on prizes and to utilise a portion of the grant to meet charges for advertising the advantages of the fair in the public papers."

199. I have hitherto confined my remarks to the Northern Horse Trade. The present horse show was noticeable for the grand collection of mares and the promising young stock, and I look on Baluchistan as one of our best fields for horse breeding. It possesses everything in its favor, especially in the way of soil and climate. I cannot do better than quote Colonel Gaisford's remarks on this point :—

"As regards horse breeding in the district, there is no doubt that it is getting more and more popular. In many villages, where a few years ago there were none or perhaps only one mare, there are now six or seven or more. Zemindars are investing their savings in horse flesh. There has been a great run upon the stallions; and although the numbers of these has increased from two to 23 in the past five years, they have been barely able to keep up with the demand on them. We need at least three more next year. I believe the time has come to supersede the Norfolk Trotter by the Thoroughbred English or Australian, and the Arab. The cross with the local mare and the Norfolk Trotter is hardly satisfactory. They are nearly all coarse, clumsy animals with no pluck or endurance. But whatever stallions are sent they should all be powerful large-boned animals with short backs and good shoulders. After over eleven years experience I have no hesitation in saying that weedy animals are practically useless as sires in Baluchistan. It is waste of money to keep them, and as the produce does not sell well, the breeders are discouraged. I have also noticed that coarse under-bred Arabs generally fail to 'stamp' their shape on their produce. The mares might as well have been covered by country-breds. None but really well bred Arabs appear to be satisfactory."

I agree with him in saying that more thoroughbred blood is required, in fact I consider that none but big bone l Thoroughbreds and powerful high caste Arabs should be employed in Baluchistan, but the difficulty lies in obtaining horses of this stamp.

200. I am glad to find that castration is becoming universal in the Quetta-Pishin district. Colonel Gaisford, to whose interest in this matter must be attributed the success gained, states :—

"The elimination of the bad entries is having a very marked effect. All the mares are now sired by Government horses, and the improvement in the stock is most striking.

"At the fair the only entries amongst the local stock were colts from Mustung and Kalat."

Sibi Horse Show

201. This show was held from 11th to 14th February 1895 and must be considered to have been a great success: not only did the numbers attending show an increase on last year, but also the number of breeders' stock exhibited shows the district of Thal Chotiali to be one in which the greatest interest is taken by the people in horse breeding. The number present this year was 1,471, being an increase of 275 over last year, and of these 1,406 belonged to breeders.

202. Both brood mares and young stock were worthy of great commendation. Of the former, 316 were exhibited and were especially good, showing both bone and quality.

The young stock was, however, the most noticeable feature in the show. 310 of all ages were exhibited, and it would have been impossible to desire a better lot of youngsters. The stock by "Songster" T. B. E. was fit for any branch of the service.

203. Castration has commenced to take some hold in Thal Chotiali, and 64 excellent geldings were exhibited. Hitherto it has been customary to charge eight annas to the owner of each colt castrated, in order to defray the travelling expenses of the Salutri. The Deputy Commissioner has, however, kindly promised to endeavour to meet this expenditure from other funds, and if this is done, I have no doubt that castration will be adopted in this district as readily as it is in that of Quetta-Pishin.

204. Eleven head of young stock were purchased by the Remount Agent, and a better lot could not be wished for.

It is scarcely possible to say how many remounts were bought for Native Cavalry, as correct rolls have not been received. 23 entered the ring

to be judged, and certainly they were a particularly fine lot of horses. The average price of remounts bought by Native Cavalry regiments, from whom rolls were received, was under Rs. 200.

205. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states in his report:—

"During the show I branded 122 mares for horse breeding, of which 58 belonged to Garani tribe of Gadi in the Kalat Agency, and most of the prize winners belonged to this tribe of Baluchis."

206. Altogether the prospects of horse breeding in Baluchistan are most promising, and the thanks of this Department are due to all District Officers and Political Agents for the interest they show in the matter; but as affecting this show in particular, I would tender my best thanks to Major MacIvor to whose exertions its success is mainly due.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

207. Only two shows are held in the Presidency, *viz.*, that held at Ahmednagar, and that held at Malegaon, Hyderabad.

Ahmednagar Horse Show.

208. This show was held on 12th November 1894, and was in every way successful, except that no remounts were obtained for Native Cavalry. This must be looked upon as most disappointing, as this is the most important horse show held in the Deccan.

209. The Remount Agent purchased 14 head of young stock for the Remount Department, but having attended this show, I did not consider the young stock bought here to be equal to that bought at shows in other parts of India.

Malegaon Horse Show.

210. This show was held on 19th December 1894, and is reported by the Superintendent to have been disappointing, as only a few brood mares were exhibited and the young stock classes were very moderate. Ten head of young stock were purchased for the Rearing Depôt.

It is, however, to Sindh that we must look for successful shows, as far as Bombay is concerned, and I think it cannot be denied that this Province is not nearly fully developed.

Jacobabad Horse Show.

211. This show commenced on 14th January 1895, and was in every way a success. The brood mares formed a splendid class, showing, as they did, power, quality, and size. The young stock was excellent and showed signs of great care being bestowed on it.

212. At this show, 142 remounts were purchased for Native Cavalry, and 6 head of young stock was secured by the Remount Agent. The Superintendent remarks:—

"It is much to be regretted that the Remount Agent only purchased 6 head of young stock for the Rearing Depôt as there were at least 30 suitable."

I can scarcely agree that so many as 30 could have been bought, still more than 6 could have been obtained; but owing to the fact that a less number of young stock was required this year, the Remount Agent could not exceed this number.

213. Mule breeding has made an excellent start in these parts, and many fine young mules were exhibited. 25 were bought for Government Transport. This market should be more patronized by the Commissariat and Transport Departments.

Talhore Horse Show.

214. This show was held on 28th January 1895, and was the first one held in the district. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states:—

"The show was held with a view of ascertaining the class of mare in the district. It was most satisfactory, as it opens out a fresh field for the introduction of Government stallions and promises in time to become one of the best breeding districts in Sindh. I was very much surprised at the large number and size of the mares and the keenness evinced by the zemindars, several of whom have already promised to make paddocks and give their young stock complete liberty."

215. It is to be regretted that such a promising district has been utterly neglected hitherto; it should, in my opinion, have been developed long ago. I doubt if it ever will be properly developed by holding a show. It should be carefully marched through by the Superintendent.

216. The District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, purchased 30 remounts for police purposes.

Naushehro (Moro) Horse Show.

217. This show was held on 4th February 1895, and must be considered to have been very successful. The brood mares were good and 74 remounts were purchsed by Native Cavalry and Police.

Bhuj Horse Show.

218. This show was held on 28th February 1895. Only 196 horses were exhibited.

The yearling colts and fillies are reported as being good, but the remaining classes were very moderate.

Six head of young stock were purchased for the Rearing Depôt.

MADRAS.

Tiruppur Pony Show.

219. During the year 1894-95, two pony shows were held in the Madras Presidency. The first was held at Tiruppur in the district of Coimbatore, on 22nd May 1894, and although the exhibits were somewhat less than at the show held last year, the quality of the animals was better, and the judges remarked on the evident care bestowed by the owners on the animals that were shown. The falling off in numbers is attributed to the fact that exhibitors are gradually getting to know what constitutes a show animal and not to a falling off in interest in the show, as many ponies were brought in for sale that were not exhibited.

Class I for mares in foal by Government stallions was represented by 29 exhibits, which are reported by the Judging Committee as being well grown mares showing superior quality.

Mecheri Pony Show.

220. The Mecheri pony show in the Salem district was held on 11th March 1895. The Judging Committee report a distinct improvement on the show held last year at Hosur in this district, and are of opinion that time is only required to ensure the success of pony breeding. The Collector of Salem reports as follows :—

> " The judges make two very important suggestions :—
>
> "(1) That owners should be encourged to feed their mares and foals better.
>
> "(2) That they should be encourged to breed from branded mares. From this follows their keeping the stallion bred fillies for breeding purposes."

He also adds that the first point can only be gained by individual exhortation of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and his Assistant Mr. Mannas, and also that the District authorities should take every opportunity to impress this on the breeder. He also advocates a prize being given for castration at shows.

SUMMARY.

221. The total number of animals present at the various horse fairs and shows during the year under review was as follows :—(*vide* Table XV, page lii.)

	1893-94	1894-85.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,411	17,666
Punjab	26,701	33,366
Rajputana	1,152	1,169
Tirhoot	6,783	9,545
Baluchistan	2,054	2,813
Bombay, including Sindh	4,255	4,847

giving a total of 69,406 against 62,356 last year.

The falling off in North-Western Provinces and Oudh is most marked, but this is more than compensated for by the large increase in the Punjab.

222. The number competing for prizes also shows a most satisfactory increase. The numbers are as follows :—

1892-93	9,889
1893-94	12,746
1894-95	14,782

The increase is mainly due to the Punjab, which shows 1,224 more exhibits than last year. The quality of the exhibits this year was undoubtedly good, and year by year an improvement is noticed in this direction. The breeders are beginning to know what class of animal is likely to take a prize, and horses of very inferior quality are no longer brought into the ring.

223. One of the most satisfactory features was the large increase in the number of animals, the property of breeders, showing that the industry is gaining popularity year by year. The numbers are as follows:—

1893-94	18,262
1894-95	26,680

Of the total of 26,680, 15,882 belonged to breeders in the Punjab.

224. Most of the fairs show a most satisfactory increase; most noticeable amongst these being Delhi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Hansi, Lahore, Shahpur, and Umballa in the Punjab. The fairs showing a decrease in this Province being Bannu, Jallalabad, Jhang, and Multan. Batesar, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar show a falling off in the North-Western Provinces, as also do the Ahmednagar and Bhuj shows in Bombay. Quetta and Sibi in Baluchistan show a material increase.

225. Every endeavour was made during the year to prevent fairs clashing, and I am pleased to be able to report that this was accomplished. Endeavours are now being made to arrange the dates on which the various shows are held, so that purchasing officers will be able to go from one to another without having to travel over the same ground twice.

226. The number of remounts purchased at the shows was as follows:—

Army Remount Department	326
Native Cavalry	1,114
Police	173

The number of remounts purchased during the past three years shows a satisfactory increase:—

1892-93	1,167
1893-94	1,327
1894-95	1,613

The following abstract will show the provinces from which the remounts were obtained:—

North-Western Provinces	227
Punjab	752
Rajputana	8
Bengal	25
Baluchistan	335
Bombay Presidency	266

The North-Western Provinces furnished 103 less than last year, whilst the Punjab gave 335 more. This must go far to prove that in the latter province we have the means of greatly extending our operations.

One remarkable feature is noticed when considering the number of remounts obtained at the various shows in Bombay. It is that although the Presidency furnished 266 remounts, not one for Native Cavalry was obtained from the shows held in the Deccan or Cutch. No show was held at Guzerat, and only 20 head of young stock were bought at shows in the two first named Divisions; the whole of the balance were obtained in Sindh, and yet this is the part of the Bombay Presidency which occupies the smallest portion of the time of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

227. The total number of mules purchased by Government rose from 178 to 885, and 2,123 were purchased by others against 1,167 last year. This gives a total of 3,008 mules purchased at horse fairs and shows against 1,318 last year; this increase is most satisfactory. Of 885 purchased by Government and of 2,123 purchased by others, 658 and 1,683 respectively were obtained in the Punjab.

For some years to come the Punjab will be the largest and best field from which mules will be obtainable, still it is satisfactory to note that 471 were bought in the North-Western Provinces, whilst none were obtainable last year.

Sindh, when properly developed, should also prove a good mule breeding tract. Twenty-five were purchased this year at the Jacobabad show, whilst only four were obtained last year at Shikarpur.

Horse Shows in Madras Presidency.

228. As various changes have been made during the year under review, it is hoped that they will lead to a gradual improvement in the shows held in the Madras Presidency.

The first and most important change is that the attendance of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, will only be required three times annually for a month on each occasion, for the purpose of lecturing at the Saidapet Agricultural College, and when there, will also be required to visit and inspect the Veterinary Hospital three times a week, instead of having to extend his lectures over a period of about nine months as was formerly the case. This will leave him much more time to attend to this important subject.

229. Again, the pony breeding in the Madras Presidency has been brought under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and it is confidently expected that this important change will be followed by good results. He will, by being well acquainted with the mares of the Coimbatore and Salem districts, be in a position to select suitable stallions, and failing this, the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, has informed the Board of Revenue that he will gladly assist them to purchase the stallions required when he is buying in the Bombay market; but before doing this he will endeavour to arrange with the Government of Madras to collect a certain number of mares at suitable centres in each district, in order that he may be in a better position to judge of the class of stallion likely to suit the mares available for breeding

230. During the year under review, 8 stallions would appear to have been employed in Coimbatore district; these 8 ponies covered 281 mares. In Salem, 4 stallions covered 174 mares.

231. Of 206 mares covered in 1893-94 in Coimbatore, results were ascertained in 158 cases and only 27 per cent. were successful. Of 209 covered in Salem, results were traced in 151 cases and only 16 per cent. were successful.

232. I do not agree with the Superintendent, who attributes this want of success to the fact that too many mares are covered by each stallion, neither can I believe that District Officers bring mares to the stallions out of season, as is stated by him in his report, in order to bring up the total number of coverings.

233. The non-submission of the Statistical Forms adopted by other Provinces is to be regretted, as it renders the report submitted by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, very difficult to follow.

Stallions whose produce won prizes.

234. The abstract of Table XVI (page lvi) shows the number of prizes awarded to stock, the produce of different classes of sires, by which it will be seen that the Thoroughbred English very closely approximate in number of prizes taken to those taken by the half-breds, Norfolk Trotters, and Hackneys. The percentages being, respectively, 5·08 and 5·90. This shows the English Thoroughbred to be a successful foal-getter, as only 72 stallions of this class were employed against 156 Hackneys.

Horse Runs.

235. The sum of Rs. 350 was alloted, as usual, for horse runs. Of this amount, Rs. 250 was given in prizes in the Rawalpindi district, and Rs. 50 in Multan. No progress has been made in this direction, and I fear that as cultivation increases, horse runs will diminish in size and number.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

IV.—INSTRUCTION FARM.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

IV.—INSTRUCTION FARM.

236. Certain changes have been made during the year; these were considered necessary after my inspections of the two farms, the first of which was held in August 1894.

237. It might be stated that one of the main objects of the instruction farm was that of demonstrating the possibility of using brood mares for agricultural purposes, thereby making them self-supporting. In theory no doubt this is correct, but I fear that this will never be realised in India. In the first place the climate is too trying to enable mares to stand the exposure to which bullocks are so well adapted, but again it must be remembered that the class of mare to be met with in this country is of a light description and is therefore unsuitable for heavy draught work.

238. The farm is divided into two portions:—

1st.—That attached to North-Western Provinces and Oudh Depôt, consisting of 87 acres of land.

2nd.—That attached to the Punjab Depôt, consisting of 57 acres of land.

In that portion belonging to North-Western Provinces, 51 acres were under cultivation; on this land there were 4 wells for irrigation purposes.

In the Punjab farm only 9¾ acres were under cultivation, the remainder consisting of grass lands; on this farm only one well was necessary for irrigation purposes.

239. It was deemed advisable to reduce the amount under cultivation in the North-Western Provinces Depôt for two reasons; and with the sanction of the Government of India, this was effected. The two reasons for the above reduction in the area under cultivation were:—

(*a*) In order not to interfere with the main object of the farm, *viz.*, that all cultivation should be carried out by the farm mares; to effect this, it was necessary to reduce their work materially. Having inspected them at work in the plough and whilst working the wells, it was found that they were greatly distressed, and the result of this over-work was that they either did not hold, that they aborted, or that if they gave birth to foals, the foals did not live. It was therefore hoped that the reduction of work, effected by reducing the area under cultivation, would have the desired effect, but, as will be shown hereafter, this hope was not realised.

(*b*) The second reason for the reduction was the cost of the cultivation of dub grass, of which there were 22 acres; this entailed constant irrigation, and the yield was so small that the hay obtained had to be sold to the Imperial stallions at a fabulous rate to cover its cost.

240. Whilst making the change indicated above, instructions were issued that any experiments that were carried on before, in the raising of fodder crops, were not to be interfered with; in fact, so important a matter was this considered, that orders were passed that these experiments were to be increased.

Discontinuance of the Instruction and Demonstration classes.

241. Owing to the unsatisfactory results obtained, and further, owing to the fact that these results were confirmed by experiments made by the Deputy Commissioner, Kurnal, who endeavoured to work the Janesron Court of Wards farm with the brood mares, but failed, and was compelled to re-purchase bullocks to carry out the work, it was considered advisable not to hold the instruction class held in January, but to await the results of the reduction in the amount of land under cultivation.

242. To commence with, the amount of arable land in the North-Western Provinces Depôt was reduced by 11 acres, in addition to the reduction effected in the dub grass area, and the cultivated portions of this farm were brought together instead of being divided as they had hitherto been; this latter plan resulted in the irrigation being performed by two instead of by four wells.

243. At the end of the year the farm was inspected again, but the results still proved that the strain on the farm mares was too great to warrant a system being advocated which could not be brought to a successful issue when tried under the most advantageous circumstances. It has therefore been decided by the Government of India to discontinue the instruction and demonstration classes at Babugarh. The farm will be in future used entirely for the purpose of raising fodder for the stallions at the depôt; but experiments will be continued in the way of raising new fodder crops, and with this view I am in communication with Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, in order to increase the experiments.

Balance sheet of cultivation operations.

244. Tables XVII & XVII (*a*) (pages lxvi and lxviii) are balance sheets showing the expenditure incurred. The former is that of North-Western Provinces Depôt, which shows a profit of Rs. 3,579-9-5; the latter is that of the Punjab Depôt which shows a profit of Rs. 1,091-14-11. In both cases is there an increase over last year. In the case of North-Western Provinces Depôt, the profit exceeds that of last year by Rs. 1,258-10-4, and that of the Punjab Depôt by Rs. 561-13-6; this must be considered satisfactory, as in addition to the savings effected, a further saving will be shown in the average cost of feed and keep of the stallions whilst at the depôt; this has been effected by reducing the prices at which fodder, &c., grown on the farm was sold. During the year under review, the current market rates have been strictly adhered to; this has resulted in the value of produce raised at the farm and sold to Government stallions being reduced greatly, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the cost in cultivation in North-Western Provinces Depôt, which this year has been shown at Rs. 3,257-2-2 against Rs. 6,948-14-4 last year. This has been effected by the reduction in the amount of labour employed; a great portion of the work that had hitherto been done by this agency being now carried out by the syces and grasscutters employed at the depôt.

Return of Farm animals.

245. Table XVIII (page lxx) shows the number of farm animals present on 1st April 1894, and remaining on 31st March 1895.

Casualties.

246. Table XIX (page lxxi) shows the number of casualties amongst the farm animals, by which it will be seen that one died and two were destroyed.

Sales.

247. Table XX (page lxxii) shows the number of farm animals sold. By the orders of Government, these farms keep up a reserve of 10 pony stallions to supply indents received from District Boards during the year. These were bought in Bombay during the cold weather, and the greatest care was observed in their selection, higher prices were paid but none but good animals were selected, and it is found that District Boards are only too glad to pay enhanced prices to obtain good sires. The increase in the initial cost is but trifling, and it is readily understood by these bodies that an inferior animal costs as much to maintain as a good one.

248. As in former years, I purpose giving the report of each Superintendent *in extenso*, as I consider both contain useful information with reference to fodder crops.

249. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"The crops raised on the farm were—1. Lucerne, 2. Guinea grass, 3. Impey, 4. Buffaloe grass, 5. Sundhio Jowari, 6. Carrots, 7. Dub grass, 8. Hay, 9. Oats, 10. Indian-corn, 11. Gram, 12. Clover, 13. Sugarcane, 14. American Indian-corn, 15. English grasses and cereals, 16. American oats.

Lucerne.

"There were two acres under Lucerne cultivation; the crop did very well and gave a good outturn. The highest outturn being obtained from October to April and the lowest from July to September. The total quantity produced during the year was 2,153 maunds 20 seers.

Guinea grass.

"The area under guinea grass was about ¾ acres. The crop was very satisfactory and yielded 862 maunds 32 acres, the heaviest outturn being obtained from March to October.

"The area under impey cultivation was 1½ acres. This was also a good crop and yielded 869 maunds 15 seers, and 37 seers of seed. The seed was sown in March and three cuttings were obtained during the year. Impey is much relished by horses on account of the amount of saccharine matter it contains, and is very useful for horses that are thin and in poor condition. **Impey.**

"A quarter of an acre was under buffaloe grass cultivation, and gave an outturn of 66 maunds and two seers, and in addition to this 12 seers of seed. It is a good fodder crop and is useful for horses. The seeds were sown in June, the young plants thinned out to a foot apart in July, and the crop gathered in September. **Buffaloe grass.**

"Half an acre was devoted to this fodder as an experiment. The seed was obtained from Mr. Mollison, Superintendent of Farms, Bombay Presidency. It was sown in June and gave a heavy outturn. A few maunds were given to the horses green; they did not appear to care for it as much as impey. Unfortunately, owing to the high winds and heavy rain, the seed was all lost and the stalks were broken down and became useless for feeding purposes. **Sundhio Jowree.**

"We had ¾ acres of carrots, half of it English and half country; from this, 70 maunds and 13 seers of the former and 59 maunds 19 seers of the latter were obtained: both descriptions were of very good quality. **Carrots.**

"The area under dub cultivation was 14 acres, and the total outturn was 609 maunds 7 seers. We have had to reduce this crop very much, as during the hot weather it required continual watering and the work was too much for our farm mares. **Dub grass.**

"The hay made during the year was 2,300 maunds, all of it well saved and of excellent quality The Hapur encamping ground gave us a very fair outturn of good sweet hay, the amount obtained being 1,350 maunds. This year one-third of its area is being ploughed up and sown with a mixture of grass seeds, when it is expected a heavier crop will be obtained this year. **Hay.**

"Three hundred maunds of excellent bedding grass was obtained from the Hapur encamping ground. Bedding grass is a very expensive item in the feed and keep of the stallions, we having to pay Re. 1 per 2½ maunds. We shall try this year and make some arrangement with the zemindars to take a certain number of acres and cut the grass ourselves. We tried this last year, but it was too late in the season and the contractors had bought it all up. **Bedding grass.**

"We had 7¾ acres of oats. Off this we got 76 maunds 35 seers green, whilst 230 maunds of oats and 492 maunds of straw were stacked for future use. On account of the late rains, the oat crop was a great success. **Oats.**

"The area under Indian corn cultivation was 2¼ acres. The yield being 17 maunds 15 seers. This must be considered a fair crop. **Indian-corn.**

"Two varieties of gram were sown—white or Cabuli, and brown or country; there was ¾ acre of the former and 21¼ acres of the latter. **Gram.**

"The Cabuli yielded 8 maunds, and 8 maunds 2 seers of bhoosa; the crop was not so good as the country, and the grain is smaller and lighter.

"The country yielded 342 maunds gram, and 391 maunds 20 seers bhoosa.

"This clover was grown on one-third acre, as an experiment, the produce was 67 maunds 2 seers. This cultivation has been tried for the last two years, and it has been found that although the seeds germinate well, yet the plants do not grow beyond a couple of inches, they being rather delicate; and do not thrive well in the plains. Some of the acclimatized seed has also been sown and it proved a failure. **Red and Alsike Clover.**

"The area under sugarcane cultivation was one-third of an acre, the yield being 90 maunds 8 seers. **Sugarcane.**

"The English grasses, marginally noted, received from Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co, were tried as an experiment, and sown at the commencement of the rains, but unfortunately they proved a failure, only two of them germinating. **English grasses**

1. Tall meadow oat grass.
2. Sweet scented vernals.
3. Sainfoin.
4. Hungarian grass.
5. Meadow Fox Tail grass.
6. Awnless Brome grass.
7. Texas Blue grass
8. Hard Fescue grass.
9. Burmuda grass.
10. Creeping bent grass.
11. Johnson grass.

"Pearl millet, golden millet, hulless barley, American oats, and Indian corn, were also tried as experiments, and sown in small patches. The pearl and golden millet both grew well; of the former, 27 seers of seeds were obtained, and the latter, just as it was flowering and seeding, got spoiled by the rain. The hulless barley proved a failure. The American oats grew very well to about 4½ feet high with thick succulant stalks and broad leaves, but when the time came for ripening the corn remained quite green and little or no seed was produced. These oats would answer very well to feed off green but not to keep for seed. **Cereals.**

"This crop grew up very well, and on ¼ a kutcha bigha there was 10 seers of seed, which is less than that usually obtained in the ordinary variety. **American Indian corn.**

Return of Farm animals.

"As will be seen by Table XXIII, there were 4 pony stallions, 10 horse mares, 4 pony mares, 7 donkey mares, one horse colt, and 13 donkey colts, on the farm at the end of the year.

"The health of these animals during the year has been very satisfactory; one mare was attacked with parturient paralysis and is now progressing favourably; there has been no other serious case.

Produce. "The foalings this year again have been very unsatisfactory. There being only one horse and 3 donkey colts during the year, whilst 1 horse, 2 pony, and 3 donkey mares aborted.

"The scarcity of foals and number of abortions I attribute to hard work in the pumps and plough, low condition, infection, and foul pasturage. The double endless chain pump with two tubes, each 3¼ inches in diameter, is very hard work for two mares, and this is kept going day and night during the hot weather. Constant hard work like that in this country reduces the vitality of animals and renders them incapable of breeding.

"It is now proposed to substitute one tube, 2 inches in diameter for one of the 3¼ inch tubes, and in this way, although the amount of water taken up will be reduced in quantity, the draught on the animals will be considerably lightened.

"There was a large area under cultivation during the year, and consequently there was a great deal of ploughing for the mares. Working horses singly in ploughs is hard work, especially when in charge of careless syces as ploughmen, the draught is uneven. I have watched them ploughing on several occasions, one time the plough share is skimming along the surface of the soil, and suddenly the ploughman gives the handles a lift and sends it down to the beam, causing a sudden strain on the mare, finding it going too deep, he leans on the handle and again it comes to the surface. This unequal strain is very trying for brood mares, and likely to cause them to abort Particularly if they are excitable, and the majority of country-breds are.

"Owing to the amount of land under cultivation, and the constant work at the pumps, and a limited supply of grazing, the mares were in very poor condition, and animals in very low condition do not usually breed.

"The farm mares were confined in a paddock of about 4 acres, which I consider was much too small for so great a number of animals, and consequently it became foul; the mares commenced aborting whilst I was on tour; on my return, I had them all sent to Mara Singh's *bagh*, about a mile distant, with the result that no more abortions occurred.

"This year it is proposed to reduce the amount of cultivation, to make new paddocks for the mares, and to plough up and take a crop off the old ones.

"In previous years, it was customary to put an enhanced value on the farm produce, on the ground that it was superior to any to be got in the market, and no doubt it was. This year, owing to the general financial depression, we have been forced to cut down our expenditure on the farm and to supply our crops at ordinary market rates to the stallions; this, of course, decreases the farm income very much, but still we are able to show a balance of Rs. 3,579-9-5 to our credit on the year's working of the farm, being an increase of Rs. 1,258-10-4 on the savings of last year."

250. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states:—

Farm crops. "The following gives the detail of crops grown.

Lucerne. "Two acres were grown during the year and yielded 1,692 maunds 25 seers 9 chittacks The average yield per acre being 846 maunds 12 seers 12½ chittacks, which is low; the cause is that half an acre of old lucerne was rooted up during July and one acre of new lucerne sown in October, hence there was no yield from one acre of land, from July to November, otherwise the crop was a good one.

Guinea grass. "This grass was abandoned as it could not be properly irrigated from the well No. 1 east, hence a small outturn is shown this year. During September one-fourth of an acre of this grass was transplanted near the lucerne garden well in No. 10 paddock, which will yield better results.

Maize. "This crop was grown in No. 1 west paddock to get rid of coarse grasses, and after it was cut, the land was ploughed up and oats grown on it as a second crop. After the first fall of rain, this land will be ploughed up and grass seeds sown on it for hay.

Oats. "Four acres were sown on the same land as maize was grown, and one acre sown on land broken up this year, most of this was fed off green. The yield from the 4 acres was 439 maunds 32 seers oat straw, and 184 maunds 8 seers oat-seed. The seed which was got from Patna district, three years ago, has now deteriorated, and I would recommend new seed being obtained from Ballia district for the next year's sowing.

American Oats. "Three-fourths of an acre of well manured land was sown in October with half a bushel of seed, which germinated well, and the crop looked a very promising one, but the stalks grew up very strong and thick with very few seed heads which contained very poor seed. The crop was not allowed to get ripe, but was fed off before it got too dry. This yielded 168 maunds 28 seers.

Gram. "Three and a half acres of gram were sown, which yielded 62 maunds gram and 60 maunds bhoosa; the crop was a fair average one and the grain of very good quality.

Rheana Luxurians. "This crop was grown this year and yielded 141½ maunds. I do not consider this of much value as a fodder crop, as it is an annual, and is grown during the rains when green food is abundant; it does not make good hay and consequently must be fed off green.

Carrots. "The Belgian seed sown this year did not do well; a change of seeds is necessary as it is now 4 years since fresh seed was procured. The country carrot seed was a success; the only objection to it being that it runs to seed if not fed off before February, whereas the Belgian roots will remain good in the soil up to end of April."

Hay. "One thousand maunds of hay was saved during the season from the depôt lands and Opehara encamping ground. No. 1 east paddock was not reserved for hay and half of No. 1 west paddock was ploughed up and put under cultivation to get rid of coarse grasses and weeds, hence the hay saved was less than in the previous year. The Opehara encamping ground did not yield much hay this year as a small portion only was sown with "*Anjan* grass"; this year, we hope to sow grass seeds on the greater portion of it, if not the whole, and hope to have good results.

"One-fourth of an acre was sown in February; three cuttings were got from it up to July, when it was left for seed. This is a good crop, horses like it much and improve in condition owing to the large quantity of sugar it contains." **Impey.**

"The seed was sent by Mr. Mollison from Bombay for trial; 15 seers seed was sown broad cast on one-third of an acre of land, well manured, on the 27th June 1894; all the seed germinated and the crop was a good one; the stalks being much thinner than Impey or the country Churree but not as sweet as impey. The seed cobs were small and did not yield much seed. I consider this is a good crop for cattle as the stalks are thin and when dry, are not so hard and woody as the ordinary kurby. I regret to say the stalks were destroyed by rain and high winds and so were unfit for feed, though a small quantity of the seed has been saved. **Sundhio Jowaree.**

"A small patch was sown on the 26th June 1894; the seed germinated well and the plants looked strong and healthy, but the soil here is not rich enough for this variety of maize, as each plant has from 3 to 6 cobs and the plants are not supplied with sufficient nutriment to bring the cobs to perfection, hence they were small and the grain was not well developed. **Queen of the Prairie Field Corn.**

"The two varieties—golden and pearl—were sown on 29th June 1894, on a small area of land, well prepared. The crop grew well, but I do not consider them of any use for horse stock. **Millets.**

"Only a few seeds germinated, but the seed was light and not as good as the country barley. **Hulless Barley**

"Ten different kinds of grass seeds, as noted in the margin, were sown during first fall of rain. The only kinds which germinated were the Meadow Fox Tail and Johnson grass; the others failed. Some seeds were sown after the rains but with no better result; the two grasses abovementioned as having germinated are known as Burroo and Geedor Poucha; and are very plentiful in this depôt, they are not good grasses for hay. **Imported grass seeds.**

1. Hungarian grass
2. Awnless Brome.
3. Creeping Bent.
4. Meadow Fox Tail.
5. Hard Fescue.
6. Tall Meadow Oat.
7. Bermuda.
8. Johnson.
9. Sweet Scented Vernal.
10. Sainfoin.

"Two manure pits have been made this year according to the instructions given in pamphlet by Mr. Benson, Agricultural Department Madras; the manure saved is very good, some of it has been used in manuring lucerne, and the whole of the lucerne this year will be manured with it, and I hope a better yield per acre resulting from good manure will be shown next year." **Manure.**

251. It will be seen that one of the main objects of the farm, *viz.*, that of conducting experiments with fodder crops has been fully carried out. It must also, I think, be considered that success has been met with, for not only has the produce been sold for the use of Imperial stallions at market rates, but a large profit has also been made on each farm.

PART I—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

V.—BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

V.—BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

252. During the year under review, the Imperial Bacteriologist has continued his investigations with reference to the disease commonly known as Surra. This disease is one that demands much attention, causing, as it does, terrible mortality, mainly amongst equines and camels. During 1894-95, the following fresh outbreaks were reported from different localities :—

"1890.—Manipur—80 animals died, principally Punjabis (Berkley).

1892-94.—Bickanir camels—303 died in three years (Hagger).

1893.—At Chindwin, the Bombay Burma Company lost 24 elephants valued at Rs. 40,000 from Thut (Surra). In the rains of 1894, anthrax raged in tame and wild elephants (Whitehouse).

1893.—The 1st Madras Lancers at Secunderabad lost some 49 country-bred horses (Smith).

1894.—Outbreak amongst Saharanpore and Rajpur dâk ponies. 84 died in 1893 and 88 in 1894 from Surra (Loughlin).

1894.—Katgodam and Naini Tal dâk ponies, 67 succumbed during the autumn.

1894.—Government Commissariat mules—outbreak occurred between Bareilly and Ranikhet in October.

1894.—An outbreak occurred in Bareilly: all the animals suffering from the disease either died or were destroyed (Raymond).

1894.—Bombay Mounted Police—loss between 15 and 20 horses, principally Persian Gulf animals.

1894.—Bombay Tramway Company,—loss 16 animals, principally north country-bred, only a few Australians.

1894.—A very severe and widespread outbreak, covering an area of some 400 square miles and occasioning the loss of thousands of animals, occurred in the Gujrat Ahmedabad, Baroda, and surrounding districts. The outbreak affected horses, ponies, camels, and donkeys. In the Vadavali Taluka of the Gaikwar Territory, 50 out of 150 villages, lost the majority of their animals from surra (Axe).

1894-95.—An outbreak of surra occurred some 40 miles to the north of Tanna and some two or three hundred succumbed to the disease, principally dâk ponies (Morgan)."

"At the end of 1894, surra appeared in the villages of Aurangpur, Nangala, and Dadri, in the Jhajjar Tehsil of the Rohtak district, 15 ponies died in the three villages in November. The country around is known as the 'Dabar" on account of inundation and swamp. Ponies are very few there. In the Rohtak district, the disease is well known to the natives as "Tobarsa," 'Purana', or 'Nikalgaya' affecting camels. (Pease).

"Outbreak amongst Cavalry horses marching through Delhi in 1894-95 (Pease.)

"An outbreak of surra occurred affecting horses in the Gurshanker Tehsil, South Punjab. (Pease.)

"During the last three months of 1894, an outbreak of surra took place at Pali among the brood mares and young stock belonging to the stud of Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh. Some fifty animals succumbed to the disease (Hagger).

"A great number of horses and donkeys died all over the district. The city of Ahmedabad appears to have been spared this visitation, and also Dhandhuka; but it swept over all the rest of the district and the Gaikwari country to the north. A Resolution of Government has been received postponing the horse show at Ahmedabad for two years (Collector's report)."

253. Dr. Lingard being now in a position to give some definite opinion on the question as to whether "surra" is ever amenable to treatment, and as to the immunity of horses that have previously suffered from an attack of the disease, has included the following in his report of work done during the year, and as his remarks are considered of much practical value, his report is given *in extenso*, in order that the treatment advocated by him may be tried by others. Dr. Lingard says :—

"*Treatment of Horse Surra.*—Since the publication of the last report, the experimental treatment of surra has been continued with success. Some fifteen country-bred and Australian horses, the subjects of the naturally contracted disease, were sent to the Poona Laboratory during the year from the stables of the Mounted Police and the Tramway Company, Bombay. Unfortunately the majority of the animals had been suffering for varying periods of

4 to 5 weeks previous to being received into the Laboratory Hospital, consequently the success of our treatment was not so marked as it otherwise might have been, had we been able to treat the animals within a few days of the disease making itself manifest. Nevertheless, the undermentioned cases are the only successful ones recorded up to the present date.

"The horse—No. 89—whose case was detailed in my last report of July 1894, continued to thrive and gain in body weight, the difference during the period of disease and after a cure had been affected being nearly three maunds or 240 lbs. The blood of this animal was daily submitted to microscopical examination from November 1893 to February 23rd, 1895, a period of over 15 months.

"An entire country-bred horse (No. 115) aged 4 years, belonging to the Bombay Mounted Police, was noticed to be suffering from fever, temperature 105° F., about the 20th October 1894. The animal was admitted into the Poona Laboratory Hospital on October 29th, and the same evening the arsenical treatment was commenced, the diagnosis of surra having previously been confirmed, by microscopical examination of the blood. The hæmatozoon disappeared from the blood on the 4th December 1894, but the treatment was continued until the commencement of March. This animal was returned to the Mounted Police, Bombay, on March 9th, 1895. A Board examined the horse, reported that he was sound and healthy, and ordered him to be returned for duty.

"A Herati gelding (No. 119) aged 8 years, belonging to the Bombay Tramway Company (No. 882), was found to be suffering from fever on December 1st, 1894, and on the 4th, the hæmatozoon of surra was discovered in its blood. Treatment was commenced at the Poona Laboratory on December 6th, and the organism disappeared from the blood on the 8th, but again returned on the 16th February 1895—after an absence of 70 days. The arsenical treatment has been persevered with, and on June 20th—200 days since the first manifestation of surra—the animal is in good condition, has regained flesh, and now weighs eleven maunds or 902 lbs. The hæmatozoon has been absent for some weeks, and hopes are entertained of yet saving the animal.

"*Does one attack of surra, protect against a second attack?*.—A horse (No. 89) the subject of surra—December 1893—was cured by the administration of arsenic and the double iodide of arsenic and mercury. Between March and October 1893, the animal gained in body weight to the extent of 235·75 lbs. and presented a perfect condition. Fifteen months after the date of the previous attack of surra, and twelve months after the cure was effected, the animal was inoculated with a minute drop of surra blood—a mere trace of soiled blood being smeared over a small scratch on the nose—in order to ascertain whether any protection had been conferred by the previous illness. The latent period of the second attack occupied seven days. The progress of the disease was marked as usual by paroxysms of fever, and intermissions therefrom; the former occupying a much more prolonged period, *viz.*, 22 days, and the latter being shorter (2 days) than was observed during the primary attacks of surra in horses. Death took place on the 53rd day of the disease, clearly proving that one attack of surra does not confer on an animal any protection against a second attack."

"*Note on the treatment of Surra in Horses.*"

"Only animals in good or fairly good condition are suitable to undergo treatment for surra. It will be found impracticable to attempt the cure of ill-preserved animals, such as Tonga ponies. towards the end of a heavy and hard-worked season."

"The weight of an animal should be ascertained when practicable, in order that the maximum dose of arsenic to be administered during the treatment may be regulated.

"It is of the utmost importance for the successful treatment of surra that the disease be recognized and the animal put under the influence of the drug with the least possible delay.

"Arsenic should be administered in the form of liquor arsenicalis (Fowler's solution). The preparation is as follows:—

"Arsenious acid (in powder)	...	...	...	87 grains.
"Carbonate of potassium	...	...	...	87 grains.

add half a pint of distilled water to these in a flask and heat till dissolved; cool and add,

*"Compound tincture of lavender	...	...	...	5 drachms."

"Distilled water, sufficient to make one pint. (One fluid ounce contains about four grains of arsenic.)

"* The Tinct. lavendula Compound may be omitted, but the animals under treatment for surra take the medicine more readily when it is present."

"In most cases of surra in equines, a dose of from four to five grains may be commenced with, and given twice daily for forty-eight (48) hours, the amount being increased by half a grain, after every four (4) doses have been administered, until seven (7) grains are reached. The latter amount should be continued twice daily for seven (7) days in the case of an animal below 700 lbs. in weight, but in Australians of 1,000 lbs. and upwards, the dose may be increased by the addition of half a grain to as high as nine or even ten grains twice daily, for the same period. The dose of arsenic should then be gradually reduced by half a grain to one grain according to the condition of the animal, until a four grain dose has been reached. After a period of two days, if possible, repeat the treatment, increasing and diminishing the dose of arsenic as above described.

"The fact, however, must never be lost sight of, that if arsenic be administered in increasing doses to an animal regularly and for a prolonged period, varying according to the subject, symptoms of gastric derangement will be noticed sooner or later, followed by weakness across the loins and paralysis."

"It has been found in the Laboratory Hospital that by giving kaunji* to the animal, morning and evening, directly after the arsenic, the abovementioned symptoms have not made their appearance. Consequently it would be advisable to give kaunji to all animals under treatment for surra, from the commencement of the administration of arsenic."

"*Linseed and rice, of each ½ lb. boil in water ¾ of an hour, and add water to make up 10 pints.

"Daily microscopic observations of the blood should be made, and the number of organisms recorded on a chart, for ready reference, together with the temperature, pulse, and respiration of the animal, three times in the day, *viz.*, at 8 A.M., 1 P.M., and 5 P. M."

"Most animals will take the medicine in a pint to two pints of water from a bucket without any trouble. If this be found occasionally impracticable, the arsenic can be mixed with the corn and bran in the form of liquor arsenicalis, but in obstinate cases the medicine will have to be administered to the animals in the form of a bolus or in a draught.

"Acute desquammative nephritis is a common complication of surra, but it must not contra-indicate the administration of arsenic, although the maximum doses cannot be maintained, otherwise the animal will have a relapse and ultimately succumb to the disease."

"Animals suffering from surra usually have voracious appetites, and this condition can easily be accounted for when we consider that the nourishment is sapped from the blood by the millions of hæmatozoa which are present in the circulation during the presence of each paroxysm of fever. All these organisms have partially to be sustained before the host is able to utilize any of the nourishment present in the body fluids for the preservation of its own system. The rapidity with which animals suffering from surra do lose weight and condition, testifies to the terribly unequal conflict which is being fought between host and parasites, and which may be described as a 'stampede for existence.' It has been found by practical experience that the following quantities of hay, corn, &c., are necessary for an Australian horse weighing 1,000 lbs. and upwards, when suffering or recovering from surra, for on this diet the animals keep in fair condition and during convalescence put on flesh rapidly :—

"Hay	20 lbs.	Daily.
"Lucerne	10 lbs.	
"Barley	8 to 14 lbs.	
or		
"Gram	6 to 10 lbs.	
"Bran	1½ to 3 lbs.	
"Salt	1½ ounces.	

"Boil half the daily quantity of the barley given to the animal, morning and evening, with half the salt for 1½ hours and mix in the bran. Give when nearly cold.

"When once the hæmatozoon of surra has been banished from the circulation of the animal under treatment, gentle exercise commencing with 500 yards and gradually increasing to one mile, morning and evening, may be allowed. If the animal's temperature becomes elevated, all exercise should be stopped until the former again registers within normal limits.

"The exudation of semi-solid material (œdema) into the subcutaneous tissues—notably that of the lower extremities, sheath, and under-surface of the abdomen—generally become absorbed after a time under the influence of arsenic and exercise; but this may be accelerated by daily massage of the body and limbs.

"*Question of the administration of Arsenic as a preventative to animals during the Rains, in districts in which surra is epizootic.*"

"The question with regard to the administation of arsenic to animals at the commencement of the rains, as a preventive in districts where surra is epizootic, is one worthy of trial. A dose of five grains of arsenic in the form of liquor arsenicalis (ten drachms) given once a day in the drinking water to each animal could not fail to produce a beneficial effect, and could with safety be continued for a month at a time. The dose of arsenic should then be gradually reduced every three days by half a grain at a time after the period of four weeks has passed, until it is discontinued altogether. An interval of a few days (3 or 4) should then be allowed to elapse and the same process again commenced one grain being first given with gradually increasing doses of half a grain till 5 is reached. This treatment could be carried on until the end of October."

254. Doctor Lingard, during the year under review, has also continued his experimental investigations re hæmatozoon in rats and bandicoots; the results of such investigations will be found in the subsequent volumes on surra, Volume II of which will shortly be published.

255. The moving of the Laboratory fittings, &c., from Poona to Muktesar was commenced at the end of the year, but it will take some time before the new building is in fit state to enable the Imperial Bacteriologist to commence his work.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

VI.—GENERAL.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

VI.—GENERAL.

Cost of the Department.

256. The cost of the Civil Veterinary Department debited to India Estimates during 1894-95, as shown by the Comptroller of India Treasuries (*vide* Table XXI, page lxxiii) is Rs. 3,63,867-7-9. The Budget grant for the year under review was Rs. 3,60,160, and the expenditure during 1893-94 was Rs. 3,25,769-10-1. It will thus be seen that whilst the cost of 1894-95 was Rs. 38,097-13-8 in excess of the previous year, the sanctioned Budget grant was exceeded by only Rs. 3,707-7-9.

This is mainly to be accounted for by the increase of pay due to promotion of officers, and the annual increments of salary of the subordinate establishment.

257. The prices paid for imported horse and donkey stallions during the year under review are as shown below:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Price of 44 horse stallions imported from England, £10,810 at 1*s.* 3¼*d.* per rupee		1,70,124	9	5
Price of 47 Italian donkey stallions ...	£2,820			
Price of 10 Cyprian donkey stallions ...	£190, £3,010 at 1*s.*			
3¼*d.* per rupee		47,370	7	10
Price of 5 Somali donkey stallions		200	0	0
Price of 5 Zanzibar donkey stallions		2,206	8	0
TOTAL RUPEES ...		2,19,901	9	3

Tours of Officers of Civil Veterinary Department.

258. The present Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department (Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Queripel), joined the Department on 28th May 1894.

In August he visited the districts of Umballa, Kurnal, and Delhi, to confer with the Deputy Commissioners of these districts on matters connected with horse breeding. He then proceeded to the Depôt at Babugarh on inspection duty; here, after inspecting the farm, he reduced the area under cultivation in order to lessen the plough and irrigation work which had to be performed by the farm mares; this was rendered necessary owing to their emaciated condition. He also visited the Rardhana stand in the Meerut district to investigate on the spot various charges brought against the Darindah and Zilladar. These having been fully substantiated, the stand was broken up and the Zilladar was dismissed. On 18th August 1894, the Inspector-General returned to Simla.

In October, he attended the Quetta horse show and afterwards visited the Native States of Bahawalpore, Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Patiala, Jhind, and Nabha.

In November, he visited the States of Ulwar, Jeypore, and Jodhpur, and inspected the Ajmere Veterinary School, proceeding thence to Ahmednagar to attend the horse show. The Bacteriological Laboratory was inspected at Poona and the Director, Land Records, Bombay, was consulted with reference to a number of matters affecting the Department in that Presidency. Bombay was next visited, with a view of purchasing District Board and Imperial stallions. During his stay in Bombayl the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, enquired into the working of the Glanders and Farcy Act, which was found to be carried out in a most unsatisfactory manner, and conferred with the Commissioner of Police on the subject. The Bombay Veterinary College and Lazaretto were inspected.

The Secretary being absent from Bombay, the Under-Secretary was conferred with, but later in the year the Secretary—Hon'ble Mr. Nugent—having returned to Bombay, he was visited by the Inspector-General, when the following points were discussed :—

(i).—The unsatisfactory state of horse breeding in the Deccan.

(ii).—The development of horse breeding in Sindh.

(iii).—The unsatisfactory working of the Glanders and Farcy Act in Bombay.

Proceeding to Madras, the Inspector-General interviewed the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and discussed various points connected with the working of the Department, and with him he inspected the Veterinary Hospital at Saidapet. The Principal, Saidapet Agricultural College, was also consulted with a view of reducing the period during which the Superintendent was then required to lecture at the College; this was done in order to enable him to attend to the more important duties connected with his appointment.

Interviews were also obtained with the Secretary to the Board of Revenue and the Director, Land Records, when various points, relative to the working of the Department, were discussed. With the former, the following points were considered :—

(*a*).—Working of stock Inspectors.

(*b*).—Pony and cattle Shows to be visited by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

(*c*).—Reducing the time during which the Superintendent should lecture at Saidapet.

(*d*).—That whilst dual control is to be avoided, the Inspector-General should be kept informed as to work done by the Superintendent, in order that he should be able to advise the Madras Government on any points that might be deemed necessary.

The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, would here beg to record the hearty manner in which he was met by the Madras Government. The abovementioned points have all been agreed to and good work is now to be expected from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

In December, the Inspector-General inspected the Bengal Veterinary Institution at Dum Dum and made enquiries about the possibility of obtaining Australian Thoroughbreds as stallions. He then proceeded to Babugarh to inspect the farm and the horses lately arrived from England, and afterwards inspected the Lahore Veterinary College.

In January, he proceeded to Bombay to complete his purchases of stallions for District Board and Imperial purposes, and at the same time endeavoured to make such arrangements as will lead to better stallions being imported in future, as well as such having reference to the importation of Persian donkey stallions. From Bombay, the Inspector-General visited the horse show at Jacobabad (Sindh), proceeding thence to the Jallalabad horse show, from which place he visited the Faridkote State and explained to His Highness the Maharajah the best measures to be adopted with reference to the extension of horse breeding. He afterwards visited the Eastern States of Rajputana, *viz.*, Dholpore, Bhurtpore, and Kerowli.

In February, he visited the horse Shows held at Sibi, Aligarh, Kurnal, Bulandshahr, and Jhang.

In March, those of Muzaffarnagar, Umballa, Jodhpur, Delhi, Gujrat, Bahawalpur, Meerut, Sialkot, and Lahore.

In all the Inspector-General visited 18 horse shows held in various parts of India, travelled 19,697 miles by rail, 698 miles by road, and 500 miles by sea.

259. *Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.*—From 1st April to 28th June 1894, this officer was on special duty as Professor and Resident Veterinary Officer at the Bombay Veterinary College. From 29th June to 21st December 1894, he was on general leave. On 28th December 1894. he proceeded to Umballa to confer with the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, on matters connected with the performance of his duties. The greater part of January, February, and up to 3rd March 1895, were spent in camp, when investigations were made with reference to the existence of

disease, cattle breeding, &c., in various districts of the Punjab. The rest of March was spent on the Examining Boards of the Rajputana and Bengal Veterinary Schools.

Forty-eight days were spent by him under canvas, 3,423 miles were travelled by rail, and 369 miles by road.

260. *Imperial Bacteriologist.*—During the year under review, Dr. Lingard proceeded to the North-Western Provinces to investigate an outbreak of Surra amongst the ponies on the Saharunpore-Rajpur dâk line; from there, he proceeded to Simla to consult with the Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, and the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, concerning Laboratory business. He then returned to Saharunpore to consult with the Collector concerning the measures to be adopted by the owners of dâk animals during outbreaks of Surra amongst equines.

From Saharunpore, he proceeded to Naini Tal to interview the Commissioner concerning the settlement of the land to be taken up surrounding the Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar, which place he also visited to consult with the District Engineer concerning the requirements of the new Laboratory. For the rest of the year, he was employed at head-quarters in Poona.

261. *List showing the Establishment of Officers, as it stood on 1st April 1894, and 31st March 1895.*

Inspector-General, Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen, C.I.E., Retired.	Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Querripel, appointed 28th May 1894.
Assistant to Inspector-General, Veterinary-Captain Pease.	Veterinary-Captain Pease.
Imperial Bacteriologist, Dr. Lingard	Dr. Lingard.
Clinical Assistant to Imperial Bacteriologist, Mr. Bamber.	Mr. Bamber.
Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Veterinary-Major Rayment, reverted to military duty.	Veterinary-Lieutenant Loughlin, appointed 10th July 1894.
Superintendent, North Punjab, Veterinary-Lieutenant Drage, reverted to military duty.	Veterinary-Lieutenant Turnbull, transferred from Madras.
Superintendant, South Punjab, Veterinary-Lieutenant Cranford.	Veterinary-Lieutenant Cranford.
Superintendant, Baluchistan, Veterinary-Captain Maxwell.	Veterinary Captain Maxwell.
Principal, Lahore Veterinary College, Veterinary-Captain Nunn, C.I.E., D.S.O.	Veterinary-Captain Nunn, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Professor, Lahore Veterinary College, Vacant.	Veterinary-Lieutenant Martin, pointed 3rd October 1894.
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, Veterinary-Captain Mills	Veterinary-Captain Mills.
Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, Veterinary-Captain Burke, reverted to military duty.	Veterinary-Lieutenant Larnder, appointed 9th August 1894.
Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School, Veterinary-Captain Hagger.	Veterinary-Captain Hagger.
Principal, Bengal Veterinary Institution, Veterinary-Captain Gunn.	Veterinary-Captain Gunn.
Superintendent, Bombay, Veterinary-Captain Morgan.	Veterinary-Captain Morgan
Superintendent Madras, Veterinary-Lieutenant Turnbull, transferred to North Punjab.	Veterinary-Lieutenant Harris, appointed 12th November 1894.
Superintendent, Burma, Veterinary-Captain Evans.	Veterinary-Captain Evans.
1st Furlough Officer, Veterinary-Captain Short.	Veterinary Captain Short, on 9 months leave (m.c.) from 8th April 1895.
2nd Furlough Officer, Vacant	Vacant.

During the year under review it was decided to abolish the post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinces and Berar, in order to furnish another European Officer for the Bombay Veterinary College without adding to the cadre of the Department. At the same time it was stated in a Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, dated 31st July 1894, that it would not be necessary to deprive the Central Provinces and Hyderabad of their Veterinary Officer, so long as only one civil Veterinary Officer was on furlough, in view of the fact that two furlough appointments have been provided for the Department. It was further stated " At present there is no probability that more than one officer will be on furlough during the next 12 months".

Veterinary Captain Short, who held the appointment, having proceeded on leave, was appointed as one of the furlough officers, and on return from leave, resumed the appointment in Central Provinces and Berar. From one cause or another this dual appointment has not proved a success, and Veterinary Captain Short having been invalided to England, these provinces are now without their Veterinary Officer.

I regret that the second furlough appointment alluded to in above quoted Despatch has not been filled up, but it is to be hoped that on the conclusion of the operations in Chitral, this officer, who is now supernumerary to the Army Veterinary Department, will be appointed. This will enable the work to be carried on in Central Provinces and Berar.

General Remarks.

Remounts for Native Cavalry.

262. During the year under review, an attempt was made to give effect to the proposal put forward in last year's Annual Administration Report that stock likely to prove fit for Native Cavalry remounts should be collected at different centres at other times than when shows or fairs are held.

With this view, a circular was issued by the Adjutant General in India to all General Officers Commanding, for the information of all Bengal and Punjab Cavalry regiments. This circular contained paragraphs 325 and 326 of last year's Annual Administration Report, and the officers commanding these regiments were asked to state what districts and what time of the year would be most suitable for them to visit the different centres at which stock would be collected.

It is to be regretted that this important step was not more warmly responded to by the Native Cavalry, as it would, in all probability, have done much to check the dealer class. Replies have only been received from 6 regiments, and of these 6, only two from the Bengal Cavalry, the remaining 4 having been received from the Punjab Cavalry and Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

In order to meet the wishes of these officers who have expressed their readiness to give the scheme a fair trial, arrangements are being made to collect stock in the districts of Meerut and Dera Ghazi Khan, and it is also hoped that the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana will also assist in the matter.

263. During the year under review, a letter bearing on the subject of the purchase of grey horses for Native Cavalry, which was written by my predecessor shortly before his retirement, was issued by the Adjutant General in India with a circular memorandum in which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief expressed his opinion that horses otherwise suitable should not be rejected merely for color.

I doubt from what I have observed whether any appreciably greater number of grey horses has been bought this year.

The Government of India further decided that first class grey stallions should not be rejected, but in view of the objections felt against grey remounts by some Commanding Officers, they did not consider it advisable to purchase any large number of stallions of this color.

During 1894-95, no grey stallions were brought for Imperial or District Board purposes.

364. The recommendation which has so frequently been made by this Department to the effect that special Judging Committees should be appointed to visit the different horse shows and fairs in the North-Western Provinces, and Punjab, has been given effect to during the year, and it is hoped that they will assemble during the coming cold season. Provision has been made for judging of stock to be carried out by these Committees at the following shows:— **Special Judging Committees.**

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Aligarh.	Muzaffarnagar.
Bulandshahr.	Meerut.

PUNJAB.

Jhelum.	Multan.
Jallalabad.	Dera Ghazi Khan.
Kurnal.	Gujrat.
Umballa.	Lahore.
Rawalpindi.	Jhang.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

Arrangements have been made for the appointment of 4 officers, representatives of the different Mounted branches of the service, *viz.*—

One Officer—Royal Artillery.
" British Cavalry.
" Native Cavalry.
One Veterinary Officer.

With a strong Committee as we may expect, it is hoped that much useful information will be obtained.

The appointment of these Commitees will in no way interfere with the management of the show. They will, as it were, assist the Deputy Commissioners or Collectors who, *ex-officio*, will be Presidents of all Committees as they have hitherto been.

365. During the year, the following additions and alterations in the rules for the guidance of Judging Committees at horse shows were proposed and received the sanction of the Government of India. **Alteration in Horse Show Rules.**

In order to ensure that mares possessing any hereditary unsoundness should not be awarded prizes, the following was added:—

"Should any branded mares or fillies be affected with any unsoundness which may be considered hereditary, they will be debarred from the receipt of any prizes."

Hitherto, owners of stock from branded mares by sires which have been approved by the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, the property of District Boards, &c., were permitted to enter such stock in competition for Government prizes.

As, however, it is not intended that *branded* mares should be covered by District Board stallions, which, as a rule, are ponies or galloways intended to serve good under-sized mares, but should be served by Government stallions, it was decided to expunge the existing rule and to substitute the following.

"In such districts where stallions have been provided by District Boards and Courts of Wards, or are kept by Native gentlemen and such stallions have been approved by officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, prizes shall be awarded from funds subscribed either by District Board Provincial, or other sources other than Imperial, that funds be allotted to the following classes:—

"Mares in foal to such stallions.

"Mares with foal at foot by such stallions.

"Young stock by such stallions.

"The ages of the latter class to be left to the discretion of the Judging Committee so as to best suit each particular district."

In order to discourage the dealer as much as possible, it was also decided to restrict the competition in remount classes to animals purchased from *bonâ fide* breeders, and to prevent dealers from taking part in such competitions.

In connection with the remount classes, it was further decided that the competition in these classes should take place as soon as the majority of the purchasers intimated to the Secretary of a horse show that they had finished their purchases.

By this, remounts are not detained at shows longer than is necessary and breeders of remounts are not debarred from competition as was frequently the case.

Judging of the Remount class.

266. Complaints are made by District Officers that Purchasing Officers remove the remounts bought at shows, without giving the Judging Committee an opportunity of having them brought before them. There can now be no excuse for their doing so, as arrangements have been made and all District Officers, with one exception, have been solicitous to give effect to the new system by which remounts are judged at any time that is most convenient to the majority of the Purchasing Officers. This should obviate all difficulties. It is, of course, very essential that breeders, who keep their stock to a proper age, should derive the benefits of the money awarded for prizes in the remount class, but still, it was necessary to guard the interests of the Native Cavalry and to ensure their not being put to any extra expense by having to keep their remounts at the show longer than was necessary. The careful carrying out of the new order will meet the case.

The exception alluded to above, as being the only one in which the new order was disregarded, occurred in Jacobabad in Sindh; here the remounts purchased by the Remount Agent were detained, not only to allow them to be judged, but also to be paraded with the prize winners. The matter, being one of serious moment, affecting, as it did, not only the Purchasing Officer but also the breeder, the case was reported to the Government of Bombay, who have directed the attention of officers concerned to the wishes of the Government of India on the subject, and have requested them to carefully observe the rules laid down.

Prizes for Remounts at Horse Fairs & Shows.

267. During the year under review, effect has been given to the new rule that prizes for remounts at horse shows are to be reserved for breeders, and that such as have been purchased from dealers are not allowed to compete. I feel convinced that this alteration will do much to induce the breeders to keep their young stock to that age at which it will be fit for remounts. Discretionary power has to be given to Judging Committees to decide whether exhibitors should be allowed to compete or not, as frequently zemindars, and this is specially the case in the North-Western Provinces, purchase young stock and rear it. These men, although not breeders in the literal sense of the word, should be encouraged, and are not the class of exhibitors whom it is sought to prevent from competing in the remount class. It is the dealer proper, who puchases a full grown horse from a zemindar with a view of selling it on the first opportunity, that we wish to discourage.

At no shows attended by the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, were any objections raised to the working of the new rule, except at that one held at Jacobabad in Sindh. Here, the Bombay Government, advised by the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, issued a Resolution to the effect that the proposed change in Notes 3 and 4 of the rules for the guidance of Judging Committees need not be made applicable to the Sindh horse show.

This decision has been arrived at on the grounds that the alteration would interfere with the trade in Northern horses, but as the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states that the main object of the dealer in attending a show is to sell and not with a view of competing for prizes, or in any way to interfere with the legitimate local breeder, I fail to see how the introduction of the new rule would in any way interfere with the Northern Horse Trade.

Extension of Horse and Mule Breeding in Mysore, Rajputana, Central Provinces and Berar, Central India and Kashmir.

268. During the year under review, information was sought for from Central Provinces, Berar, Mysore, and Ajmere-Merwara, as to the possibility of extending horse and mule breeding.

The questions referred were :—

(i) An estimate of the number of mares available :—

(*a*) For horse breeding, including all of 14-1 and over.

(*b*) For pony breeding, including all between 13 and 14 hands.

(*c*) For mule breeding, including all under 13 hands.

(ii) The general character of each separate breed.

(iii) A short description of the tract occupied by each breed, with special reference to its suitability for the rearing of young stock.

(iv) Information whether the owners of pony mares have any objection to the adoption of mule breeding.

Mysore.

269. From Mysore we learn from a report by the Inspector-General of Forests hat no mares fitted either for horse or pony breeding exist in Mysore, which s essentially a cattle breeding country; that the only native breed of mare is he ill-shaped weedy and often vicious "tattoo," usually not exceeding 12 hands n height. It is further stated that it is doubtful whether these small country ponies are fit even for mule breeding, and that its adoption would not be a congenial occupation to the owners.

The Inspector-General of Forests remarks :—

"In view to improve upon the existing system, it would seem advisable to concentrate future efforts in one district, *viz*, Mysore, where 2 stallions find occupation. Arrangements would have to be made for the free castration of all entire tats in the district, and payment of compensation to the owner should any die under the operation. Thus, in course of time, there would be no services effected but by Arab stallions; the breed of foals would wonderfully improve, and it would then be possible to show progress in the manner indicated."

This I trust will be carried out, as the results would, I feel, be worthy of the expense which would be incurred by the State.

Central Provinces and Berar.

270. I regret that but little information is forthcoming from Central Provinces and Berar. This is due to the fact that the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Veterinary Captain Short, failed to obtain any reliable data when on tour, and since his return to his appointment has constantly been sick and is now on furlough on medical certificate. In all, during his cold weather tour, he only inspected 39 mares but obtained evidence of the existence of 128 more in the districts of Basin and Buldana alone. He reports those of 13 hands and upwards as being mostly of good stamp, good conformation and soundness.

Bearing these few facts in mind, it is to be hoped that on the appointment of an energetic Superintendent to the Central Provinces, we shall be able to develop horse breeding to a greater extent than has hitherto been done.

Ajmere-Merwara.

271. As far as the zemindars are concerned they keep but very few mares fit for horse breeding, in fact the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara is of opinion that in this part of the district there are no mares fit for horse breeding. Of mares under 14 hands, he, however, calculates that there are at least 1,000, of which 600 are calculated to mate well with pony stallions, the rest only fitted for mule breeding.

The Assistant Commissioner states :—

"Mule breeding conflicts with the prejudices of the zemindars of this district."

This is greatly to be regretted, for this officer states, with reference to the suitability of the district to the rearing of young stock, that the rough hilly land, of which there is so much in Merwara, would lend itself most favorable to the rearing of a useful class of hardy ponies. If this is the case, how much more would it prove suitable for the rearing of mules.

The whole question of stallions for Rajputana has been most carefully considered by the Agent to the Governor General in consultation with the District Officers, and it has been decided to remove the stallion from Deoli and to retain the one at Ajmere. The Municipality of Beawar has also purchased an Arab pony to serve the smaller mares. Before removing the Deoli stallion from Rajputana, the question as to the advisability of locating him at Kekri, which is in the centre of the Jagir states and the head-quarters of a District Magistrate, will again be referred to the Agent to the Governor General.

The Officer Commanding, Deoli Irregular Force, recommends that, in the event of the horse stallion being removed, he should be replaced by a donkey stallion. Should there be any likelihood of the latter's services being utilized, I shall gladly fall into the views expressed by that officer.

Central India

272. The question of horse breeding in the Central India Agency has already been referred to. The possibility of extending mule breeding in this part of India was referred to the Agent to the Governor General, but from his reply he is of opinion that it would be useless to try it. In his report he states that mule breeding has been brought to the notice of the Native Chiefs of Central India.

He further adds:—

"The Resident and Political Agent report that the Chiefs are averse from breeding mules although one or two purchase them for use when required. About 20 years ago some donkey stallions were imported by the Commandant, Central India Horse, and tried both at Goona and Agar. They proved a complete failure, as not a single zemindar would consent to put a mare to them in spite of all representations."

Taking the above report into consideration, it would be futile to endeavour to extend mule breeding in Central India.

Kashmir.

273. In this State nothing has hitherto been done, but hopes are entertained that the day is not far distant when, not only will an improvement be made in the class of pony to be found in the State, but also mule breeding will be actively carried on.

The class of mares at present to be found in Kashmir is hardy but small, still they are, as a rule, particularly sound and well calculated, if mated with good Jacks, to throw excellent transport mules.

Private enterprise, in a State with such a good climate as Kashmir possesses, should go far to extend pony and mule breeding, and already one retired Officer has commenced. He supplies a good Arab pony of 14 hands to serve good mares, the property of the ryot, reserving to himself the right to purchase all the colts when weaned, the ryot retaining the fillies; he will be prepared to extend these operations if they prove a financial success. This I look upon as a correct view for the improvement of the horse stock of the country and for providing a larger class of mare, likely, in time, to produce Ordnance mules.

This officer is also willing to endeavour to induce the ryot to take to mule breeding, and it is to be hoped that he will be successful; as if once the industry were established in the State, I feel convinced that it would be found so profitable that it would rapidly extend. All that is asked for by this officer is the loan of a Government donkey for 3 years as an experiment, he bearing all cost of feed and keep when once the donkey reaches him. The advantages to be found by an experiment of this kind being so great, I shall be prepared to recommend to the Government of India that his proposal be accepted.

I have also been in correspondence with another private individual who is desirous of starting mule breeding in that State, and I trust that he will make a start during 1895-96.

Horse Breeding in Native States.

Punjab States.

274. In the Annual Administration Report of this Department for 1893-94 page 69, I remarked that the Rulers of Native States could assist us materially by extending both horse and mule-breeding operations in their territories. I further stated that this was most imperatively called for, owing to the fact that they required horses for their Imperial Service Troops in every way

identical to those required for Native Cavalry, and that the competition would certainly have a prejudicial effect on the latter, rendering it all the more difficult for them to obtain remounts.

With a view of ascertaining to what extent the various States were in a position to help, and also of discovering whether the Chiefs would be willing to assist, I visited, with the sanction of the Government of India, the whole of the Native States situated in the Punjab, and the principal ones of Rajputana, including the Eastern States, *viz.*, Dholepore, Bhurtpore, and Karauli, and can only record my hearty appreciation of the kindly manner in which I was received and the promises of assistance obtained from all the Chiefs, especially from those whose territories lie in the Punjab.

I purpose giving a short outline of the material on which we have to work and the amount of assistance likely to be afforded. I shall take each State in the same order in which I visited it.

Bahawalpore.

275. This State has already done something in the direction of horse breeding but its stallions have hitherto not been up to the mark, consisting, as they do, mainly of country-breds bred in the stud. A waler and two small Arabs have also been employed. At my request the State obtained 3 small Arabs of the stamp bought for District Boards, these, by serving the smaller mares, will undoubtedly do good. In addition to these stallions, 6 are said to be posted in the districts for the purpose of covering zemindari mares, these I hope to be able to inspect on a future occasion.

Home Stud.—A stud containing 45 mares and 35 head of young stock is maintained by the State at Ahmadpur.

That the zemindars are fond of horses and would breed extensively if supplied with good stallions was proved by the success which attended the horse show held on 17th and 18th March 1895, which I attended.

At a rough calculation, 450 mares were exhibited. Of these :—

250 were well fitted for Imperial stallions.
100 were well fitted for District Board stallions.
100 were well fitted for mule breeding

The lean well bred heads of the 1st class of mares, coupled with their good hard legs, proves beyond doubt that only Thorough bred and good Arab sires should be used.

Good stallions should be supplied to each tehsil, and I am pleased to state that the Nawab has kindly promised to send some good Arabs from his own stable.

Altogether this show promises to be one of the best in the Punjab; the colts and fillies were most promising.

I am of opinion that had Purchasing Officers been present, at least 50 remounts could have been bought. I trust next year to see a few regiments of Native Cavalry represented.

Mule breeding is likely to succeed. One donkey is already employed in the State, and 4 more have been purchased; there is every chance of their being utilised.

Kapurthala.

276. I visited this State on 18th and 19th October 1894. I found that the State employed two Arab stallions, both good horses, but that one was so badly affected with bursati as to render him useless These horses have been employed mainly in covering mares, the property of the State. At my inspection I found some zemindari mares collected, many of these were well suited for stallions of the stamp purchased by District Boards, many also for mule breeding. At my suggestion the State purchased 3 Arab galloways, and I am pleased to hear that arrangements are being made for their proper accommodation in two tehsils, in order that they may be available for covering zemindari mares.

I beg to record my best thanks to His Highness the Rajah of Kapurthala for the ready assistance given, and also for his promise of future help, should the experiment which is now being tried prove a success.

Mule breeding appears to be popular; 4 donkeys are now employed, these Jacks have covered 263 mares during the past year.

Fifty-seven mares were covered by the horse stallions.

A small show was held at Kapurthala from 18th to 24th February 1895, but owing to the fact that it was suddenly antedated, it was not as large as was anticipated. 182 horse stock competed for prizes offered by the State. Of these, 115 were mares fit for horse and mule breeding.

Maler Kotla. 277. This small State has already done something towards horse breeding, but the two stallions employed are in no way calculated to improve the class of horses in the State. They are not even liked by the zemindars, who, I was informed, took all their best mares to the adjoining district of Ludhianah to be served by the Government stallions there.

The Superintendent of the State, Nawab Amiruddin Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., afforded me every assistance and quite agreed with my views as to the stallions required to place horse and mule breeding on a more satisfactory basis, but owing to the fact that the State had commenced raising Imperial Service Troops, he considered that it would be advisable to defer doing anything until the following year. During my inspection I saw 120 mares, the property of zemindars in the State; the majority of these were more fitted for mule than for horse-breeding. I therefore consider that it will be advisable to place one good galloway there and to restrict the main operations to mule breeding which has become so popular in the adjoining district of Ludhianah.

Patiala. 278. That this State contains a great number of mares which at present are not utilized owing to the want of proper stallions, cannot be denied; still, it has done much to foster horse breeding.

The steps taken may be placed under two headings, *viz.*:—

(i).—The private stud of His Highness the Maharajah, at which some splendid stallions are employed, these include:—

1 Arab,

1 Thoroughbred English,

1 Roadster,

2 Australians,

besides 6 ponies; all these are likely to get good stock, but as the State possesses 70 mares fitted for horse or pony breeding, the stallion strength is vastly in excess of the number of mares kept. I was therefore pleased to find that 87 mares, the property of zemindars, had already been covered by these horses during the current year, but as I pointed out, the stallion power at head-quarters is fully equal to 600 mares, and therefore it might without injury be made available for many more zemindari mares.

Attached to the private stud is a grand run on which I saw 66 head of young stock being brought up on the liberty system, but most of these will only prove to be ponies: as far therefore as the Cavalry of the State is concerned, it cannot expect to derive any benefit so far as remounts are concerned, and considering that the State maintains 600 Imperial Service Troops, Cavalry and also 1,500 Sabres of its own, steps must be taken to provide a great number of remounts annually, unless the Native Cavalry are made to suffer by the competition. This brings us to the consideration of the second heading.

(ii)—.Breeding by the zemindars of the State. I am pleased to find that 8 stallions have been sent to the various tehsils. Of these, 2 were found to be unsuitable for horse breeding. These horses were sent out in May and in 5 months had covered 120 mares; this certainly is a grand beginning of what must ultimately prove a very great success.

One point I brought strongly to notice in this State was the absence of donkey power. At present, only one Jack is employed at head-quarters, there is therefore a wide field for the extension of mule breeding. I recommended that at least 5 more should be employed, but as yet the State has not come to a decision on this important matter.

279. In this State horse breeding may be said to be confined to the stud maintained by the Rajah. This, at present, consists of :— **Nabha.**

7 stallions.

38 mares.

26 head of young stock.

The arrangements for the mares and young stock are really excellent. They are kept in large runs and the young stock are reared purely on the liberty system. I recommended that a little more care should be exercised in the selection of the mares, especially as to color. At present duns and greys predominate; this, however, His Highness informed me would be changed, as he would in future keep none but bays and browns.

Stallions.—Prior to my visit, none but country-breds were kept, and although after careful inspection of mares and young stock I came to the conclusion that new strains of blood were necessary, still I was struck with the quality of the majority of those employed at stud work. They were good in bone, with good flat legs, and, as representatives of their class, they would be hard to beat. As, however, new strains of blood are required, His Highness has added a high caste Arab to his stud and is willing to purchase a good Australian when one is available.

The zemindars of this State are not fond of horse breeding, this being partly due to the fact that cultivation has increased greatly during the past few years, still as they bring mares to be covered by the stud stallions, I feel that in all probability an impetus might be given to this industry.

Mule breeding has hitherto had no footing in this State, but His Highness, who is anxious in every way to ensure the welfare of his subjects, consented to purchase a donkey stallion and to place it at their disposal. I trust by next year to find that mule breeding has obtained a hold on this State.

280. The greater portion of the territory belonging to this State is situated close to the Hissar district and consists of the tehsils of Jhind and Dadri; the headquarters are at Sangrur. I visited the latter for the purpose of discussing the subject of horse and mule breeding with the Council of Regency, and would here tender my best thanks to the President and Members for the cordial reception accorded to me. After consultation with them, it was decided that it would be useless to attempt anything at Sangrur, but that as the zemindars of the tehsils of Jhind and Dadri owned many good mares a good Arab stallion was to be placed in each, provided that after inspecting the mares of these Tehsils, they were considered sufficiently good to warrant the expenditure. Not having time to devote to this duty, I deputed Veterinary-Lieutenant Cranford, who states as follows:— **Jhind.**

"*Charkhri Dadri Tehsil.*—I am of opinion that the Arab stallion will be readily used by the zemindars, and as their mares, generally, are a young lot, the prospects of improvement in the breed of horses in this tehsil are favorable.

"*Jhind Tehsil*—Over 400 mares were collected; a very large number of these being from 3 to 6 years of age. They were a roomy lot with fair stamina, but nearly all had the same fault of being too heavily topped and light in bone. The majority stood from 14 to 14-2 hands. Generally speaking, the mares and young stock were in good condition, and the former more suitable for brood mares than those seen at Charkhri Dadri, being a more roomy lot"

Two Arabs have consequently been sent, and I am pleased to find that 152 mares have been covered during the year under review; the results, with the class of mare to be found in the State, must be beneficial.

It was also decided to start mule breeding. With this object in view, two donkey stallions have been purchased by the State.

281. In this State the authorities had collected 128 zemindari mares for my inspection, and of these I classed 98 as fit for horse breeding. I was much struck with the good class of mares found in this State. They consist mainly of large roomy animals with good bone, and well fitted to produce excellent troop horses if mated with good stallions. The owners, zemindars of the Faridkote State, are evidently fond of horse breeding as was evinced by the fact that the **Faridkote.**

majority of the mares inspected were either in foal or had foals at foot. I was further informed that those seen on my visit in no way represented the actual number of good mares in the State.

The State possesses a stud at Kot Kapura which I inspected in company with His Highness the Rajah of Faridkote. I strongly recommended its abolition, consisting as it does of very old worn out mares which are only an expense to the State.

Four stallions are kept by the State to cover the zemindari mares, but with one exception they are unfitted for stud work.

In lieu of the stud, I recommended that His Highness should place good stallions at the disposal of his subjects and should purchase the young stock, running it on one of the "Birs;" this would ensure the State being supplied with a good class of horse fit for its requirements.

A start has been made by the State purchasing a good Arab stallion and a donkey, and I trust to see this vastly extended as I feel that, situated as it is close to some of the best horse-breeding centres in the Punjab and possessing as it does within its boundaries a very great number of excellent mares, it could at least provide work for 6 stallions with profit to itself and with great advantage to its zemindars.

Having now completed the review shewing the progress made towards the development of horse and mule breeding in the Native States whose territories lie in the Punjab, I think that the assistance given by the various Chiefs must be looked upon with satisfaction. It is only natural to expect that perfect order cannot be produced from chaos in one visit, and I feel that time alone will bring the system to anything like the perfection which it has reached in the different districts of the Punjab.

Three points I shall continue to impress upon the Chiefs, *viz.*:—

The abolition of home studs These generally are so badly supervised that no success can be expected.

The supply of good stallions for the use of mares, the property of the zemindars.

In lieu of home studs, that it will be advisable to purchase the produce of the stallions supplied by the State, and to rear it in the run now reserved for the State.

I feel confident that if these recommendations are gradually adopted, not only will the various States be able to produce remounts in sufficient numbers to supply their own wants, but that many will ultimately find their way into the ranks of the Native Cavalry.

Western States of Rajputana.

282. I purpose now to review the horse breeding operations in the Western States of Rajputana which I was able to visit during my tour; those comprised Ulwar, Jeypore, and Jodhpur.

Ulwar.

*382. This State is far in advance of any other visited by me, as far as any practical results can be anticipated from horse breeding.

The stallions employed consisted of:—

1 Thoroughbred English.

1 Norfolk Trotter.

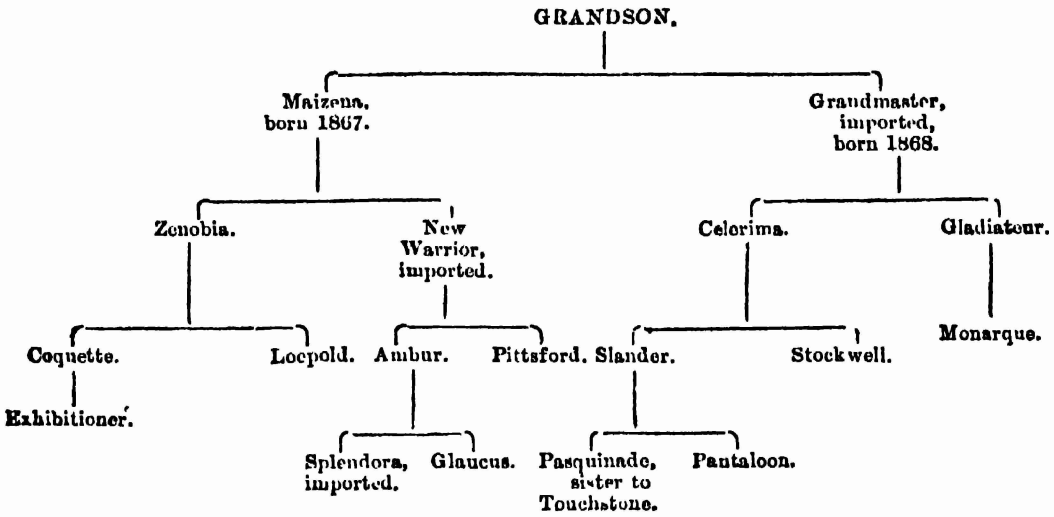
2 Arabs.

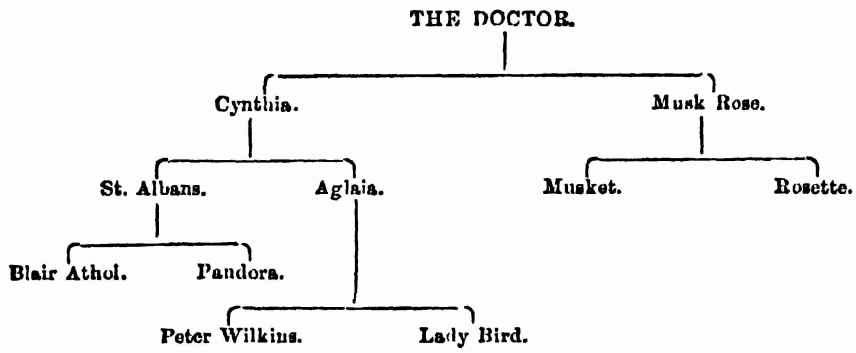
1 Persian.

1 Kathiawar.

1 Arab Pony.

Four of the above are getting old and the Persian is a coarse horse unfitted for stud purposes. At my recommendation, 4 new stallions were purchased, *viz.*, 2 Arabs and 2 Thoroughbred Australians. The latter were—





These horses should prove of great value to the stud.

Mares.—I inspected 118 belonging to the stud, many of these were mares of great promise, but I was pleased to find that many undersized animals were being weeded out, and being relegated for mule breeding. It has been decided to increase the number of mares employed, and amongst the late purchases were 8 grand Guriani mares which, with the good stallions provided, should produce excellent remounts.

In addition to the stud mares, the State Authorities were good enough to collect some mares from each tehsil, in order to give me some idea of the class of mares existing in the State. The majority of mares were such that if mated with good Arabs would produce excellent remounts. The zemindars are so alive to the necessity of obtaining better stallions than are provided by the State, that they take their mares to be covered by Government stallions in the Rohtak and Delhi districts.

The present system of State aid is that of posting one or two stallions with each of the 12 regiments of Cavalry located in different parts of the district, but I was informed that they are either country-breds or Kathiawars. Gradually I hope to see these replaced by good Arabs.

Young Stock.—Too much praise cannot be given to the arrangements for rearing the young stock derived, both from the State stud and from mares belonging to the State's Cavalry. Brought up in paddocks entirely on the liberty system, these cannot but produce a number of remounts.

I inspected 106 colts and 117 fillies, my inspection proved conclusively that whilst many of the stallions employed in the district must be excellent, still, that there are many that should be got rid of.

Mule breeding.—The smaller mares of the stud, unfitted for horse breeding, are being covered by donkeys. When mule-breeding is once fairly started in the stud, I trust to see the industry extended amongst the zemindars, as

many of the mares which I inspected were well calculated to breed good mules. Five donkeys are now employed by the State, but as most of them are old, it was decided to replace them. I did not feel justified to recommend the State to go to the expense of purchasing expensive imported Jacks. I therefore purchased for them two excellent country-breds, and hope to be able to obtain more of this stamp.

In time I see no reason why the Transport for both Cavalry and Infantry should not be obtainable in the State.

Requirements of the State.—This State maintains 600 horses for Imperial Service Troops besides 1,200 sowars, and from what I saw at my inspection I am led to believe that the day is not far distant when not only will all remounts required for State purposes be obtained in the State itself, but that with its large resources it will produce more horses than it requires, and will be able to furnish many remounts for Native Cavalry which will be most advantageous to the zemindars.

It has been decided to hold an annual Horse Show, the first to be held next September. I trust to be able to be present.

I feel that the best thanks of the Department are due to Major Pears the Political Agent, for the assistance he so kindly gave me, as well as to the Council of Regency with whom I had a lengthy interview.

I have gone somewhat into details with reference to horse and mule breeding in this State, in order to shew in what direction other States could assist.

In a supplementary report received from the Political Agent, I find that since the commencement of the present year, proper registers are to be kept and the results of all coverings are to be properly registered.

Already 360 horse breeding and 19 mule breeding mares have been covered, and altogether this State promises to take the lead in horse breeding operations.

Jeypore.

284. In this State no stud exists although stallions are maintained for the purpose of covering mares, the property of the State, as also mares belonging to Jagirdars that may be brought to them.

By the courtesy of the Darbar, I was able to inspect 5 of these stallions, two being Kathiawar and 3 Marwars. They were, generally speaking, unsound with little bone below the knee and had over-bent hocks.

These faults were reproduced in the mares and young stock which I saw and which have lately been bought in the State. Some of these mares were fine up-standing roomy animals well calculated to produce good remounts if mated with good stallions. At an interview which I had with His Highness the Maharajah in company with Colonel Prideaux, Resident at Jeypore, I was informed that mares were owned by the Jagirdars only. Having recommended the purchase of 6 good Arabs to replace some of the other stallions, His Highness said he felt doubtful of success, but that he would purchase two as an experiment, keeping them at Jeypore and issuing notices to the effect that they would be available to cover mares, the property of the Jagirdars. These two stallions have been bought in Jeypore. Even such a commencement, although small, is encouraging.

Horse Fair.—A horse fair is held annually and remounts fit for Native Cavalry are obtained. At that held in November last, 30 horses were bought by the Deoli Irregular Force and 4th Bengal Cavalry. If this is the case at present, when no regular system exists, there are I feel good prospects of developing the horse breeding industry in this State, and in time it should be able to supply a much greater number of remounts than it does at present.

A total of 1,694 horses are reported to have attended this show, and in addition to the 30 remounts mentioned above as having been bought, 70 were purchased by the Jeypore State.

Jodhpore.

285. This State is capable of being developed into a very large breeding centre. Not only is Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh a lover of horses, but all the Jagirdars are also. In order, however, to meet this end, some system must be introduced into the stud arrangements which at present are not such as will lead to success—this I have explained to Sir Pertab Singh.

A very great number of stallions are employed. At my first visit to the State, I saw 17; amongst which were Arabs, Thoroughbred English, Half-breds, Thoroughbred Australians, and Norfolk Trotters, besides 16 country-breds. These horses are used for various purposes when required. The stallions cover very few mares, the property of Jagirdars; they are kept to cover mares at Jodhpore belonging to polo, racing, carriage stables, and in addition to this, 104 mares, belonging to the regiments, Imperial Service Troops, have been covered.

I recommended the State to allot only a certain number of stallions for stud purposes and to keep them for this alone. This would ensure the selection of only good sires and the elimination of all badly shaped and unsound ones.

In addition to the horse breeding operations at Jodhpore, the State owns a stud farm at Pali at which 120 mares are kept; here their produce, as well as that foaled at Jodhpore, are reared This stud farm has, however, suffered great loss from Surra which will be alluded to elsewhere; so great indeed has been the loss, that I am informed that the location of this stud has had to be changed.

District Mares.—Both jagirdars and zemindars keep very good mares and are very fond of breeding. Arab stallions are kept at 15 of the 22 pergunnahs. It will therefore be seen that the State of Jodhpore is capable of producing a number of horses, and I can only add that the more it can produce the better, for the demand for horses in this State is very great; maintaining, as it does, 2 regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry. Of these 1,200 horses, only 300 are obtained from the State.

A Horse Show was held in March, at which 854 horses competed for the Rs. 1,000 kindly allotted by the State for prizes. The best class was that of riding horses and mares for Native Cavalry.

Colonel Elliott, 1st Bombay Lancers, was President of the Judging Committee, and in consultation with him it was decided to make certain recommendations for the improvement of the horse show to be held next year.

I would beg to tender my best thanks to Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh for the kindness shewn to me and for his desire to extend horse breeding in the State.

EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

Dholpur.

286. But little breeding is carried on in this State, which keeps two stallions for the purpose of covering zemindari mares, but at present only 20 are covered annually; more, however, are said to be available for breeding purposes.

The two stallions not being considered in any way fittted for stud purposes, the Maharana, who is a great lover of horses and one of the best judges of Arabs, was asked to allot two of the Arabs in his private stables, of which he owns a very great number, for stud purposes.

A hopeful sign in this State is that a horse show has been held for the past 2 years, and the Dewan states that he is of opinion that when the Show becomes better known, there will not only be an increase in the number of horses atttending, but that there will also be an improvement in the quality. The latter point will be gained if good stallions are furnished for the use of the mares in the district.

Bhurtpore.

287. Ten stallions are kept for stud purposes, but not one is in any way fit for the work. These cover about 30 mares annually, the property of the State, and about an equal number of mares, the property of the zemindars. The latter number would, however, be greatly increased if good stallions were kept, as the zemindars frequently take their mares to Ulwar to be covered.

A rearing depôt exists at Biani at which 45 head of stock are said to be present; time, I regret to say, did not allow my visiting the run.

Here we have every facility of breeding and rearing young stock, which would in time be able to furnish all remounts required by the State, but to do this, good stallions will have to be obtained, and these I trust to see employed shortly.

Kerowlee.

288. This State cannot be looked upon as a horse-breeding centre; still, the jagirdars are anxious to carry on the industry, as many of the mares inspected were in foal to the stallions kept by the Ulwar and Jeypore States. More is done in the way of rearing young stock, much of which is taken to the Fair annually held at Batesar.

There can be no doubt, from the nature of the country, that mule breeding would answer well in this State, but I fear native prejudice is very strong against it. The State of Ulwar is, however, setting a good example in this direction, and I feel that it only requires that a few mules should be sold at remunerative prices, to ensure the rapid spread of the industry.

General Remarks.

289. Having now reviewed horses breeding, as it exists at present, in the Native States which have been visited during the year, it must, I think, be granted that they possess the means of making their Imperial Service Troops self-supporting in the way of remounts, without having to purchase in our fairs to the detriment of the Native Cavalry.

The home studs cannot, with the exception of that of Ulwar, be considered as likely to provide many remounts.

The direction which the States should therefore take should be that of placing good stallions in their districts for the use of zemindari mares, the purchase of the young stock, and its rearing in runs set apart for this purpose.

Naturally time will be required to effect this, but provided some progress is made annually, the object in view, *viz.*, that of obtaining a sufficient number of remounts in each State to replace casualties in Imperial Service Cavalry, will gradually be arrived at.

Popularity of the Brand.

290. It is occasionally stated that if the system of branding were abolished or if the existing orders, preventing Cavalry Officers from purchasing branded mares, were relaxed, horse breeding would develop to a much greater extent than it does at present. In other words, it is occasionally urged that the system of branding is unpopular. During the year under review, I have attended 18 horse shows and fairs in Bombay, Sindh, Baluchistan, North-Western Provinces, and North and South Punjab, and have carefully watched the various Superintendents when engaged in branding. I can therefore speak with some authority on the subject and can safely assert that the system is most popular with the zemindars; their anxiety to obtain the brand is most marked and when it is refused, owing either to bad conformation or unsoundness, they are greatly disappointed. The fact, which has already been alluded to, *viz.*, that certificates of barrenness can now be obtained with greater facility than was hitherto the case, removes one of the hardships complained of.

291. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states with reference to the popularity of the brand :—

"The zemindars of these provinces, as a rule, have no objection to the V. I. brand being applied to their mares, on the contrary, it is very popular. A great number of foals and yearling fillies were brought to me for branding during my tour, but unless they were the produce of Government sires or gave signs of exceptional promise, I refused to brand them. Branded mares when sold amongst the zemindars, fetch much higher prices than unbranded ones, they consider it a certificate of soundness, and it shows that they have been approved of by this Department.

"The Bhajpuria dealers, I understand, pick up a number of branded mares at long prices at the fairs and shows in the districts, and have a ready sale for them amongst the Planters down country; the brand being looked on as a good recommendation.

"Mares purchased at fairs for Native States have been brought to me for branding, although there were no Government sires in the State; on making enquiries why they wanted them branded, I was informed that it shewed their masters that these mares were fit for the purpose for which they were purchased. Only in one district has there been any exception to the rule. At Hardoi in Oudh, a stand has been recently opened, and the Deputy Commissioner advised me not to brand the mares for a season, as the zemindars did not as yet understand its meaning and were afraid the mares or foals would be claimed by Government."

The system of branding cannot, of course, be adopted in a newly developed district, as the zemindars fail to grasp its meaning, attributing to it some ulterior motive or some wish on the part of Government to seize the young stock. This, however, rapidly vanishes.

Thus, the Deputy Commissioner of Hardoi, in asking for the services of a stallion for his district, asked that the system of branding should not be insisted on for 2 years. This was sanctioned for 12 months, on the understanding that no unbranded mares were to be allowed the services of the Imperial stallion unless they have been inspected by a District Officer.

Sanction has also been accorded for the relaxation of the system in the Districts of Peshawar and Kohat, in order to endeavour to develop horse breeding in these districts.

A stallion having lately been sent to Ajmere, the same indulgence was sought and granted. At this station no difficulty is experienced as the stallion is located on the Veterinary School premises, and all mares are inspected by Veterinary Captain Hagger, the Principal of that Institution.

To summarize, the services of 4 stallions are allowed to unbranded mares in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rajputana, as a tentative measure for one year, in order to endeavour to develop new districts.

During the year under review, the question of increasing the popularity of the Government stallions and of endeavouring to obtain better results than have hitherto been obtained has been carefully considered by the Bombay Government.

292. The Commissioners of Divisions and in Sindh and other officers were consulted, and after due consideration of their reports, the following Resolusanction on the branding system was passed by the Government of Bombay :—

"*The branding system.*—Owing to the unpopularity of the branding system, the stallions are at present reported to have been greatly underworked. There is a general consensus of opinion that some relaxation of the system is necessary. It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the granting of certificates, as proposed by Revenue and Police officers as well as the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, would answer all the purposes for which branding was introduced, provided the certificates are filled in with sufficient care and detail to admit of the mares being indentified with certainty. The certificate system would afford a reasonable safeguard against owners securing the services of stallions for utterly unsuitable mares and would have none of the unpopularity at present attaching to the brand. It will be a convenience to many owners who are at present unable to bring their mares to be inspected when the Superintendent visits their villages, or who live in districts which the Superintendent is unable to visit. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should, however, be empowered to reserve certain popular horses like Tam O'Shanter to which only mares specially approved and certificated by him should be put. This reservation would be some safeguard against sires capable of getting racing stock being put to anything unworthy of them. The certificates should be serviceable for one year only. They should then be recovered from the owners, and the result of the service should be recorded on them so that they should form a register of themselves. As far as the Presidency proper is concerned the branding system might, in the opinion of Government, be safely abolished. In Sind, where there is less repugnance to the brand, there appears to be no immediate reason to alter the existing system. But even in this province the certificate system might be tried with advantage in one or two districts. Before, however, final orders are passed on this subject, the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to the measure above suggested."

I fear that the fault does not so much lie in the unpopularity of the brand as it does in the fact that good mares do not exist, and that the Presidency proper is overstocked with stallions. If my surmise is correct, the result of the relaxation will be that which was advocated by Mr. Nugent, Commissioner, Sind Division, *viz.* :—

"That if sufficient first class mares are not available for the purpose, then it is better to put the horses to second or even third class mares than to keep them idle, deteriorating for breeding purposes and 'eating their heads off.'"

With this view of the case one is bound to concur if the necessity for maintaining a greater number of stallions than is essential for covering good mares can be shown ; the remedy, in my opinion, lies in reducing the number of stallions in the Presidency and endeavouring to develop Sind, where horse breeding is popular, employing the stallions that are not fully utilized in the Presidency for this purpose.

293. The Government of India, after carefully considering the matter, sanctioned a modified relaxation of the rules referring to branding, and restricted such relaxation to the Presidency only. Such relaxation is, however, only to be in force as a tentative measure, pending the submission of a report by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, on the working of the scheme.

It was further stated that the Government of India prefer to make no distinction in the services of certain stallions: this, of course, refers to that part of the Resolution of the Bombay Government in which it was laid down that the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should be empowered to reserve certain popular stallions like "Tam O'Shanter" for mares specially selected by him. The Resolution adding, "this reservation would be some safeguard against sires capable of getting racing stock being put to anything unworthy of them." The object of all horse breeding in India should, in my opinion, be to obtain suitable remounts for British and Native Cavalry, and racing stock should not in any way be considered.

The relaxation sanctioned by the Government of India was to the effect that Assistant Collectors, District Superintendents of Police, and Assistant District Superintendents of Police, who were specially selected, should have the power to grant covering certificates; that these certificates should qualify for service, once only, by the stallion named; that a list of certificates granted should be sent to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, through the Collector of the District; that the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, should inspect certificated mares each year, branding such as are found suitable.

294. The report on the working of the system will be awaited with interest, as in 1892-93 similar relaxation of the branding system was sanctioned by the Government of India in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan; and the year under review is the first occasion in which the working of the system has been reported on, and it will be observed that, as far as at present advised, it is not one, the extension of which can in any way be advocated.

It will be noticed that in only two districts of the Punjab has the power to grant covering certificates been exercised by District Officers, *viz.*, Rohtak and Dera Ghazi Khan.

Remarking on the system, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"Only 5 certificates were granted by District Officers, *viz.*, one in Aligarh, one in Saharunpore, one in Budaon, and two in Bareilly district.

"Of the five, I branded three, none of them particularly good, rejected one for spavin and one did not come for inspection."

I scarcely think it necessary that District Officers should grant certificates, as I visited all stands in the districts and attended all the principal fairs and shows. Zemindars and others wishing to have their mares branded had every opportunity of bringing them for my inspection.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, to whose opinion I attach great weight, reports as follows:—

"Since this system was started, 180 certificates have been granted by the District Officers in South Punjab, almost all of them have been issued within the last year, and principally by one officer in the Rohtak district. In this district 153 certificates have been granted, whilst only 27 have been granted in all the other districts.

"Of the 180 mares to which certificates were granted, 56 were branded, 30 were covered by Government stallions, one died, and one was sold.

"In last year's report this subject was accidentally omitted. These certificates were introduced under authority of the Government of India dated 5th October 1892, I take it that the object of their issue was to allow the owner of a mare, who had been unavoidably absent from the periodical inspections, held at certain places, in a district by the Veterinary Officer, to have his mare covered should she come in season before the next annual inspection and in this way save himself loss of time.

"On the other hand, it was laid down that well shaped and superior mares were to be the object of selection. I am strongly opposed to the granting of these certificates for the following reasons:—

"(*a*) That it leads to the covering of inferior mis-shapen mares by Imperial Government stallions.

"(*b*) I am disposed to look upon it as a means of evading the brand which I consider very undesirable.

"(*c*) I believe it tends to lower the standard and the value of the brand and renders it less popular.

"I find that in the majority of cases the mares selected for these certificates are not only misshapen and inferior, but unsound and very often old and practically worn out, the owners of which half starve them and therefore can never be expected to get any decent stock from them.

"There are many cases that have come under my observation where the owner having had a certificate granted him has had his animal covered by a Government stallion, and then refused to have her branded.

"Considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting these mares in for inspection on appointed dates. At three inspections held in the Rohtak district, up to which time 60 certificates had been given, out of the sixty, 44 animals came up. From the owners of the 44 mares only 33 certificates were collected, practically only one-half of those issued. Of the 33 men who had these documents, 4 refused the brand altogether and the certificates were re-collected. One man refused the brand pending proof of the mare being in foal. Of the whole 60, it will be seen that 28 were eventually branded. At a place called Sampla, a zemindar brought his mare up with a certificate, he had her served by a Government sire and now refused to allow the mare to be branded. Immediately after this, another man stepped forward and asked that he might have his mare served by a Government horse, but he particularly stipulated that she was not to be branded. When I told him that it was quite impossible to comply with his request, he then wanted to know for what reason his neighbour, who had come up just before him, had been better favored than himself, and failed to see why the same privilege should not be accorded to him. This view of the question should, I consider, be always borne in mind.

"Some of the mares selected for these certificates in this district are, in my opinion, a disgrace to horse breeding and every thing connected with it.

"Under the old system in vogue, in the old Horse Breeding Operations, when owing to the fact of one officer having to travel over a very much larger area of country than he could possibly do justice to, and where in some cases a district was not inspected for 2 or 3 years, I can quite see that the issue of such certificates would have been productive of much good, but under the present regime, where a Veterinary Officer visits each district under his charge at least once a year, and in the majority of cases holds an inspection at nearly every tehsil, I consider their issue to be quite unnecessary, in fact, prejudicial to the true interests of horse breeding. I firmly believe it tends to render the brand unpopular, and it has been proved that the men will accept these certificates readily, have their mares mated with Government sires, and then evade the brand by refusing to bring their mares up for inspection or by declining to have them branded.

"The brand is sufficiently popular in some districts, and I would rather advocate confining Government stallions to those districts where it is so, and where really good mares are to be found to mate with them, than to reduce its popularity by issuing these certificates in such numbers in backward districts. More than half the mares to which these certificates have been given are only fitted by reason of their conformation or unsoundness for mating with District Board horses or donkey stallions."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, reports as follows :—

"Out of a total of 27 mares certificated since the inauguration of the system in the North Punjab, only 15 came up for my inspection while on tour; of these, two were rejected as being utterly unsuitable or unsound for branding. I am of opinion that the system of granting certificates will not work well, for in the event of a mare with, say spavin, being rejected by the Superintendent, the owner has only to take her to the District officer authorized to grant certificates: the spavin will not be apparent to his unpractised eye so that he, thinking the mare a useful one, will give the certificate willingly. In this case the owner gets at least one covering from an Imperial stallion, probably more, for he will not bring such a mare for the Superintendent's inspection, and will make use of his certificate time after time, thus possibly causing a good V. I. mare to be turned away or made to wait for the stallion's services till perhaps she goes off season.

"Great difficulty is experienced in getting certificated mares produced for inspection.

"There appears too no great necessity for these certificates, as the districts, almost without exception, are travelled every year and if a mare is worth branding she is worth bringing up for the Superintendent to inspect. The following will show the number of certificates granted, number inspected, &c.

No.	Districts in which certificates have been granted.	Certificates granted in each district.	Number Inspected.		No. died.	Total.	Balance on 31st March 1895.	Remarks showing the number of mares covered.
			Branded.	Rejected				
1	Hazara ...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2
2	Peshawar ...	5	1	1	...	2	3	2
3	Jhelum ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	Gujranwala ...	11	7	...	1	8	3	8
5	Sialkot ...	7	3	1	...	4	3	1
6	Shahpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total	27	13	2	1	16	11	8

295. From careful consideration of the above recorded facts, we can conclude:—

(*a*) That the system of branding is popular in such districts where horse breeding operations have been in force for any time.

(*b*) That where objections to the brand are raised in districts in which horse breeding operations have been in force for any time (the only district where such objections have been raised being that of Rohtak) that the cause has been the wholesale distribution of covering certificates by the District Officer.

(*c*) That the issue of these certificates is likely to prove prejudicial, and should only be resorted to in districts where the number of branded mares is not sufficient for the number of stallions employed.

In connection with this, I shall, however, not recommend the abolition of the system of granting such certificates until it has been tried for another year, when the question of its continuance in Northern India can be considered in connection with its working in the Bombay Presidency where it will then have been in force for 18 months.

Unreliable statistics.

296. In the annual Administration Report for 1893-94, it was remarked that improvement was greatly needed in this Department to ensure the submission of more correct statistics. Much attention has been paid, during the past year, to this most important subject; but it is with regret that I feel compelled to state that but little success has been met with; however, the steps which have been taken will, if continued, lead to gradual improvement.

It was pointed out that such improvement was considered necessary in three directions:

(*a*) In information from Provinces, other than those in which our operations are in force, as to the approximate number of mares available of both horse and mule breeding, especially from Rajputana.

By paragraph 268, it will be seen that this information was sought from Mysore, Central Provinces and Berar; Ajmere-Merwara, and Central India.

Some information was obtained from Mysore which is likely to lead to good results. From Central Provinces and Berar but little useful information is forthcoming, owing to the illness of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

Much useful information is at hand from Ajmere-Merwara, and already one Municipality, *viz.*, that of Beawar, has taken the matter up and has purchased one Arab pony

The reports received from Central India are not encouraging, as far as mule breeding is concerned.

From the above it will be seen that some useful information has been obtained.

(*b*) Improvement was stated to be required in the system of registration of foals, and had the information, which has since been obtained, been at hand, it might have been also stated that improvement was required in the registration of mares covered.

297. On the question of registration of mares covered, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"The number reported as covered by Government stallions during the year was 3,041 against 2,839 last year, being an increase of 202, but unfortunately these figures cannot be relied on, as it has been proved in several cases that the darindahs' registers were not correctly kept, and mares were shown as covered that had been long since dead, sold, or transferred, to other districts. You will remember the case of Hira Dei at Bardhana. The horse and donkey at her stand were shown as having covered their full number or nearly so in July last, and an application was submitted to this office to be supplied with an extra horse and donkey. This appeared suspicious as the horse and donkey in charge of Abhay Singh in the same village had only covered a very few mares, consequently I sent a copy of the covering Register to the Collector of Meerut, and he very kindly had the entries verified, with the result that 39·3 per cent. were found to be fudged. It turned out on enquiry, that the Darindah Hira Dei and her people were mainly depending on the stallions for their livelihood, and the fudged entries were made in the Register so as to show a great number of coverings at the stand, in order that an increased number of stallions would be allotted and in this way add to their income.

"These false entries could only be made with the consent or by carelessness on the part of the zilladars, as they are supposed to constantly check the darindahs' registers, and I am very glad that in this case you dismissed the zilladar and sanctioned the stand being broken at Bardhana, as I believe it has had a very wholesome effect on the other zilladars and darindahs throughout the districts.

"As suggested by you, I then took 20 mares from the covering returns of each zilladar and submitted them for verification to the Collector. Seven of these have been returned to me and one is yet outstanding. Of the 7 returned, in no case have all the entries been found to be correct. In many of them the errors are not very serious, such as the correct color of the mare not been given. The substituting of the son's name for that of the father, and the syces name for that of his master. In the Budaon district, out of 20 mares submitted, 9 were found to be incorrect, and some of the men supposed to have mares covered could not be traced at all. On the other hand, on several occasions application has been made to me by zemindars to grant produce certificates for their foals, the zilladars being unable to so, as the mares covering had not been entered in the darindah's register, and the darindahs, in a couple of cases, came forward and admitted that they forgot to make the entry at the time. Thus it will be seen that the covering returns are far from correct, a number of the mares shown as covered have never been covered at all; whereas, a number that have been covered have not been entered in the register. It is hoped that now the patwaris are going to submit returns, we may be able to check those of the zilladars and arrive at more accurate results."

It will be seen that every endeavour has been made to obtain correct statistics, and although the Department has failed, still, the measures adopted, although they may appear severe, are such as will in time lead to the attainment of this most important end.

298. On the question of the registration of produce, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"The zilladar's returns show 678 foals to 2,839 mares covered, being 23·8 per cent. of the mares covered, and 8·7 per stallion employed. Here again no doubt, the zilladars are at fault as the number of foals produced must be far in excess of the number shown by the returns. Zilladars have very large circles in their charge, and it is difficult for them to ascertain the result of each covering. It is much easier to write a mare down as empty than having to travel 30 or 40 miles to find out if she had a foal.

"During my cold weather tour, I met with a number of foals whose owners had no produce certificate; the zilladars evidently not knowing of their existence. Here also we shall receive valuable assistance from the patwaris' returns. It will not be difficult for them to ascertain if the 4 to 5 mares in their villages had foals or not, and therefore it is expected their returns will be fairly accurate. We may certainly hope to improve our present number of foalings, but we can scarcely expect to get the same percentage as is met with in England and other European countries, the climate and general management of the horses of the country are against it."

This officer further states:—

"The zilladars have been very careless in submitting their returns and all round apparently very careless about their work. A new set of rules has been drawn up and printed, defining exactly what their duties are, and the dates on which returns are to be submitted; a copy has been circulated to each zilladar, and during the present year I mean to keep them up to these rules."

In all cases reported to this office in which zilladars have failed to properly perform their duties or in which they have been found to submit false returns, serious notice has been taken of their neglect, and it is hoped that this will have the desired effect.

299. In order to endeavour to check the returns submitted by the zilladars, it was decided, some time ago, that similar returns should be furnished by the patwaris in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. This system has been referred to for the first time in the annual reports of the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states:—

"The returns submitted to this office from patwaris, regarding the coverings and foalings of branded mares and pony mares served by Government donkey stallions have up to the present been of little service as a check on the zilladars returns.

"The returns of the patwaris for the most part are incorrect or incomplete. The system has only been in existence two years and the patwaris do not as yet understand what is required of them."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"The returns received from District Officers furnishing the information collected by patwaris, regarding the working of the horse breeding operations in their districts has so far not been of much value as affording a check on the returns of the zilladars.

"The patwaris' returns regarding the coverings, foalings, &c, have been for the most part, incorrect, but that was only to be expected at the commencement of a new scheme with the working of which they were unacquainted. A new form has now been adopted, and I believe when the Patwaris get to understand its meaning, their returns will be of great value to us. The returns already furnished have been of use in giving the number of big and small mares in different districts, thus enabling me in a couple of instances to send stallions to new districts where I did not previously know there would be work for them."

It was only to be expected that a system, involving the submission of new forms of returns by a large number of men unacquainted with the work would at the onset be a little confused, but it is felt that ultimately it will be productive of much good. To give some idea of the magnitude of the work undertaken, it may be mentioned that in the Punjab alone 8,630 patwaris are employed and that returns have to be submitted by them all.

The system of verification by District officials of about 20 mares annually from the returns received from the zilladars having been found to be so successful in the North-Western Provinces, the same system will be adopted during 1895-96, and the Punjab Government will also be asked to introduce it in that province.

Darindah system in N.-W. Provinces

300. By this system is meant that some zemindar or rais of a district undertakes to build a stable according to the standard plan, at his own expense and furnishes a security to the extent of Rs. 250/; for this and any further trouble, he receives Rs. 3 per horse and Re. 1 per donkey in addition to the cost of feed and keep. The system adopted in the Punjab is far better: in this province, Government build the stable and the horses are in charge of the District Authorities.

Feeling that the system existing in North-Western Provinces required attention, stringent orders were issued on this point. One stand at Rardhana, already alluded to when speaking of unreliable statistics, was visited by the Superintendent and myself in August, and as the charges brought against the Darindah were clearly proved, this stand was broken up.

Again, the Darindah of Malickpur in the Bulandshahr district neglected the horse and donkey in his charge and allowed them one seer of gram daily, although 7 seers were charged for. This darindah was fined the amount of his account for 2½ months and his stand was abolished.

Almost a worse case occurred at Kasimpur in the district of Aligarh. Here the darindah really starved the horse. This man was fined Rs. 30 and his stand was abolished. The Collector of the district also decided that this darindah should forfeit Rs. 100 of his security.

There can be no doubt that the majority of the darindahs endeavour to live on the amount made by depriving the Government stallions of their food. This remark, however, does not apply to a certain number who take the stallions for the sake of "izzat" and who are very anxious to foster horse breeding in their neighbourhood; amongst others, might be mentioned the Raises of Aligarh and Mohomed Yakub Khan of Khurja.

Remarking on this subject, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states:—

"I have met with many cases during my tour, in which the darindahs did not employ proper grasscutters, and I am informed that it is only very few of them that give the stallions the proper allowance of grain and bran; this partly accounts for the small percentage of foalings, and explains why it is that horses returning from the districts in the North-West are always in such bad condition and weigh so much lighter than when they left the depôt, although in the meantime they have done little or no work. I will give a few examples:—

"Kismet 11 T.B.E. weighed 12 maunds 10 seers when leaving the depôt, returned after about 2 months weighing 9 maunds 24 seers.

	Mds.	Seers.		Mds.	Seers.
" Hoodman, N. T.	12	24	returned	11	12
" Royalty, N. T.	12	16	"	10	24
" Prince Edward, N. T.	13	16	"	12	20
" The Judge, C. B.	11	30	"	9	35
" Minster, N. T.	12	30	"	11	35

and so on, almost every horse that comes into depôt has lost weight, showing that he has been neglected whilst away. Only the initial outlay would be so great, I would recommend that darindahs should be done away with altogether and a system adopted the same as that which appears to work so well in the Punjab."

It is to be hoped that the stringent measures adopted will be the means of checking these irregularities. Another system which has hitherto been allowed to exist and which is found to work very badly will be discontinued. I allude to that in which, when a darindah dies, the stand is allowed to remain in the hands of his widow, or his son who may be a minor; it is found that in both these cases no supervision whatever is exercised over the stand.

This Department is deeply indebted to many of the Collectors of the North-Western Provinces for the great assistance afforded to it by them, but it was found that others did not take sufficient interest in the matter and especially failed to impress upon the District officials the necessity of taking every opportunity of inspecting the stands when they were in camp. On representations being made to the Government of these provinces, a circular has been issued by the Chief Secretary to all Commissioners; the following being an extract:—

"I am therefore to request that Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Police Officers, and Tahsildars may not fail to inspect stands of stallions during their tours, or to record in the inspection book any remarks which they may consider necessary, as to the condition of the stallions, the condition of the stable, the quantity and quality of the food, &c."

This will, I feel, prevent many of the abuses which have hitherto existed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1894-95

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

GOVLRNMENT OF INDIA.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1894-95.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

301. Table A. (page lxxvii) will show the number of district horse and pony stallions at the commencement of the year, the increase and decrease during the year, and the balance remaining on 31st March 1895.

Horse and Pony stallions belonging to District Boards, &c.

The number employed on 1st April 1894 was 100, 70 were added and 26 struck off, leaving a balance of 144 on 31st March 1895.

The increase representing, as it does, 44, is most satisfactory. This increase is mainly due to the fact that 49 are employed in North-Western Provinces against 30 last year. The Punjab also shows a satisfactory increase; the numbers being 80 employed this year against 66 last year.

302. The death-rate, as shown in Table B (page lxxviii), is satisfactory. Two horses and 3 ponies died or were destroyed.

Casualties.

303. Table C (page lxxix) will show that 9 horses or ponies were sold.

Sales

304. The demand for Provincial and District Board stallions continues in the North-Western Provinces. 37 being still required. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, is of opinion that 10 more stallions could be employed with advantage in his Division; no doubt these will be applied for as District Boards are in a position to entertain them.

Demand for stallions.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, considers that 14 more District Board stallions are necessary; no doubt, these will be employed as funds are available.

305. Table D (page lxxx) will show that 120 stallions were employed at stud work. These covered 5,212 against 2,290 last year, giving an average of 43·43 per stallion employed. The average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed is 10·97. This in no way represents the actual percentage; if, as has already been shown, the zilladars are neglectful in the case of reporting produce by Imperial stallions, much more so will they be when District Board stallions are concerned.

Number of stallions at stud work and number of mares covered.

In addition to the above stallions maintained by District Boards, one has been entertained by the Municipality of Beawar, Ajmere-Merwara, and it is hoped that the districts of Arrah, Saran and Champaran in Bengal will shortly entertain one each.

Cost of feed and keep, and how defrayed.

306. The average cost of feed and keep of district horse and pony stallions during 1894-95 was as follows (*vide* Table E, page lxxxiv) :—

	Horse. Rs. A. P.	Pony. Rs. A. P.
North Western Provinces and Oudh ...	... 219-8-5.	
North Punjab	227 8 10	204 12 7
South Punjab	232 12 6	166 8 0
Derajat	182 0 0	152 11 11
Berar	...	256 13 3
Burma	...	314 15 0

There is a material reduction in the cost of feed and keep in North-Western Provinces when compared with last year, and slight reduction in other Provinces. The more economy that can be exercised in this matter, the more inclined will the District Boards be to employ these stallions.

Mares unbranded or branded for district horse breeding.

307. Table F (page lxxxvi) shows the number of mares available for horse or pony breeding by District Board stallions. Much improvement is noticeable in the registration of mares for this purpose; for, whereas last year the total shown was 28,225, this year we have evidence of 51,375 being present. This is mainly due to the more perfect registration of mares in the Punjab.

I cannot close my remarks on the subject of horse and pony breeding, as assisted by District Boards, without thanking the various bodies that have so generously come forward. Too much importance cannot be placed on this most useful adjunct to horse breeding. I have had an opportunity of seeing, whilst visiting the various horse shows and fairs, the young stock got by the stallions maintained by District Boards, and can safely predict that in a few years, the result will be that the number of mares available for Imperial stallions will be greatly increased.

Produce.

308. From Table D (page lxxx) it will be seen that 1,090 foals are reported to have been dropped as the result of previous year's coverings, giving an average of 10·97 per stallion employed.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

309. Mule breeding by District Board Agency has made no progress during the year under review. Only 9 donkeys are thus maintained although others are maintained by Courts of Wards.

Donkey stallions belonging to District Boards, &c.

Whilst District Boards assist this Department by maintaining pony stallions to cover small mares below the height required for service by Imperial stallions, it is not considered advisable to urge them to maintain donkey stallions, as in all the best mule breeding districts it is found that private individuals maintain indigenous donkeys well calculated to get good transport mules. These persons charge the small fee of 8 annas for each mare covered.

310. Table J (page lxxxix) will show that 253 mares were covered by District Board donkey stallions against 175 last year.

Number of pony mares covered.

311. Table K (page xcv) will show the cost of feed and keep of donkey stallions.

Cost of feed and keep of district donkey stallions.

312. Twenty-five foals are reported to have been dropped, but no proper return is kept by the District authorities.

Produce.

313. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, states that 13 applications remain uncomplied with.

Demand for donkey stallions.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states :—

"There is no question that sufficient employment could be found for many donkey stallions in my Circle, the supply of Imperial donkeys being inadequate to the demand."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, reports that 3 or 4 more are required in his Division. This officer concludes his remarks as follows :—

"During the past year, great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining donkey sires. I do not consider it advisable for District Boards to invest in European donkeys, and at present the supply of country-bred donkeys, fitted for breeding purposes, is limited."

314. Table L (page xcvi) will show the number of colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid by District Boards, &c. It will be seen that 1,390 colts were operated on, this is more than double the number of operations last year. The increase is mainly due to the better working of District Board Salutris in the Punjab, in which province the increase is most satisfactory.

Colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from local funds.

If we add the number castrated by Veterinary Assistants paid from Imperial funds to those castrated by Veterinary Assistants paid by District Boards, we find that 3,221 colts were operated on during the year under review; an increase of 1,024 over last year.

Of the total of 3,221 colts castrated, only 12 deaths took place, giving a percentage of 0·37 deaths. This must be considered highly satisfactory, especially when it is considered that Veterinary Assistants are unable to remain in the villages to look after the colts subsequent to the operation, and that they are frequently neglected by their owners.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

III.—EQUINE DISEASE.

III.—EQUINE DISEASE.

315. This important subject finds no place in the rules laid down for the preparation of the Annual Administration Report of this Department, but owing to the prevalence of glanders in India, I deem it advisable to give it a place here under a separate heading, and to report the action taken in the various outbreaks which have occurred during the year under review.

316. By far the most serious outbreaks of glanders are such as occur at Bombay. **Bombay.**

This being one of the largest horse marts of India, the occurrence of even one case of glanders must be looked upon as most important, conveying, as it is likely to do, contagium to cantonments to which horses are sent from Bombay.

Whilst purchasing Arab stallions in November and December last, I enquired carefully into the working of Act XX of 1879, Glanders and Farcy Act, and whilst doing so I was astonished to find the extent to which this fatal disease existed. From 1st January to 30th November 1894, 35 cases had been detected and destroyed. Of these, 4 were discovered on ships arriving in the Bombay harbour. 12 came from the Arab and other Commission stables, whilst 3 were found wandering about ownerless.

I bring these three different centres to notice, to prove how fertile must be the means of spreading the disease.

Cases found on boardship. We know that glanders extends very rapidly on boardship, yet what steps are taken with the remainder of the horses after the affected one has been destroyed? As far as I can ascertain, none; the remainder of the horses are landed and sold and sent all over India.

Cases found in Arab stables. No less than 6 of the largest commission stables in Bombay were found to be affected, and during my visit, one case occurred at Mohomed Misharia's stables. This animal was detroyed on the certificate of Veterinary Captain Mills, but no steps were taken to isolate any horse that had been in contact with the affected animal, and even the stall from which the animal had been removed was not properly disinfected before it was occupied by another horse.

With regard to cases which are found wandering about. The serious nature of the disease appears to be so well known in Bombay that persons owning glandered horses prefer to turn them loose than that they should be discovered on their premises. Every endeavour should be made to discover the owners of such horses, in order that they should be severely punished.

The above facts speak for themselves; here we have a large horse market with an average of 5,000 horses imported annually and glanders known to exist amongst them, and yet no adequate means exist to cope with the disease.

The law as it stands is sufficient to meet all requirements but without an efficient establishment to put it into force, it must become a dead letter. To guard against this, certan recommendations were made to the Government of Bombay in December last, but as yet I have not been informed whether they have been accepted.

From districts in the Bombay Presidency, the following cases are reported as having occurred during the year:—

Nasik	1
Thana	4
Ahmednagar	1
Colaba	6

317. During the year under review, the horses of the 7th Bengal Cavalry were affected with glanders at Quetta and Sibi. Owing to the absence of an **Baluchistan.**

officer belonging to the Army Veterinary Department, Veterinary Captain Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, attended and gave his advice.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh

318. Owing to the prevalence of glanders at so many military stations in these Provinces, I directed enquiries to be made to endeavour to trace the sources from which the disease is derived. The districts mainly affected are Allahabad, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Cawnpore and Bareilly. All the District Authorities, however, appear unanimous in stating that the disease does not exist in their districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad, however, remarks, "even if it had existed I do not understand what steps could have been taken to eradicate it, for the Glanders and Farcy Act has not yet been extended to this district."

Glanders also appeared on the Saharunpore and Dehra dâk line, but fortunately it was confined to one chowki. Three cases occurred but owing to the fact that the Glanders and Farcy Act is in operation on this road. prompt measures were taken which appear to have entirely arrested the progress of the disease.

Another case occurred in the North-Western Provinces which is very instructive, bearing as it does on the question of glanders in the Bombay stables, and also on the advisability of extending the Act to the whole of India.

A pony, the property of the Rajah of Mursan, whose residency is close to the Cantonment of Muttra, purchased a number of ponies in Bombay; shortly after their arrival, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, whilst making his inspection in this district, discovered that one was affected with glanders. He recommended that the one so affected should be immediately destroyed and that the other eleven ponies, that had been received from Bombay, should be isolated. This the Rajah of Mursan refused to do. The animal, is reported to have died, but the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, entertains grave suspicions that it was removed.

As before stated, this case is most instructive.

1st.—It shows how very necessary it is that more supervision should be exercised in Bombay. Here we have a pony purchased from one of the largest Arab stables on 29th December, railed to its destination which was reached on 2nd January, and noticed to be affected with glanders 3 weeks afterwards.

2nd.—It shows the necessity of extending the Glanders and Farcy Act to the whole of India. Here we have a case of glanders occurring close to a cantonment in which a British Cavalry Regiment is quartered, and owing to the fact that the Act had not been made applicable to this district, no action could be taken in the matter.

Punjab.

319. During the past year, the following cases have been detected in this province, and have been dealt with under Act XX of 1879:—

At Pathankote—2 ponies belonging to the dâk line. Subsequent inspections of the line have proved it to be free from glanders.

At Amritsar—A pony, the property of a gharriwala, was destroyed suffering from the disease.

At Gujrat.—I regret to have to report that one of the Government stallions was found to be affected and had to be destroyed. The source from which the disease was derived in this case cannot be traced. I caused all the mares covered by this horse, during the previous 3 months, to be carefully examined, but no trace of glanders was found to exist among them. As this case occurred shortly before the Gujrat horse show was held, I caused all Veterinary Assistants from the districts of Gujrat, Jhelum, Sialkot, and Gujranwala to assemble at Gujrat; this ensured careful inspection of every animal previous to its entry into the show ground, but no cases were detected.

Lahore appears to be rather a prolific centre. On this point the Principal, Lahore Veterinary College, states that during the year 4 cases were brought to his notice.

As already stated in the review of the Sonepore fair, a case of glanders was detected. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, who attended this fair, reports as follows :—

"That the extension of the Glanders and Farcy Act is certainly most urgently needed was shown by the case of glanders which was brought to the fair Had it not been discovered on its arrival, this, the most contagious of equine diseases, might have been spread broad cast among the animals present in the fair Though the Act not being in force in the district, the owner was permitted to take the animal away presumably to his own house, and this was a means of spreading the disease along the road. Had the Act been in force, the danger would have been avoided."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, further says :—

"Act XX of 1879 would seem only to apply to Calcutta and the suburbs and no doubt works well, but this is much too limited an area This disease is not only extremely infectious to animals, but is likewise a grave source of danger to mankind It would, therefore, seem that so dangerous a disease should be put down by every possible means

"At Berhampur Mela, Shahabad, two cases were discovered and were ordered to be removed from the fair These affected animals now form a moving *contagium* and are liable to affect hundreds of others. It is through want of care that the disease is so frequently met with."

These cases, as well as that previously alluded to as having occurred in North-Western Provinces, points to the necessity of extending the Glanders and Farcy Act to the whole of India. The question has been referred to Local Governments and Administrations who were asked by the Government of India to state in what areas the Act has been brought into force, and also whether they considered any general or partial extension of the Act advisable.

Replies have been received on the 1st point. The following being a summary :—

Areas in which the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, is in force.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

The Act is in force in.

(1) Road between Bareilly and Ranibagh, and to a tract one mile in breadth on either side.

(2) Cantonments of Meerut, Muttra, Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

(3) Road between Saharunpore and Rajpur, and a tract one mile in breadth on either side.

(4) Municipalities of Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow.

(5) Tonga line between Kathgodam and Naini Tal, and a tract of country one mile in breadth on either side

The Act is also extended annually to Kalinjar, Batesar, and Mai during the time the Batesar fair lasts.

Bombay —The Act extends to :—

(1) The City of Bombay.

(2) Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee and Poona City.

(3) The Cantonment and Municipal District of Karachi and the Port of Karachi.

(The question of extending the Act to Nasik and Bandra is at present under consideration.)

Ajmere-Merwara.—The Act is at present nowhere in force in Ajmere-Merwara.

Coorg — The Act is in force throughout Coorg.

Berar —The Act is not in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Assam.—The Act has not been brought into force in any part of Assam.

Central Provinces —The Act applies at present to the Cantonments of Kamptee, Jubbulpore and Saugor, and the Municipality of Nagpur.

It is also intended to extend the Act to the Municipality of Raipur

Punjab —The Act has been made applicable to the whole of the Province.

Burma.— The Act applies to the whole of Burma but is in force in Rangoon only

It will be seen that the Punjab and Coorg are the only provinces wherein the Act is applicable everywhere.

The question of the further general or partial extension of the Act is at present under consideration.

As this disease was introduced into regiments by remounts purchased at horse shows, a circular was issued to all Officers Commanding Native

Cavalry Regiments and Mountain Batteries by the Adjutant General in India, to the following effect:—

"With a view to check the introduction and spread of contagious and infectious diseases amongst Government animals, the Commander-in-Chief directs that when horses or mules are purchased at horse fairs and shows, they must not be despatched to their destination until they have been medically inspected by the Veterinary Officer on duty at such fairs or shows."

I regret to find that although this circular was issued with a view of protecting the corps concerned, no applications were received from Purchasing Officers by the various Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, attending the horse fairs and shows for the examination of batches of remounts.

This is the more to be regretted as it is well known that Northern horses are frequently affected with glanders, and a great number of these horses were purchased at the Quetta show. Veterinary Captain Maxwell attended this show.

At Sonepore a case of glanders occurred during the time the fair was held. Veterinary Captain Gunn attended this fair.

All officers attending the Gujrat show were informed that one of the Government stallions had been destroyed for glanders a short time previously. Veterinary-Lieutenant Turnbull attended this show.

In last year's report it was stated that cases had occurred in which hardships had been inflicted on owners whose animals had been destroyed for glanders and who were in poor circumstances, inasmuch as although their animals were destroyed to prevent the extension of the disease, still they were compelled to dispose of the carcass at their own expense. The cost frequently amounting as it did to Rs. 6 was more than they could afford. I am pleased to find that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in which province the Act extends to all districts, has ruled, after consulting all Municipalities, District Boards, etc., that the expenditure incurred is to be recovered from the Board or Committee concerned.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

IV.—CATTLE DISEASE—INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

IV.—CATTLE DISEASE—INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION.

320. The portion of this report referring to cattle disease, cattle breeding, etc., has been prepared by Veterinary Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, who is in charge of the Cattle Branch.

This officer has deemed it necessary to give the report on disease in Burma *in extenso*, in order to show what is required in other provinces. At present, Burma is the only province that can be said to be making steady progress. This I attribute to the following facts:—

1st.—Because the Superintendent's time is utilized solely in the education of the Veterinary Assistants and the prevention of disease, there being no horse breeding in the province.

2nd—Because the Provincial Veterinary Subordinate Staff is entirely under his direction.

The latter I consider a most important point. Before this Department can satisfactorily cope with cattle disease in this country, it will be necessary to have a full subordinate staff in each district as well as a Veterinary Officer in each province, whose time will be solely devoted to the Cattle Branch. This full establishment cannot of course be expected for some years, but we are gradually working up to this by the appointment of Veterinary Assistants; and when the time arrives it will be found advisable, and I might say imperative to place every Veterinary Subordinate, whether entertained by the province, by District Boards, Municipalities, or other bodies, under the control of the Provincial Veterinary Officer.

With the present incomplete Subordinate Staff, at the disposal of the Department, I beg to submit that most satisfactory progress has been made in two directions, *viz.*:—

(*a*)—Work done in Dispensaries.

(*b*)—Treatment of cattle by Veterinary Assistants, and I would draw special notice to Veterinary Captain Pease's remarks on these two points.

Much information has been gained during the year with reference to the various breeds of cattle. Cattle fairs have been more regularly attended by the various Superintendents. More attention to this important duty is necessary, but in those districts where horse and mule breeding demand constant supervision on the part of the Superintendents, it is impossible to expect that they can do more than they are doing at present; and on this point, I would draw attention to the remarks made by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab (*vide* page 127).

Veterinary Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows:—

321. Under this heading very material progress has been made, but I can only repeat my remark of last year, to the effect that until we have a properly organised and supervised subordinate Veterinary establishment in every province, no satisfactory progress can be made in either investigation and prevention of cattle disease or in cattle breeding. In some provinces, where horse breeding operations are extensively carried on, the Provincial Veterinary Officers report that they have no time to devote to cattle breeding or disease. But even if these officers had time at their disposal, they would be unable to do anything unless they had a subordinate staff to carry on the work. Burma is really the only province which is working on the right lines, and much credit is due to the Superintendent for the work done. If it is intended to do any really good work in other provinces a Superintendent for purely cattle work must be appointed to each, and a staff under his direct supervision is absolutely necessary. **Information collected.**

In Bombay the system of report by mamlatdars has been continued, but unfortunately all districts do not appear to have submitted the reports with

the same regularity, nor can the diagnosis in all cases be relied upon. The information collected in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces is obtained from District Officers and the Police Department.

Outbreaks during the year.

322. Table M (page xcvii) gives the details regarding the reported outbreaks of contagious disease in India and Burma.

Burma is the only province with a staff of Veterinary Assistants directly under the supervision of the Provincial Veterinary Officer, and is hence the only one from which we can expect to derive information of any value regarding disease. The following is the report of Veterinary Captain G. H. Evans, the Provincial Veterinary Officer.

CATTLE DISEASE—LOWER BURMA, ARAKAN DIVISION, AKYAB DISTRICT.

"The mortality from contagious diseases though heavy enough, is considerably less than in the previous year, anthrax again causing the most severe losses.

Rinderpest.—There were no severe outbreaks of plague. During the month of August, 81 deaths were registered, the majority occurring in the Rathedaung and Minbya townships, 42 in the former and 30 in the latter.

Anthrax.—This disease prevailed with varying degrees of intensity throughout the year, inflicting some heavy losses. It was most severe from June till October, after which there were indications of its dying out, but in January the mortality again ran up. There was some abatement during February and March, and though not in a severe form the disease was still prevalent in most of the townships at the close of the year. In the Panktaw township 929 deaths were registered, in Urittaung 646 and Rathedaung 437.

Foot and mouth disease.—This malady gave little trouble, in May the disease broke out in the Naaf and Minbya townships, in June it died out in the former, but continued in the latter township, and did not cease till August. A few animals dying during each month. The Kaladan township suffered the greatest losses, as the disease existed though in a mild form for many months—162 animals were reported to have died of it during the year. A slight outbreak was reported from the Urittaung township in October, but it rapidly subsided.

Mortality during 1894-95.

Rinderpest.	Anthrax.	Foot and mouth disease.	Total.
400	2,946	456	3,802

Kyankpyu district.

The health of the cattle of this district has been good throughout the year.

Rinderpest.—Very mild outbreaks were reported from the Kyankpyu township during the months of May, September, and October.

Anthrax.—The greater number of deaths from this disease occurred during June and September in the Ramra, and Myebôn townships. Total deaths for year amounted to 265 in the former and 271 in the latter township. The mortality was not as great as in the previous year.

Foot and mouth disease.—Only a few cases were reported.

Sandoway District.

This district may be said to have been free from contagious diseases.

Rinderpest.—Only one outbreak worth mentioning was reported, this was in the Central Division during the month of November, when some 75 animals perished.

Anthrax Fever.—Nil.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—Nil.

Arakan Hill Tracts.

Health of cattle very good.

Pegu Division.

Hanthawaddy District.

The mortality from contagious diseases is in excess of any of the previous three years. The heaviest mortality was from cattle plague.

Rinderpest.—The disease prevailed in the Kungyangôn township for most part of the year, and 913 deaths were registered. The circles suffering most were the Kungyangôn, Tanku, and Myogôn. The highest mortality for any month was during June, when 236 deaths were reported.

Anthrax.—During the months June till September anthrax fever was pretty prevalent in the Hmawbe and Tunte sub-divisions. It was most severe in June and July in the Bala, Sitpan, and Kyaukchaung circles of the former, and during August in the Panklaing, Pyanbwe and Kauywa circles of the latter township. In the month of September a mild outbreak was reported from the Tantabin and Lyingôn circles, after which the disease died out.

Foot and mouth disease.—Between June and September this disease prevailed throughout the district. In October there was a marked abatement, after which it gradually declined, and shortly after died out; of a total of 550 deaths, 404 occurred during the above mentioned period.

Pegu District.—The district shows a marked increase in the mortality from contagious diseases, owing to some severe outbreaks of cattle plague, and foot and mouth disease.

Rinderpest.—Only a few circles escaped the ravages of this plague. It prevailed in a more or less virulent form from June till January, but was most severe during the months of November and December, when some 721 deaths were reported, the Lagunbyin, Hlegu, Laya, and Kamunohne circles sustaining the heaviest losses. The greatest mortality registered for any one month was 378 in December.

Anthrax.—Anthrax gave little or no trouble, the disease existed in a mild form and for a short time only in the Hlegu township, and Tandawgyi circle, but did little damage.

Foot and mouth disease.—The mortality from this disease is exceedingly heavy. Only a few cases were reported during April and May, but in June it broke out in a very severe form, spreading to all parts of the district, causing much mischief. During the month 460 deaths were recorded. Matters did not mend, for in July 437 deaths were registered, fortunately August showed a very marked decrease in the mortality, and I am glad to say every month after showed a continued fall, till October, when it ceased. The townships suffering the heaviest losses were Pagandaung and Kyauktan.

Tharrawaddy District.—This district shows a slight decrease on last year.

Rinderpest.—There was no severe outbreaks, but several mild ones, which carried off a few head of cattle every month; at the beginning of the year, the disease existed in only one circle, *viz.*, Zegin of the Mango township, where it continued till August, causing 141 deaths. In October a mild outbreak occurred in the Sniganig circle of the Tapun township, which lasted will January, during which period 127 animals succumbed.

Anthrax.—More deaths were recorded from this disease than from the above-named; it prevailed in the Gyobingouk, Sanywe, and Minhla townships during the months of May, June and July, and 338 animals are reported to have perished from it.

Foot and mouth disease.—There was little or no foot and mouth disease this year, mild outbreaks were reported in August and September from the Minhla township, but the disease soon disappeared. The mortality from other causes was rather high.

Prome District.

Rinderpest.—This district was almost free from cattle plague, the greatest number of deaths recorded, 20, occurred in the month of July in the Shwedaung township.

Anthrax.—Severe outbreaks were reported from time to time in the Shwedaung, Thegôn, and Padaung townships, abating at one period and then breaking out with increased virulence at another; the highest mortality recorded was 131 in August. After August the death rate steadily decreased. The disease did most damage in June, July and August, the Thegôn township lost 130 animals during this period.

Foot and mouth disease.—During the month of June this disease prevailed in the Shwedaung township, 58 deaths were reported. In August, September, and October it was pretty general throughout the district, and 186 animals died of it, after this it gradually subsided.

Irrawaddy Division.

Thongwa District.

Rinderpest.—During the year only a few deaths were registered. The little disease that prevailed was confined to the Kyaiklat and Yaudoon townships. A few sporadic cases occurring every month.

Anthrax.—Deaths from this disease are much in excess of the previous two seasons. In the month of June it was reported to be prevalent in the Deuabyn, Yaudoon, and Dedayai townships; towards the end of July the disease almost disappeared in the two latter townships, but continued through August in Douabyn. In October there were fresh outbreaks in the Dedayai, Manbui, and Pyapôn townships, the disease being most severe in the two latter. The total loss for the District is 774. Of these, the above mentioned townships contributed 672.

Foot and mouth disease.—In June foot and mouth disease broke out in a mild form in the Douabyn and Bedayai townships, and in July it had extended to all parts of the district, being severe in some places, and mild in others; the heaviest mortality was reported in November, when 135 animals died. After this there was a rapid decline in the death-rate, and the malady soon died out. Deaths reported—Douabyn 69, Dedayai 182, Pyapôn 119.

Maungmya District.

Rinderpest.—The Wakema and Thignin townships suffered heavy losses, the former registering 1,060, and the latter 390 deaths out of a total loss of 1,718. In the Thigwin township the disease broke out in May and continued till October, in August 96 deaths were registered, towards the close of October the disease gradually subsided. In Wakema, however, though the outbreak started about the same time as in Thigwin, it continued to cause damage till the end of December, June and August were the months when it prevailed with great severity, in June 254 animals died, and in August 238. Outbreaks were reported from the remaining townships, but they were luckily very mild and of short duration.

Anthrax.—The Myaungmya township is the only one that sustained any serious loss from this fever, *viz.*, 284 during the year. It was very rife between May and August, when 205 animals died. In June mild outbreaks were reported from the Wakema and Pantanaw townships, little mischief was done, and the disease soon disappeared.

Foot and mouth disease.—The Pantanaw township was visited by a mild outbreak of this disease during the month of June, after a brief period, during which only a few animals died, it subsided. In September, a more severe outbreak was reported from the Thigwin township, this lasted till November. 75 animals were carried off by it. Other cases were reported from various places in the district.

Bassein District.—This is a fearful district for cattle disease, especially rinderpest, and as usual the mortality is high.

Rinderpest.—In a virulent form has existed in one part or other of this district throughout the year, in fact at the beginning of the season the Ngaputaw township was the only one free from it, by the end of June it attained its climax, and whole herds of buffaloes were swept away. The heavy losses sustained during three months may be seen from the following statement:—

Rinderpest. May, June and July.								Rinderpest. Total losses.
Kangyidaung	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,389
Thaboung ...	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	934
Bassein ...	466	...	...	...	...	...	..	725
Kyonpyaw ...	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	580
Kyungon ...	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	643
Yegyi Pandaw	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	342

July and August showed only a slight decrease in the mortality, and it was not before February that the death-rate fell below 100 per mensem. I should like to have been in a position to say that the Nagaputaw township had escaped, but it was not to be, for in October, the disease broke out and ran on till January, carying off 359 head of cattle, the average death-rate in this district per mensem was 416·83.

Anthrax.—At the commencement of the year the Ngaputaw township was the only one free from this disease, the average death-rate per mensem was 91. It caused most mischief in the Yegyi 240. Thaboung 233, and Bassein townships 217. The highest death-rate for any one month was in June, when 205 deaths were registered.

Foot and mouth disease.—During the month of June this disease broke out in the Bassein township, it caused little damage, and after a short time subsided. In August there was a pretty general and severe outbreak in these townships, *viz.*, Thaboung, Yegyi, and Kyonpyaw, and 177 deaths were registered. September and October showed a marked decrease in the mortality, but it again ran high in November, when 141 animals perished. After November it rapidly died out.

Total mortality during the year 1894-95.

Rinderpest.	Anthrax.	Foot and mouth disease.	Total.	Other diseases.	Grand total.
5,002	1,092	652	6,746	678	7,424

Henzada District.

Rinderpest.—This disease gave little trouble. All outbreaks reported were of a mild nature.

Anthrax.—The Lemyetna, Myanaung, and Kyangin townships suffered more or less throughout the year. Out of a total loss of 1,341 animals recorded under this heading, these townships contributed 965, the greatest number of deaths, *viz*, 239 occurred in August.

Foot and mouth disease.—This disease was present in many parts of the district at the commencement of the year, by June it was pretty general throughout the district, and in August it attained its greatest virulence, when no less than 352 deaths were registered, most of which occurred in the Henzada, Lemyetna, Kyangin, and Myanaung townships, 141 deaths were registered in June and 221 in July. Since August there has been a gradual and steady fall in the death-rate.

Thayetmyo District.—The general health of the cattle has been good. Rinderpest was practically absent, and there was little or no anthrax fever. The mortality from foot and mouth disease is higher than last year. The greatest number of deaths reported for any one month was during September when 46 deaths were recorded, these were principally from the Mindoon and Myede townships. The mortality from other causes is higher than it has been for the previous three years as shown below:—

Year.	Mortality from contagious diseases.	Mortality from other causes.	Total.
1891-92	730	1,053	1,783
1892-93	735	1,250	1,985
1893-94	380	1,425	1,805
1894-95	488	2,259	2,747

Tenasserim Division.

Amherst District.

Rinderpest.—During the early part of the year a few sporadic cases were reported from the Thaton township. Two moderately severe outbreaks were also recorded from the Martaban Township, one in July when 87 animals died, and the other in December when 65 deaths were registered, both outbreaks were of short duration. In February a very mild outbreak was reported from the Gyaing Attaran township.

Anthrax.—In April this disease appeared in a virulent form in the Thaton township, destroying 245 head of cattle; it continued through, though in a mild form, till the end of October. The total loss for the township amounted to 496. In May there was a small outbreak in Martaban which carried off 84 animals; it then abated, causing only a few deaths till October. when it again caused trouble, and continued to do so till the end of the year. The loss for this township amounted to 343.

Foot and mouth disease.—In common with several others, this district was the scene of very heavy losses from foot and mouth disease. Though a few cases were reported from various townships of the district during the first quarter of the year, it was not till the end of June that it took to spreading repidly over the district; the mortality then increased every month, and in December, I regret to say, no less then 582, deaths were registered, most of these occurred in the following townships, *viz.*, Gyaing Attaran 208, Zaya 118, Gyanig Salween 110.

The average death-rate per mensem for the seven months July to January (inclusive) was 312 71, the returns for February showed a marked fall.

The townships suffering most were:—

Gyanig Attaran	630	Total lost during the year 2,550.
Gyanig Salween	543	
Martaban	362	
Zaya	332	
Thaton	224	
Total ...	2,091	

Tavoy District.—There is nothing to note about this district. Cattle were healthy throughout the year.

Mergui District.—The cattle of this district enjoyed very good health; an outbreak of anthrax occurred in the Myoma and Palaw townships. The disease broke out in August in the Myoma township and did some damage during September and October. After which it gradually died out. In September it appeared in the Palaw township, but it subsided towards the end of October. Out of a total of 308 deaths registered under this head, 206 were from these two townships.

Toungoo District.—Compared with other districts, Toungoo was practically free from disease. no serious outbreaks reported from any part. Mortality from rinderpest 110, anthrax 141, foot, and mouth disease 12.

Rinderpest.—The only outbreak worthy of note occurred in August in the Zeyawaddi, Minbôn, and Yegyi Circles; it, however, rapidly subsided. 72 of the 110 animals died during this month

Shwegyin District.

Rinderpest.—Towards the close of the year a few animals died in the Bawin Circle of the Pyuntza township.

Anthrax.—Not many deaths were registered from this disease; it prevailed in a mild form during July in the Sittang and Kyon Pagu Circles of the Kyaikto township; in the following month some cases were reported from other circles of the same township.

Foot and mouth disease.—More than half the deaths reported occurred in the Belin township, *viz.*, 289 out of 457. It broke out in April in most of the circles of the township, and continued till October; the heaviest mortality reported was 76 deaths in July. Since October the death-rate has steadily decreased. The remaining deaths were reported from various villages throughout the district.

Upper Burma.

As in Lower Burma the outbreaks of *foot and mouth disease* were marked by their severity and rapidity of extension, calls for assistance came from almost all parts of the province. The districts suffering severely from this ailment were, Shurbo Sagaing, Mandalay, Meiktila, Yamethin, Magwe, Lower Chindwin and Yon.

In one township alone, *viz.*, the Ava township of the Sagaing District, it is estimated that nearly 9,000 animals were laid up during the month of September. In Shwebo during August quite 50 per cent. of the cattle in the district were unfit for work.

Rinderpest.—This disease was not very prevalent excepting in the Bhamo District, where it broke out at the commencement of the year, and continued through May and June, but subsided in July.

Anthrax.—Outbreaks of anthrax were confined to the Upper and Lower Chindwin districts, and were most prevalent in June and July.

Northern Shan States.

Rinderpest.—In a virulent form broke out at the commencement of the year, and continued through May and June, causing many deaths amongst the cattle, in and around Thebaw and Lashio; the disease died out in July.

Foot and mouth disease.—Prevailed for some months, *viz.*, from July to December.

Southern Shan States.

Foot and mouth disease was very bad in these States from the month of May, and showed no indications of dying out till August.

A few cases of contagious pleuro pneumonia were reported from the Lower Chindwin district.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Cattle Disease.—During the year under report this province was visited by terrible outbreaks of foot and mouth disease which were exceptionally widespread and severe. Thousands of cattle were rendered unfit for work and many died. At one time the disease prevailed to such an extent in many districts that all those connected with agriculture and its products were in a state of great anxiety, and not without good reason as ploughing operations were almost suspended for want of working oxen. The disease was most persistent, abating for a brief period in one part of a district only to break out with increased virulence in another.

The immense losses of live-stock hit the cultivators very hard, being short of money owing to the very low prices of paddy during the previous two years.

Urgent calls for assistance were received daily from all parts of the province. As the new assistants had finished their course, the Department was fortunately in a position to meet all demands. Men were posted and sent off hurriedly to the affected districts, equipped with ample supplies of drugs to carry out treatment and also provide as much as possible those cultivators who needed medicine.

The number of deaths registered was 9,506, more than double the mortality in 1891-92 and 1893-94, and 4 285 in excess of 1892-93. The following District sustained the heaviest losses, *viz.*, Amherst 2,550, Henzada 1,507, Pegu 1,478, Bassein 652, Hanthawaddy 550, Thongwa 508. The increased violence and severity of the outbreaks may be to some extent attributed to the peculiar rainy season of the year, which was unfavourable to the healthy life of man or beast.

Rinderpest.—A few districts suffered some severe losses from this scourge, notably Bassein with a mortality amounting to 5,002 Pegu 2,387, Myaungmya 1718, and Hanthawaddy 1,081. The remaining districts of the province were comparatively speaking, free. Bassein is a particularly bad district for contagious diseases, especially cattle plague. Many factors tend to make mortality heavy from these diseases in the Delta districts. Some are beyond control, such as the heavy rainfall combined with general inundation of the country. Oxen and Buffaloes are crowded on any piece of high ground; they are unable to take excercise and are exposed night and day to an almost incessant down-pour of rain, or the animals are crowded into sheds built on piles and kept there for months; such conditions must tend to cause depression of the nervous system, congestion of internal organs, and general predisposition to contract disease; whenever it does appear it simply decimates, or makes a clean sweep of herds. These districts on account of their prosperity are very rich in live-stock. Again the drinking supply near villages is at times horrible, as the rain and rising of the rivers often carries the accumulated filth of the hot weather from the villages, cattle dens, etc., into the neighbouring water-supply. The habitual ingestion of such filth cannot prove otherwise than detrimental. The people in a general way take great care of their animals, that is, as regards feeding and grooming; but their ideas of sanitation are to say the least, very rudimentary.

Anthrax Fever.—A good many deaths registered under this heading are cases of charbon symptomatique, the same terms being employed by the Burmans for this disease as well as anthrax. Though not so prevalent as last year, the disease did considerable damage in four districts, *viz.*, Akyab 2 946, Hanzada 1,341, Amherst 1,334, Bassien 1,092. It usually breaks out in the early parts of the rains, no doubt owing to the animals obtaining sudden access to new and luxuriant pasturage, after partial privation on a drier kind of diet. Young rank grass full of water is well known to be dangerous to the animal economy.

The mortality from all causes amounted to 69,451, exceeding by 11,867 that of last year. The excess may be attributed, firstly, to the heavy increase in death-rate from contagious diseases; and, secondly, to the more accurate registration of deaths. Taking the average value of oxen and buffaloes at the very low figure of Rs. 30 per head, it will afford some estimate of the loss to cattle owners and revenue to the State. If the Department has been the means of saving a few thousands head of cattle, which, from reports and conversations with district officers, I venture to think it has, it points to the necessity of further augmenting the staff of assistants in the districts.

The Superintendent, North Punjab, remarks:—

"Under this head the information acquired by me is at second-hand. I have found my own time so fully occupied in the horse and mule breeding industry that I have no leisure to stop and investigate outbreaks, even should I meet with them on tour, and until arrangements are made for additional help, I fear this will continue to be the case.

Rinderpest.—Occurred in all the districts of the North Punjab except Kohat and Peshawar. The greatest number of deaths occurred in Rawalpindi.

"*Anthrax.*—Too was general, though Rawalpindi shows no mortality under this head.

"*Foot and mouth disease.*—In Gujranwala a large outbreak was reported. This disease appears to be present in greater or less degree during the whole year throughout the North Punjab."

The Superintendent, South Punjab, reports:—

"*Rinderpest.*—Seems to have shown itself in 14 districts out of 16 in this circle. Ferozepur apparently suffered most; then Hissar and Amritsar. Over 20,000 animals are said to have died in the Ferozepur district and the number attacked was enormous. Compared with Ferozepur the losses according to returns are very small in other districts, but a glance at these figures I consider sufficient to show that they are quite unreliable, and that hundreds of cases have never been reported. Take for instance the Rohtak district, according to Table M only 100 animals were attacked, resulting in 50 deaths. Kangra district, where the disease is enzootic, shows only 141 deaths. In Montgomery only 200 animals were affected whilst 150 died, in Hoshiarpur only 111 deaths are reported. These figures speak for themselves and are I consider sufficient proof that the returns are absolutely incorrect.

"*Anthrax.*—Here again Ferozepur district heads the list. 84,000 head of cattle were attacked and 11,000 died. Amritsar comes next with 1,492 deaths. Gurdaspur lost 648. The disease was reported to be prevalent in 7 other districts, but I am informed that the figures given are incompatible with facts.

"*Foot and mouth disease.*—The number of deaths reported under this heading was few. Rohtak is said to have escaped altogether, which seems strange.

"In Ferozepur 2,100,756 animals are said to have been attacked, of which nearly 3,000 died.

"*Pleuro-pneumonia.*—The losses from this disease were very few. Over 138,000 were attacked in Ferozepur, of which about 4,000 succumbed. With the exception of the Gurdaspur district, the number of seizures are hardly worth recording.

"*Charbon Symptomatique.*—Was reported from Montgomery and Gurdaspur only, 12 deaths being recorded.

"The number of deaths from other diseases in the Ferozepur district was about 17,000. According to the reports received the loss from cattle disease was over 57,000, in Ferozepur 3,000 in Amritsar, 2,000 in Hissar."

The Superintendent, North Western Provinces, states as follows:—

"According to the reports submitted by district authorities, 47,293 cattle were attacked with disease in these provinces, and of those 23,225 are reported to have died, but this does not represent the number of deaths.

"*Rinderpest.*—Was reported from 18 districts and attacked 30,327 head of cattle, of which 18,269 or 60 per cent. are reported to have died. The losses from this disease are undoubtedly much greater than the above figures would indicate.

"*Foot and mouth disease.*—1,085 cattle are reported to have contracted foot and mouth disease and 102 died or 10 per cent. This large percentage would point to the diagnosis being in some cases incorrect.

"No cases of anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia are reported."

The following remarks are made with regard to disease by the Superintendent, Bombay:—

"*Rinderpest*—Was prevalent throughout the presidency except in Guzerat. The heaviest percentage of mortality was in Thana (93·89), then in Sholapur (90·32). The minimum was in Nasik (32·92). In other districts it varied from 43 per cent. to 71 per cent. This disease made great havoc in the Kanara district, where 3,801 deaths occurred.

"*Anthrax.*—The outbreaks of reported anthrax were chiefly confined to Guzerat, Ahmednagar and Shikarpur, where the mortality was very high, being from 76 to 100 per cent. It also broke out in Kanara, but was not of so virulent type.

"*Foot and mouth disease.*—Was prevalent in most of the Deccan districts and also in Ratnagri. The disease is of a very mild character, the mortality being shown as only 2·16, though it was shown to be 27·7 in Satara.

"*Pleuro-pneumonia.*—Reported only from four districts, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmedabad and Shikarpur. The number of deaths was 274 out of 336 attacked.

"*Charbon symptomatique.*—Was reported from Sholapur, Ratnagri, Kanara, and Kaira. Out of 694 animals attacked 569 died or 81·98 per cent.

"Thus it will be seen that Kanara suffered most, having lost 4,173 animals out of 7,070 attacked. Sholapur comes next with 1,246 deaths of 2,657 attacked."

The Reporting Officer, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, reports:—

"There has been no serious outbreak of any particular disease during the year. The return submitted by the Veterinary Assistant showing that in no case have more than 26 cattle been treated in any one village.

"The greatest number of deaths occurred from rinderpest."

The Superintendent, Bengal, reports as follows:—

"Cattle disease has been somewhat more prevalent during the year. *Rinderpest* seems to have been the most serious although foot and mouth disease was the most widely distributed. The latter affection caused considerable uneasiness in Darjeeling, where it principally attacked the dairy cattle. In Chittagong rinderpest was extremely destructive, and must have caused great distress to the people. It spread over 51 villages, and caused losses varying from 2 to 94 in each. One thousand and six hundred and six cases of disease were reported, out of which 1,549 succumbed.

"At Jalpaiguri it was rumoured that on many of the tea gardens the whole of the cattle had died, but no authentic information was received. From what could be gathered, and as the result of much inquiry, it seems that rinderpest is endemic in the Duars, and from the nature of the country it would be a hopeless task to thoroughly eradicate the disease. It is to be hoped that a suitable vaccine may be discovered which will render housed cattle immune.

"The Central, Presidency, and Rampore Boalia Jails were particularly unfortunate in having their young stock attacked with rinderpest, but owing to prompt attention the disease did not spread.

"The Calcutta and Chitpore Goalas suffered many losses from rinderpest among their cattle.

"A few deaths are reported from Netrokona in the Mymensingh district.

"At Berhampore and Murshidabad many cattle died. At first it was considered that the disease was anthrax, but it was found on investigation to be rinderpest.

"*Foot and mouth disease.*—During the year under report foot and mouth disease has been very prevalent particularly in Darjeeling, Balasore, 24-Parganas, and the Chittagong hills A short description of the disease, with hints as to treatment, was given to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, who had it printed in the vernacular and circulated. By this means the spread of the disease was checked and the epidemic disappeared in five weeks.

"Anthrax and charbon symptomatique are comparatively rare diseases in Bengal, and I have only seen one case of the latter which was admitted into the infirmary here.

"*Pleuro-pneumonia* in the contagious form may be said to be non-existant—at least no case has come to my knowledge; so that of the contagious diseases only rinderpest, anthrax and charbon symptomatique need our serious attention."

Besides these outbreaks, the Governor of Kashmir reported in December last that 2,564 cattle died of rinderpest in Gilgit and 1,919 in Khuihama ilaka The number of deaths in Astor and other tahsils was not reported.

In November 1894, there were 779 deaths from rinderpest in the villages of Sri Ranbir Singhpura tahsil.

REMARKS.

Reliability of Statistics.

323. With regard to this subject I can state with certainty that the statistics are, in the great majority of cases, absolutely unreliable and misleading. My own experience, of the reports received from district officers, is that they are practically valueless as a rule, and the number of deaths would have to be multiplied by many thousands to reach a figure representing the true total. I may give as an instance of the unreliable nature of reports, the fact that the Rohtak district last year returned no rinderpest, but from enquiries made during my late tour it appears that no less than 87 villages were invaded by this disease. This year no foot and mouth disease is reported, but to my personal knowledge there was a good deal in the district. I may say that this district is

by no means singular in this particular, most others are the same, and it is only selected for the sake of example. During the time I was with the Punjab Government the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, in answer to enquiries made by me, stated that no disease was reported from Kulu, but on my visiting the sub-division I found that the cattle were dying by thousands from rinderpest. This will give some idea as to the accuracy of the statistics received. With reference to this point the Superintendent, Bombay, states :—

"It is extremely doubtful, however, if all these diseases are correctly diagnosed by district officials, or if any thing like full reports of the number attacked and died have been received by me."

The Superintendent, South Punjab, remarks :—

"The number of deaths in all other districts is few, probably owing to the fact that a great number of cases are not reported. According to the reports received the loss from cattle disease was over 57,000 in Ferozepur district, 3,000 in Amritsar and 2,000 in Hissar. I feel satisfied that the figures generally do not represent anything like the losses incurred in the circle."

The Superintendent, North Punjab, states :—

"The returns from Kohat and Peshawar have been returned blank though outbreaks have been reported from time to time from each of these districts; such being the case, the accuracy of the returns is not to be relied upon."

The Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reports :—

"Of these, 23,225 are reported to have died, but this does not show correctly the full number."

With regard to this Province it need only be stated that only 21 out of 48 districts have submitted reports.

Diagnosis.

324. With regard to this the same remarks apply. It is not difficult to distinguish rinderpest when the disease has reached an advanced stage and a number of animals are affected. But the returns of pleuro-pneumonia and anthrax are entirely unreliable from wrong diagnosis. From my own enquiries I am inclined to believe that anthrax proper is a comparatively rare disease, charbon symptomatique, on the contrary, is very common, but all the deaths from the latter disease are invariably attributed to anthrax. The same may be said of malignant sore throat, which is also very common in the districts, and we may take it as probable that these two diseases are accountable for the majority of deaths at present reported under the heading of anthrax.

I doubt whether pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa exists to any extent in this country, the deaths attributed to it being probably due to ordinary pneumonia, for I have not seen a single case of the former disease during eight years of civil employ.

Practically the only diseases reported on are rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia, and we may take it for granted that these diseases are the most important and widespread.

Investigation.

325. Owing to the laboratory at Muktesar not yet being in working order, no investigations into cattle disease have been undertaken, but so soon as the institution commences work it is believed that efforts will be made to find a preventive against rinderpest, and the subject of the prevalence of anthrax will be investigated.

It is also desirable to experiment in the treatment of rinderpest, for we are aware that at least 20 per cent. of cases can be saved in those districts where the disease is mild in its nature, and when it is considered that an animal once recovered from the disease is proof against it for the rest of its life and suppressive measures are at present next to impossible in many parts, the importance of treatment cannot be too highly estimated.

The treatment of contagious disease has made no progress during the year, the efforts of the Veterinary Assistants have been directed to suppressing by the usual means of isolation and segregation. Whether or not their efforts have been attended with success I am unable to state, but judging from my own experience I fear that, owing to insufficient supervision and direction, they have not done much good in this particular branch.

Treatment, experiment.

326. The Inspector-General caused experiments to be made with an indigenous plant named "Adhatoda" with a view to determining whether it possesses

antiseptic properties of any value. Veterinary Captain Gunn reports the following results of his experiments :—

"The extract made into an ointment with eight parts of vaseline is an excellent application for abraided surfaces, as no flies will go near this preparation. It makes the best dressing with which I am acquainted for wounds; although there is no smell flies will not go near it, and for this reason I have adopted this treatment for the sore humps of cattle which are specially bad in Bengal.

"The mode of preparing the extract is as follows :—Take 5lb of leaves and stems and thoroughly boil in two gallons of water After an hour's boiling, strain, preserve the liquor, evaporate to the consistency of treacle, when it will be fit for use. I believe the shrub grows without difficulty and it might be worth while cultivating it near all hospitals for animals."

Bombay Presidency.

Veterinary Dispensaries

327. *Nasik.*—This dispensary is making satisfactory progress. The total number of animals treated during the year amounted to 789, of which 101 were inpatients. Plans and estimates have been sanctioned and a suitable site selected for a new dispensary, which will have sufficient accommodation for in-door patients. The credit balance of this institution is Rs. 13,036-14-4.

Dhulia.—This institution, although reported to be in a dirty and unsanitary condition, appears to be making progress. A new building is to be erected for the accommodation of in-patients during the year. The number of cases treated is 1,506 against 1,203 last year, of these 199 are in-patients. The balance to the credit of the hospital is Rs. 1,639-2-8.

Jalgaon.—Not progressing well. The Superintendent states that the amalgamation of the hospital with the Pinjrapol is a most unsatisfactory arrangement, and it is hoped that new premises will soon be built. There were 709 animals treated during the year. The credit balance is Rs. 139-12-4.

Belgaon.—Making satisfactory progress. The total number of animals treated was 1,455 against 821 last year. The credit balance is Rs. 121-11-8.

Ahmedabad.—Good work is being done in this institution. The number of patients was 1,280 against 1,128 last year. The credit balance is Rs. 1,799-14-8.

Nadiad.—The new dispensary has been taken over, and more progress is to be expected in the future. The number of cases is 1,383 against 1,208 last year. The credit balance is Rs. 608-0-7.

Surat.—This dispensary was opened on the 1st October and has made very satisfactory progress. During the half-year 342 animals have been treated. The credit balance is Rs. 2,437-9-5.

Karachi.—This institution is making very satisfactory progress indeed. The municipality takes keen interest in it, and new buildings are in course of construction. The number of patients was 2,241 against 1,581 last year. The Superintendent remarks : "The system adopted of sending cruelty cases to the dispensary for treatment might, with advantage, be adopted throughout the presidency." The credit balance is Rs. 2,313-15-5.

Hyderabad (Sind).—This dispensary is making good progress. The number of patients is 1,116 against 825. The credit balance is Rs. 911-2-1.

Shikarpur.—This dispensary is in fairly good working order. The number of patients is 843, of which 108, were in-patients. A convenient site for a new building has been selected. The credit balance is Rs. 754-13-8.

Punjab.

328. *Amritsar dispensary.*—This dispensary, which is the largest in the South Punjab, continues to make satisfactory progress; 2,656 animals were treated during the year against 2,371 last year. Of these, 2,343 were cured, 1,522 having been treated as out-patients and 823 in hospital. The Amritsar municipality with its usual liberality defrayed the cost of the dispensary, amounting to Rs. 1,084-15-6 against Rs. 1,496 last year, so that more cases were treated at less cost. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, remarks :—"I have had several opportunities of seeing the work carried on at this institution during the past year, and there is no doubt that a great deal is done towards the treatment

of horses and cattle, more especially for animals belonging to the poorer classes."

Hoshiarpur dispensary.—This dispensary shows satisfactory progress. The total number of patients was 2,309 against 1,880 last year. There were 135 in-patients against 187 last year. The number of cures effected was 1,609. The cost of working was Rs. 846-6-3.

Amballa dispensary.—This institution does not appear to make so much headway as is desirable. The number of cases treated was 787 against 615, and of these 107 were in-patients, the rest, 680, out-patients. The number of cures effected was 624. The cost including pay of salutri Rs. 505 and travelling allowance Rs. 204-7-3 was Rs. 1,003-2-0, leaving Rs. 293-10-9 as actual expense of treatment.

Jelalabad dispensary.—This dispensary is making progress, 513 animals having been treated against 401 last year. There were 340 out and 173 in-patients, all animals were treated gratis, the expense being met by the Mamdot Estate.

Sialkot dispensary.—Good work seems to have been done in this dispensary. No details are given, but the Superintendent reports as follows: "It appears to have worked well, many out-patients, principally cattle, have been treated and some in-patients: there is good accommodation, and in time I have no doubt the institution will become most popular."

Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan dispensaries.—Have been recently opened at both these places, but the reporting officer has given no information regarding the working of these institutions.

North-Western Provinces.

329. No dispensaries have yet been opened in these provinces. The Superintendent remarks :—

"I consider it would be an excellent idea, if the District Boards could afford it, to have one in every district, and charge a little over cost prices for medicines. I believe in time it could be made self supporting, and would enable poor zemindars and others to have their horses and cattle treated."

It is hoped that this may be done, but I think it would be advisable for the treatment of cattle at least to be free, small fees being charged for horses as is done in other provinces.

Central Provinces and Berar.

330. *Amraoti dispensary*.—This institution does not appear to make much progress. Four hundred and twenty-two cases were treated during the year. The reporting officer remarks :—"Accommodation for in-door patients was provided, but was not called into use during the year." This is rather unsatisfactory state of affairs, probably more supervision is required.

Burma.

331. Each Veterinary Assistant has a dispensary at head-quarters, but there are no buildings for the reception of sick animals. The Veterinary Assistants take a supply of medicine and treat cases in the district. The number of cases treated is given at Table N (page civ).

Bengal.

332. At present there are no dispensaries in Bengal, but it has been recommended that as a start one should be organized in each of the districts of Baghalpur and Muzaffarpur.

Estimates, etc., have been submitted, and it is anticipated that before long the dispensaries will be in working order. The Municipality of Darjeeling has been the most progressive in veterinary matters, and now employs a Lahore Graduate as Veterinary Assistant.

Madras.

333. There are no dispensaries in the Presidency.

Remarks.

334. Very satisfactory progress has been made under this heading during the year. In Bombay the total number of animals treated has risen from 9,843 last year to 13,936 during the present, and the percentage of cases cured and relieved is much higher.. It is gratifying to find that suitable buildings for the reception of patients are being erected at all dispensary head-quarters, and that the general public are anxious to promote the welfare of these institutions and to assist them with funds.

The dispensaries in the South Punjab have also done good work, nearly all of them showing an improvement over last year.

The establishment of dispensaries is the first step towards showing the people the benefit to be derived from having their animals properly cared for, to gain their sympathies with our methods of treatment and to overcome their superstition and ignorance with regard to cattle diseases. Institutions of this kind, showing as they have done during the year a very substantial result, deserve every encouragement, and doubtless all districts will shortly see the necessity of opening them for the benefit of the ryots.

Cases treated by Veterinary Assistants during the year.

Treatment.

335. *Burma.*—Table N (*vide* page civ) shows the number of animals treated during the year. Extraordinarily good progress has been made, the number of cases treated having risen from 4,403 last year to 42,455 this year. The number cured is 38,305, died 538, and 3,612 of which the result is unknown.

South Punjab.—Satisfactory progress has been made in the number of cases treated by the Veterinary Assistants in this division. The number of cases treated is 30,715 against 18,061 last year. Of these, 21,565 were cured, 1,567 relieved, and 5,544 died, whilst of 1,662 the results are unknown.

North Punjab.—The progress which has been made under this heading in the North Punjab is satisfactory. The number of cases treated in the five districts mentioned during the year is 16,041 against 3,076 last year. Of these, 10,228 were cured, 41 relieved, 2,811 died, the remainder being incurable or the results unknown.

Derajat.—The Veterinary Assistants in this division have treated 2,193 cases during the year. Of these, 80 were cured, 1,589 relieved, and 524 died. These results are far from satisfactory, and point to the fact that more supervision is required.

Records of cases treated by Veterinary Assistants are very incomplete, but improvement will doubtless be made next year. The figures quoted show that improvement is taking place.

Madras.

Under this heading the Superintendent remarks :—

"No action was taken as regards the treatment of cattle as the Government have given up at present all efforts in that directon."

It is greatly to be regretted that the Government of Madras should find itself in such a position as to be unable to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from the veterinary treatment of the sick cattle belonging to the ryots. As will be seen from this report, all other presidencies are establishing dispensaries and employing veterinarians for work in the districts, and an enormous advance in the numbers of animals treated by these men has taken place during the year. Madras, however, has made absolutely no advance in this most important matter. It is to be hoped that the Government will see the advisability of doing something for the unfortunate ryots, especially as from the reports received from stock inspectors it is evident that the people are anxious to get there sick animals treated. One fact must not be last sight of, and that is, that there are a great number of non-contagious maladies affecting cattle which, although fatal if not attended to, are readily amenable to treatment, and I think that there is no valid reason why the Government should not follow the example of other presidencies and utilize their men in this direction.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

V.—CATTLE BREEDING, &c.

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336. The progress which has been made under this head during the year has been but slight. It is found impossible to take any active measures for the improvement of the breeds of cattle in the country at present owing to our imperfect knowledge of the conditions which bear on the subject. We are in fact only just entering on the stage of enquiry and endeavouring to collect such information as will allow of an opinion being formed regarding the measures most suitable, and until we are in possession of the necessary facts we cannot take any action which is likely to yield good results. The desired information is connected briefly with the following points :—

1st.—The suitability of various tracts for cattle breeding and rearing.

2nd.—The class of cattle indigenous to the tracts.

3rd.—General management of the cattle.

4th.—The distribution and suitability of the local bred bulls.

Endeavours have been made to obtain this information, but owing to the insufficiency of the agency employed in the Department progress has been slow. Many of the Superintendents have intimated their inability to deal with the subject of cattle owing to the amount of work which horse breeding entails. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, remarks :—

"I very much regret that under this head I am unable to give any information as my time has been altogether taken up with horse breeding, consequently I am unable to take up the subject of cattle. In a large district like the North-Western Provinces it is absolutely impossible for one officer to do both effectually."

The Superintendent, South Punjab, says :—

"On the subject of cattle breeding little more can be said than last year."

The Superintendent, North Punjab, gives no information on the subject; nor do the Superintendents, Madras and Central Provinces and Berar.

The officer in charge, Civil Veterinary Department, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, remarks :—

"There is nothing whatever to report under this heading, there are no stud bulls in the province."

Madras.

337. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states with regard to this subject that no cattle breeding is carried on in the Province by Government.

The necessity for increasing the agency employed in this work must be evident, and unless this is done no rapid progress can be made. At least one Veterinary Officer in each province is required for the cattle portion of the work alone.

Information on the points mentioned has been collected in the North-Western Provinces by the Assistant Director of Agriculture, and detailed reports on the districts of Mathura, Kheri, and Bahraich have been received. From these reports it appears that all these three districts are well suited for cattle breeding.

A report has also been submitted by me on the Harriana tract comprising the districts on Rohtak and Hissar, the most celebrated breeding tract in the Punjab. Reports on the cattle of the Derajat have also been received, but they are very incomplete, as are also reports received from Bengal.

We are now in possession of information regarding cattle in Burma, Assam, Mysore, Mathura, Bahraich, Kheri, Rohtak and Hissar, so that, considering the departmental agency employed, a very fair advance in our knowledge has taken place.

Brittany Cattle.

338. With regard to this subject the Manager of the Doonagiri Tea Estate remarks :—"All the whole bred calves born since arrival are dead; they do not seem to do well, and are delicate."

The Manager of the Kousani Tea Estate remarks :—"In my opinion this breed is unsuited to the rough and ready keep of this country, and the male whole or half bred are not fancied by the people."

Horace B. Goad, Esq., who has met with more success in the undertaking than has any one else owing to his excellent management of the stock, remarks :—

"The half-bred cows are a great success, but the bulls are of little value, natives do not care for them as they have no hump."

All other reports received are to the same effect, so that the remarks made in my last annual report are confirmed this year.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, remarks on the unsuitability of the Deccan for cattle breeding, and advocates measures being confined to good cattle breeding districts. He remarks as follows :—

"The subject of cattle breeding is one that should be approached with caution, and I regret that I have been unable to take any decided steps during the year. In the first place, the present establishment is insufficient to adopt any measures likely to be beneficial, and in the second, the question is a difficult one and should be well considered before any action is taken."

With these remarks I agree.

Cattle Fairs and Shows.

339. The following cattle fairs have been reported on during the year. Most of them were attended by the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department. The following remarks are from the reports received :—

Punjab.

Jehazgarh Autumn Cattle Fair.—This fair was attended from the 3rd to the 4th October 1894. The number of animals present was 49,589, of which 19,097 were sold and Rs. 5,72,135 changed hands. Rupees 83 were distributed as prizes. Forty bullocks were purchased for the Saharanpur Remount Depôt for farm work at an average price of Rs. 48-7-0. The usual sanitary arrangements were made. No cases of contagious disease occurred, excepting one case of foot and mouth disease. There were some remarkably fine buffaloe cows at the fair far better than those I have seen at Amritsar; the prize cow gave 18 seers of milk.

Jullunder Cattle Fair.—This fair was held from 5th to 13th of October. 4,899 animals were present at the fair, and 2,856 were sold for Rs. 53,146, giving an average price of Rs. 19. Three hundred and twenty rupees were given as prizes by the Municipal Committee. No remarks on the fair are made by the Superintendent.

Amritsar Dewali Cattle Fair.—The fair was held from 27th October to 5th November 1894. Rs. 2,021 were awarded as prizes, of which Rs. 1,142 were awarded to animals belonging to the Amritsar district, Rs. 319 to Lahore, and Rs. 243 to Ferozepore.

Forty four thousand, two hundred and ninty-three animals attended against 49,148 last year, showing a falling off in numbers amounting to 4,855 ; this is attributed chiefly to the prevalence of fever. The average prices realized for meat cattle were much below those of the previous year, owing to the absence of buyers from the frontier districts.

Great numbers of animals were purchased by the Commissariat Agents.

On the whole the animals entered to compete for prizes were not up to the average in quality. A new departure was, it is satisfactory to learn, made in offering special prizes for good bullocks for the plough. This class of animal suited for local requirements had heretofore been somewhat neglected.

Sirsa Spring Cattle Fair.—This cattle fair was held from the 25th February to the 11th March. About 8,500 animals were present against 7,000 last year, and the attendance of buyers was very good indeed. The fair is purely a business one, and only Rs. 131 were distributed as prizes. There seems every reason to expect that the gathering will continue to improve. As recommended last year, all the Veterinary Assistants in the district attended the fair for duty. The usual sanitary arrangements were made and a temporary hospital established.

Hissar Spring Cattle Fair.—This cattle fair was held from the 12th to 16th March, and 22,000 head of cattle were brought in. They were in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder in the district, but were superior in quality to

those seen at Sirsa. No prizes were awarded. Thirty very smart bullocks were obtained for the Commissariat Department.

Four salutries attended, and the sanitary arrangements were carried out as usual. The only contagious disease seen was a slight outbreak of foot and mouth disease, which was very prevalent in the whole tract.

Jehazgarh Spring Cattle Fair.—The Superintendent, South Punjab, reports that, owing to the fact that the cattle fair at Jehazgarh having been held very much earlier than advertised, he was prevented from attending. The fair was held from the 16th March to 1st April. In communication with the Director of Land Records, Punjab, certain information was asked for regarding the supply and demand for cattle as evidenced by those brought in and sold at the fairs. Lala Mul Raj, Tahsildar of Jhajjar, submitted a very able detailed report on these points, and the following facts are ascertained from his report. The districts supplying the greatest number of cattle were Rohtak 8,336, Gurgaon 4,694, Jhind State 4,269, Ulwar 1,494, Delhi 1,411 and Dujana 1,481. The districts purchasing the greatest numbers were Aligarh 4,069, Muzaffarnagar 3,339, Meerut 2,353, Saharanpur 3145, Etah 1,300, Moradabad 1,475, Cawnpore 1,573. The number of animals attending the fair was 66,007, of which 58,859 were bullocks.

Ludhiana Chait Chowdas Fair.—This fair was held on the 23rd March. About 3,800 cattle attended. The cattle were in worse condition than any other cattle fair I have attended, and this cannot be said to be due to want of fodder, but must be the result of neglect. In spite of want of condition, there were many fine bullocks in the fair which had been in the district. Rs. 433 were awarded in prizes. The animals were all inspected by salutris before they were allowed to enter the ground, and the usual sanitary arrangements were made.

Amritsar Baisakhi Cattle Fair.—This fair was held in April 1894, over 60,000 head of cattle attended, or nearly 15,000 more than were brought into the Dewali. Rupees 2,118 were awarded in prizes. Five salutris were engaged carrying out sanitary measures in the usual way. Five cases of rinderpest occurred, of which four recovered. The cattle generally were in good condition, and compared favourably with those seen at the Dewali fair in November 1893.

BELUCHISTAN.

Sibi Fair.—This fair is held in connection with the horse show during the month of February. The Superintendent has brought to notice the excellence of the Nari cattle which are bred in the vicinity and brought into the show for sale. Over 400 were brought in this year, of which at least half were up to the highest standard required for siege train. This breed of cattle is well worthy of the attention of the Transport Department as it is believed that it would be possible to purchase a considerable number at a far cheaper rate than they could be bred at the cattle farm.

BOMBAY.

Ahmednagar Cattle Fair.—Commenced on the 10th November. Total number of animals exhibited 168 against 504 last year. The classes were neither so numerous nor so good as last year. There appears to be great want of interest in this branch of the show.

Telhar.—Commenced on 28th January. Total number of animals exhibited 32. There were a few Kachi oxen from the hills fit for transport purposes.

Moro.—Commenced on the 4th February. The number of animals exhibited was 392 against 205 last year. There was a great improvement in numbers and quality over last year.

Bhuj.—Commenced on 24th February. The number of animals exhibited was 311.

North-Western Provinces.

Batesar Fair.—This fair was held in the month of November. The attendance was not quite so good as in the previous year. The number of cattle present, chiefly working bullocks, was 32,783 against 49,650. in 1893. The fair is held purely for trade purposes and no prizes are awarded.

Bengal.

The Superintendent was only able to attend Sonepore, Berhampore, and Kalimpong fairs.

Tirhoot.

Sonepore Fair.—This fair was held in the month of November, from the 11th to the 17th. 13,796 head of cattle attended the fair. There were only a few suitable for artillery, and these were probably imported; the majority were suitable for cart work, and were bought principally for Lower Bengal, where the bullocks bred locally are too small for this kind of work. It has been decided that next year the sum of Rs. 250 shall be distributed as prizes for cattle.

The usual sanitary arrangements were made, and no cases of contagious disease occurred in the fair.

Madras.

Subramania Cattle Fair, South Canara.—This fair was held in the month of November. There were about 20,000 head present, chiefly bulls, bullocks and male buffaloes. The prices were on the whole very high. Purchasers attending in greater numbers than in any previous years.

Madras.

With regard to the attendance at cattle fairs the Superintendent remarks:—

"Several cattle fairs are annually held in many parts of the presidency. Those visited during the year were the Chitra fair in Madura and the Subramania in South Canara. In future endeavours will be made to detail Stock Inspectors to visit all the cattle fairs held in the presidency."

It is to be hoped that the endeavours made will meet with success, for it certainly does not seem to be a very difficult matter to accomplish. The men are available for the duty, and all that is necessary is that orders be issued to them to attend and submit the required information on the subject of breeds of cattle attending, etc. It is now nearly three years since information was asked on certain points connected with cattle breeds in the presidency, but as yet no information has been given. It is certainly advisable that all cattle fairs held in the province be attended by a Stock Inspector at least, and it is also advisable that the Superintendent should attend them if possible in order that he may be able to form some definite and reliable opinion on the supply and demand for cattle in the presidency.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Wun Cattle Fair.—This fair was not attended by any officer of the Veterinary Department. The number of animals brought for sale was 10,303, of which 3,788 changed hands. No prizes were offered by Government, the practice having been discontinued for the last two years.

Burma.

The Superintendent reports on the following shows:—

Moulmein.—The exhibits were not only few in number but of poor quality, so much was this the case that the judges awarded only second prizes. It was generally supposed that the prizes were of insufficient value to induce villagers from any distance to bring their cattle for exhibition. The attendance was larger than that at last year's show.

Akyab.—This was a poor show. The Deputy Commissioner remarks :—

"There is very little interest taken in this district in these shows, and no keenness to compete, I am afraid it is not likely that there will be any for many years to come."

Tharawaddy.—This show was held at Thonze on the 9th March, and was very well attended. On the whole it was very successful. Cattle were fairly well represented, especially draught oxen. The buffaloes exhibited were fine specimens.

Henzada.—This show was a failure. The few exhibits were confined to Henzada town or the immediate vicinity. The object of the show was explained to the people, and certain prizes given. The Committee considered that villagers would be encouraged to come forward with their animals next year.

Minbu.—This show was held at Kyaungdawya. There was a good show of cattle, 158 pairs; some of the animals were very fine specimens, a great number of them were from the Salin sub-division.

Yamethin.—This show was held at Pyawbwe on the 11th March. It was the first show held in the district, and was not largely patronized. The Superintendent remarks :—

"On the whole there was an improvement in the shows held this year, and I think that the people appeared to be more interested. The Burmans are a strange race: if it suits their convenience, and entails little trouble, they do not mind bringing their animals, but otherwise they prefer to take it easy at home. At one or two shows the cattle entries were fairly numerous and the quality was good."

340. With regard to the attendance at cattle fairs the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, notes as follows :—

"I would take this opportunity of pointing out that my attendance at these cattle fairs seriously interferes with my other duties, and now that such strict attention is insisted on in connection with horse breeding, it is quite impossible to devote my time to both, in trying to do so horse and cattle breeding alike must suffer. My work is increasing fast, the introduction of district board stallions, the establishment of district dispensaries, the required supervision of Veterinary Assistants, none of which existed to any extent under the old system in the days of the Horse Breeding Department. In addition to these matters I have had two more districts placed under my charge, and I have also been placed in charge of depôt and Instruction Farm at Babugarh; during the whole of last touring season I certainly did not spend more than 10 days in the depôt. It will be quite impossible for me to hold any supervision over the depôt and Instruction Farm unless I can devote more time to the place than this, and I would suggest that the time now taken up at cattle fairs would be far better employed at depôt. With the present small staff of Veterinary officers in the Punjab, I consider it impossible to expect them to take up the subject of cattle disease, etc., with any hope of practical results."

With a view to obtaining more useful information regarding the supply and demand for cattle, the prices of various kinds of stock and other matters of importance, a form of report has been submitted for general use at all cattle fairs, and this will enable us to deal with these points next year.

There is some improvement in the reports on cattle fairs and shows, but a great number still remain unreported. Many of them cannot be attended by the Superintendents, but endeavours are being made to obtain reports on all the important fairs in the country from the officers in charge.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VI.—VETERINARY INSTRUCTION.

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VI.—VETERINARY INSTRUCTION.

Bombay Veterinary College.

341. The examinations at this College took place from 16th to 26th April 1894, when 35 students presented themselves for examination; of whom 20 or 57·14 per cent. passed. The number examined for the final test was 10, of whom only 4 satisfied the Examiners and were granted the Diploma of Graduates. This small percentage—40 per cent.—is not satisfactory, and when the strength of the teaching staff is considered, the out-turn of 4 graduates during the year must be looked upon as a small return for the expenditure incurred, which is shown as being Rs. 37,326-2-0.

During the year under review, an Assistant Principal was appointed, as the work was considered too great to be performed by one European Veterinary Officer. Veterinary Lieutenant Larnder joined the appointment on 9th August 1894, and it is hoped his appointment will lead to more satisfactory results in future.

A competent Native Farrier, who is able to teach, is stated by the Principal in his report to have been engaged as Farrier and Instructor in shoeing, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. The Principal further states:—

"*The Management of Diary, Work Cattle, etc.*—Government in their Resolution No. 2565, dated 4th December 1894, Educational Department, sanctioned, at my recommendation, that a course of lectures be delivered by Mr. Mollison, Superintendent of Government Farms Accordingly, in the month of December last, the senior students were sent to the Government Farm, Kirkee, for this purpose. He delivered 25 lectures on the following subjects:—

"(*a*) The principles of breeding farm animals, especially in reference to cattle and sheep.

"(*b*) The management and feeding of milch cattle, work cattle, and young stock in India.

"(*c*) The breeding, feeding, and general management of sheep and goats in India.

"(*d*) The natural conditions requisite on a breeding farm; the arrangements of byres and buildings. Farm-yard manure, and the conditions on which its value depends. Proper methods of storing the solid and liquid excrement of farm animals in India.

"(*e*) The food of farm animals; identification of the ordinary food given to farm animals in India. Their commercial and relative feeding values, and nutrient ratio. The economical mixing of food, and economical preparation of food by chopping, boiling, steaming, crushing, &c.

"(*f*) Ensilage and hay-making. The manner in which fodder should be cured and stored.

"(*g*) The cultivation of lucerne and guinea-grass. The various sorghums and millets, maize, etc., all as green fodders.

"(*h*) The characteristics, etc., of the indigenous breeds of cattle and of buffaloes. The adaptability of each breed for certain purposes.

"(*i*) Water lifts and methods of irrigation.

"(*j*) Milk and the manufacture of milk products.

"I cannot speak too highly of the value of this interesting and profitable course delivered by Mr. Mollison. He is, in my opinion, a gentleman of rare practical attainments, and I consider that it would be to the material advancement of Veterinary education were he to be made one of the permanent staff of the College."

I cannot think that with only 48 students shown as being on the rolls of the College on 1st April 1894, which was increased to 58 by 31st March 1895, that any increase in the permanent staff of the College is necessary.

During the year, 1,766 in-patients were admitted to the Hospital as compared with 1,541 in 1893, showing an increase of 225. 558 out-patients were treated, showing a decrease of 50 as compared with last year.

The Principal states that it is under the consideration of the Government to erect quarters for an European Veterinary Officer in or near the College compound. I can only express a hope that this will not be carried out, as if it were, it would be found impossible to fill the post of Assistant Principal. Parel and its surroundings are notoriously unhealthy, and this has so frequently been remarked on that I would consider it most inadvisable to insist on any European Officer residing in the locality. Neither is it considered necessary. At the Lahore Veterinary College, 624 in-patients and 3,278 out-patients were treated, or a total of 3,902, against 1,766 in-patients and 558

out-patients or a total of 2,324 treated in Bombay. An European Resident Officer is not considered necessary at the former Institution; and having frequently inspected the hospital, I feel satisfied that the practice is most carefully attended to, and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, I consider that it would be advisable to continue the system which has hitherto been in force in Bombay, *viz.*, that of entertaining a native graduate of the College for the performance of these duties.

Lahore Veterinary College.

342. This Institution has continued to do the good work which has characterized it for so many years.

The summer session commenced on 10th May 1894. The number of students who entered the College was 48, *viz.*, 18 Military, 15 scholarship holders, and 15 free students.

The winter session commenced on 15th October 1894. The senior class numbered 55; the junior class numbered 47, which was subsequently reduced to 39 owing to deaths and students leaving of their own accord, or dismissed for irregular attendance. The total number of students in the College, including 1st and 2nd year men, was 94; an increase of 10 over last year; this testifies to the popularity of the Institution, but at the same time I consider the number almost too great for the teaching staff employed.

The final examination took place from 3rd to 10th April 1895. The Examining Board was composed as follows:—

Veterinary Major Philips, A. V. D.

Veterinary Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Veterinary Lieutenant Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

The number of students examined was 54. Thirty-seven were successful and 17 failed. Out of these 17, one man was re-examined and subsequently took the 17th place on the list.

Referring to the failures, the Principal remarks:—

"Of the unsuccessful candidates, 10 failed in surgery, and the reason of this is a purely practical test, and practical work is always the weak point with all native students. It is a subject that cannot be got up from books or lectures alone, and involves constant attendance and careful and intelligent attention to the Hospital practice, and also requires a knowledge of practical horsemanship.

"This is shown by the small percentage of military students who failed in this subject compared with the civilians, the sowars being horsemen and used to handling animals."

Having myself had the teaching of Native students, I fully agree with the Principal's remarks.

The following number of cases were admitted into Hospital or treated as out-patients:—

		1894-95.	1893-94.
Equine ...	In-patients	505	485
	Out-patients	2,072	1,404
Cattle ...	In-patients	119	85
	Out-patients	1,206	809

With reference to the College practice, the Principal remarks:—

"The in-door equine patients show an increase of 20 over last year. The number of this class of patients does not vary very much, as the accommodation being limited and a great number being severe surgical cases, that have undergone operation, remain in the hospital a considerable time. I would, however, beg to remark that this winter the Hospital could have been filled twice over had there been room, and I have been frequently obliged to refuse to take in cases from outstations owing to lack of accommodation.

"The out-door equine patients show an increase of 668 over last year.

"The in-door cattle and other patients show an increase of 34 over last year. In this class of patients are included every description of animals, except horses, *viz.*, cattle, buffaloes, camels, dogs, sheep, goats, birds, donkeys, and mules that have been treated in the hospital. It also includes 17 cases of rabies in dogs. In many instances the owners were unaware of what was the matter with them. These cases were all promptly destroyed on the spot. In no case did the owners make any objection. The number of cases of rabies is larger than I ever remember before.

"The out-door cattle and other patients show an increase of 397 over last year. The number of daily attendances of all patients for the year is 11,510 or an increase of 259 attendances over

last year, giving an average of about 32 daily. The out-patients, both equine and bovine, are always the ones to be encouraged, as they afford the most valuable material for clinical instruction to the students.

"The number of surgical operations was 671, or an increase of 225 over last year."

The total number of in-door and out-patients shows and increase of 1,119 over last year, which must be considered very satisfactory.

During the year under review, a scheme has been formulated for the training of nalbunds, totally independent of the College course. Is is estimated that 9 months will be required to train nalbunds who have had some previous experience, and it is proposed that local bodies or regiments sending men to the College to be trained, should pay a fee of Rs. 20 to the nalbund foreman for the instruction of the men sent by them; this will ensure their being properly trained. Already a large number of District Boards have intimated their intention to send nalbunds to be trained. As the class is naturally limited, preference should be given to District Boards of the Punjab, who are willing to have men taught at this College. Already one has joined from the Kurnal district. It will be most beneficial to Government stallions to have properly trained nalbunds in each district.

The amount derived from fees and paid into the Government Treasury was Rs. 5,095-10-0, being an increase of Rs. 1,268-6-6 over last year.

During the year, Veterinary Lieutenant Sullivan, who was Assistant Professor, was invalided home; Veterinary Lieutenant Cranford, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, was deputed to do duty at the College; Veterinary Lieutenant Martin was appointed in November last, and is well reported on by the Principal.

The following text-books have been added during the year, by the following authors, to those already published :—

1. Anatomy and Physiology, by Mehtab Shah, Teacher of Anatomy.
2. Bovine Pathology, by Sirdar Shah, Teacher of the subject.
3. A Treatise on Practical Horse-shoeing, by Khan Bahadur Amir Shah Assistant Surgeon and Clinical Clerk, Lahore Veterinary College.

The greatest praise is due to the teaching staff of the College for their labours in connection with the above mentioned books, without them the students could not possibly be properly taught. I fear that the teachers will suffer pecuniarily in the matter, as, owing to the want of funds, the honoraria which were strongly recommended, in order to recompense these men, could not be paid, and the number of books annually sold is small, especially as Officers Commanding regiments direct students leaving the College to hand over their books to their successors. This system is one strongly to be deprecated, as it deprives the men of the means of keeping up their knowledge.

Employment of students. On this point, the Principal remarks :—

"There still appears to be a demand for the services of qualified Veterinary Assistants from the Lahore Veterinary College. At present I have 27 applications for men, *viz.*, 17 from the Transport Department for the Chitral Expedition, 6 for Government Civil appointments, 1 from Native States, and 3 from private employers. These latter are the Calcutta Tramway Company, who have already two of the Lahore men in their service and require 3 more. Two men have, also, during the year, been sent to the Ajmere and Calcutta Veterinary Schools as teachers."

The Principal concludes his report as follows :—

"In conclusion I would bring to your notice the very energetic and painstaking way in which the whole of the staff of the College have seconded me during the past year. Not only in the Lecture room and the Hospital, but in the numerous little business matters that are constantly coming up and which without hearty co operation on their part, I would find it difficult to cope with. They take a personal pride in the welfare and progress of the Institution to which its success is, in a large measure, due, and I trust that you will bring their zeal and energy to the notice of the proper authorities."

Having had an opportunity of inspecting the Lahore Veterinary College during the past year, I can only say that I am more than pleased with this Institution, and I would specially bring to the notice of the Government of India the good work done by Veterinary Captain Nunn, D.S.O. This officer received the Companionship of the Indian Empire for his services during the past year.

I would also specially mention the teaching staff of the College :—

Asst. Surgeon Amir Shah, Khan Bahadur ...	Clinical Clerk and Lecturer on Chemistry.
Hony. Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur ..	Lecturer on Materia Medica.
Mahtab Shah, Certificate Veterinary Assistant, ... Lahore Veterinary College.	Anatomy Demonstrator.
Sirdar Shah, Certificate Veterinary Assistant, ... Lahore Veterinary College.	Bovine Pathology and House Surgeon.
Ghulam Hosein Khan, Certificate Veterinary ... Assistant Lahore Veterinary College	Hospital Assistant and House Surgeon.

The assiduity shown by these men in the performance of their duties is most marked. I have already drawn attention to their zeal in publishing professional works in Urdu for the use of the students, but their zeal in the advancement of the general welfare of the Institution is worthy of commendation.

Bengal Veterinary Institution

343. This Institution, like that of Ajmere, has completed its first year's existence.

Although a very short session was held in March, work may be said to have commenced on 23rd June. The number of students, which was originally 35, now stands at 28. It is confidently hoped that the admissions during the current year will bring the number up to 50 at least.

Fifteen scholarships were awarded during the year under review, and 11 more have been promised.

The first yearly examination was held at the close of the session in March. Out of 26 competitors 20 were successful. The examinations were conducted by :—

Veterinary Captain H. T. Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Veterinary Lieutenant Moore, } Army Veterinary Department.
Veterinary Lieutenant Clarke }

It is of course early to offer an opinion whether the students of this Institution will prove themselves to be good practical Veterinary Assistants, but they have shown much attention to their work.

The want which it was feared this Institution would suffer from, *viz.*, hospital practice, is gradually being overcome. During the year under review, 662 patients were treated, which, considering that the Institution is not yet well known, must be looked upon as satisfactory. I am pleased to find that of the 662 patients treated, 312 were cattle.

The hospital practice has been varied, and owing to the prevalence of Rinderpest, and Foot and Mouth disease in Calcutta and the neighbourhood, the students have had an opportunity of seeing these forms of contagious disease.

Rajputana Veterinary School at Ajmere.

344. This school is still in its infancy, and the report received from the Principal is the first issued. In a review of the examinations held at the various colleges and schools, which will be found under the heading of "General Remarks," It will be seen that the students at this school acquitted themselves most satisfactorily at their first examination.

This school was started to supply a great want which was felt to exist in the Native States of Rajputana, and if only sufficient practice is obtainable it will undoubtedly be the means of doing incalculable good.

The number of pupils admitted during the first term was 24, *viz.*, 23 from Native States and one private pupil. With reference to the students the Principal reports as follows :—

"Most of the pupils were the sons of respectable men holding service in the States, and, with few exceptions, showed themselves to be smart, well conducted and intelligent youths, with a taste and a will for the work."

The school will also prove useful in teaching shoeing practically, and already men have been thus trained. On this subject, the Principal states :

"Besides the 24 Veterinary pupils, six men (four from Kotah and two from Bikanir) attended during the long term for a course in shoeing. These men attended a course of lectures

on the structure and Physiology of the horse's foot, and at the end of the term, all, except one, passed as competent shoers."

The staff of this institution is now complete, and consists of the Principal with the following Assistants : —

Assistant Superintendent and Lecturer on Cattle Pathology.
Lecturer on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

The staff is reported to have worked satisfactorily, but the Principal brings to special notice Mabarik Ali, the Assistant Superintendent, for the assiduous manner in which he performed his duties.

The following works in Urdu, on Veterinary subjects, have been adopted as the recognised School text books :—

Anatomy and Physiology of Domesticated animals, by Mehtab Shah Gilani, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Lahore Veterinary College.

Chemistry Roscoe's Elementary— translated by Dr. Amir Shah, K. B. Lecturer on Chemistry, Lahore Veterinary College.

Materia Medica and Veterinary Medicines, by Dr Rahim Khan K.B., Lecturer on Materia Medica, Lahore Veterinary and Medical Colleges.

Bovine Pathology, by Sirdar Shah Gilani, Lecturer on cattle Pathology Lahore Veterinary College.

Bovine Obstetrics, by the same author.

Practice of Equine Medicine and Surgery, by Mehtab Shah, Lahore Veterinary College.

The above extract from the report by the Principal of this school is given in order to show the good work done by the teaching staff of the Lahore Veterinary College; in fact, it can safely be asserted that had it not been for their valuable additions to Veterinary literature in the vernacular, no text-books would be available for the teaching of the students at either Lahore or Ajmere. It should also be borne in mind that the demand for books of this description is but limited, and it is to be feared that the authors or translators have been at a loss.

Of the 24 students, 15 entered for the preliminary examination, the remainder being ineligible owing to their not having completed the prescribed course of two full term's study at the school. Of these, 11 passed and 4 failed. This result must be considered most satisfactory, especially as this was the first year of the School's existence, and also as the teaching staff, in which there were unavoidable changes while the course was in progress, were all quite new and inexperienced teachers.

During the year under review, the following buildings have been added to this institution : —

A temporary operating shed.
A spacious dissecting room, built from funds contributed by Rai Bahadur Seth Subag Mull Dadha of Ajmere.

And in addition to the above, the Kotah durbar has recently sanctioned the sum of Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of building a boarding house for the pupils of that State attending the School.

The tuition fee payable by private pupils was first fixed at Rs. 30 per mensem; it was felt that this amount was by far too high, and on a representation being made to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, it has now been reduced to Rs. 5 per mensem which is the amount charged at the other Veterinary colleges and schools in India.

The only want now felt by this institution is the want of practice. During the year, only 117 patients of all kinds have been treated, and this will not suffice to turn out practical Veterinary Assistants. It is, however, to be hoped that as the school becomes better known more animals will be sent for treatment.

Notices, offering free treatment for the animals of zemindars and other more or less indigent persons, have been widely circulated, and Political Officers have been urged to use their influence to induce Durbars to avail themselves of the hospital attached to the school, for the treatment of sick and lame animals. It is therefore to be hoped that the hospital practice, especially as it refers to cattle will increase during the next few years.

Burma Veterinary School.

345. This school appears to have done the same good work which it has hitherto done, under the supervision of Veterinary Captain Evans, who reports as follows:—

"The final examination for appointments as Junior Veterinary Assistants was held between 23rd and 28th April. The result was, I am glad to say, satisfactory. Thirty-four pupils presented themselves; of these, only one boy failed to obtain half marks.

"Shortly after the distribution of prizes, which took place on 16th June, the men were posted to districts."

The Principal further adds that about one hundred applications were received for admission to the school. After examination, 60 were found qualified and 40 were selected for admission.

When the school re-opened on 10th August 1894, 50 students were present. Careful supervision is exercised and the students are taught Materia Medica, Physiology, Pharmacy, and Anatomy. Although not mentioned by the Principal it is of course to be presumed that Pathology is also taught.

The Principal further reports:—

"The Superintendent, Southern Shan States, is desirous of having two qualified Veterinary Assistants; these will be supplied. He also hopes to send down a pupil from each of the States in his charge to be trained at the school. This will be most satisfactory, as veterinary assistance is much needed, both in the Northern and Southern Shan States."

Veterinary Captain Evans was assisted by Mr. Batlivala who held the post of Assistant Instructor. He is reported to have worked well and to have afforded Veterinary Captain Evans every assistance. For portion of the year, he was also assisted by Maung Pou Kin who acted as interpreter. This man was transferred as a Myook in the Subordinate Civil Service and his loss is greatly felt.

Veterinary education, Madras.

346. The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, reports as follows:—

"Veterinary Lieutenant Turnbull delivered a course of lectures to the stock Inspectors on contagious diseases for a space of three months, July, August and September, to fit them for the work of the Bacteriological Survey. Final orders for the opening of a Veterinary class in connection with the Agricultural College, for training young men for subordinate posts in the Civil Veterinary Department and as private practitioners, have not yet been received. I lectured at Saidapet four days a week, from 22nd January to the 28th of March 1895."

He also adds:—

"Of the thirteen Stock Inspectors, two, namely, Subramonea Mudaliar and Hassen Ali Saib were deputed to study in the Bombay Veterinary College and to appear for the Diploma examination after one year's course. They have returned successful, having been placed in the 1st class. It is proposed that one of them should be appointed and styled the Assistant to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and his duty will be mainly the supervision of the work of the Stock Inspectors. The other graduate, it is proposed, will be posted in the Agricultural College in connection with the Special Veterinary class which is to be opened on receipt of orders from the Government of India."

I am not aware of the proposals made with reference to a Special Veterinary Class at the Agricultural College. I doubt if the training of men in this way will lead to efficient subordinates being obtained for appointment to the Civil Veterinary Department Subordinate Staff. The Superintendent could never devote sufficient time to this important work, if he continues to superintend the pony breeding operations and to supervise the work of the Stock Inspectors, who I am glad to see have been posted to five districts for work connected with the Bacteriological Survey.

Remarks.

347. With the sanction of the Government of India, Veterinary Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, was an examiner on all the boards held at the various colleges and schools. The system of having one officer to examine at all the schools is one that cannot be too strongly advocated, as he is then able to bring to notice any points that can be improved on. Veterinary Captain Pease being a good linguist is exactly the officer required for this duty.

I deem it advisable to record his opinion which is as follows :—

"All the Veterinary Institutions under the various Provincial Governments have a different system and teach up to different standards. This, it is in a way difficult to avoid, as the men are turned out more or less for special purposes by the various Governments and some schools are more advanced than others.

"It is practically impossible to compare the relative value of the men turned out of the different schools at present, as in only two of them has a sufficient time elapsed to allow of any men presenting themselves for the final examination.

"These two institutions vary so widely in their course of study, in the preliminary education of the students, and in the fact that in one of them the course is in English and in the other in Urdu, that no comparison can be drawn between them. Bombay has this year turned out no less than 4 Europeans and Eurasians, and these men are naturally far superior as Veterinarians than are graduates from other schools who have not the chances of obtaining knowledge by reading English works, which these men possess. The Mahommedan, Hassenali, and the Hindu, Subramani, were both very good men indeed. The President of the Board noted a very marked improvement in the practical value of the students, and the same fact struck me. We have both been on three Boards at Bombay, and the men this time surprised us in the way they went about animals.

"I am in favour of making the examination at Bombay a little more searching, especially in regard to making it necessary for a student to obtain 33 per cent. in both the practical and theoretical proportions of a subject; as it is at present, a man may fail in his practical part, but if he is well up theoretically he may make sufficient marks in his paper to pull him through. Thus it may arise that a man unable to take a pulse or to give a drench may pass. The Board agreed to my suggestions in this matter, and it is hoped that the Bombay Government may sanction the change.

"Another thing I should like to see done away with is grace marks, which, in my opinion, neutralize the examination; in any case I would have them reduced to 10 at most. I do not know that it is altogether a good thing to have teachers on the Board of examination. It is not done at any other of the schools, and it scarcely seems the thing.

"With regard to Lahore, I have no suggestions to make. The Institution is well managed, and considering the educational standard of the students, they are wonderfully well taught. The low standard of their preliminary examination is a great drawback, but notwithstanding this, they are exceedingly useful men and handle animals well. They only profess to turn out Veterinary Assistants at Lahore, and they do it very well indeed. Some of the men being exceedingly useful and fit to take independent charge.

"At Ajmere the class of student is quite up to Lahore, and great credit is due to the staff for the progress they have so far made with the men. I cannot give any opinion as to the practical value of these men as they have not sufficiently advanced in their studies to allow of this being done.

"At Bengal, the same remarks apply. I have had no experience of the Bengali as a Veterinarian, but if the men are wanted for work in Bengal, it is necessary that Bengalis should be trained, and the action of the Local Government seems a wise one in maintaining the Institution.

"I think it would be a good thing to base all the school examinations on the plan adopted by Lahore, and to make the system of examinations uniform. I would do away with the written examinations in Anatomy and Physiology and let the college staff conduct the first year's examination. It would perhaps be advisable to endeavour to get the various Provincial Governments to allow a consultation between the Principals of the Veterinary schools, and to allow them to arrange some common standard of education and plan of examination. I do not include Bombay in this as there is no comparision between the standard of education there and at the other schools."

I fully agree with his remarks as far as Bombay is concerned. The system of marking is faulty; the giving of grace marks should be abolished, and teachers should undoubtedly not be examiners. These points have been referred to the Government of Bombay, and I hope to see them rectified before next examination.

It has long been recognized that too great diversity exists in the teaching and examinations of the various schools, and that some standard of education is required. In order to gain this end, the Governments of Bengal, the Punjab, and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, have been asked to allow the Principals of the various schools to meet in conference to discuss the matter, and at the same time they will be able to decide on the best text books to be adopted for the different subjects taught at these Institutions.

Dispensaries.

348. Table N (page civ) will show the work done by these Institutions; they have been fully remarked on by the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, *vide* page 118. The cost of these establishments is shown in Table O, page cvii.

Work done by subordinate Establishment.

349. But little advance has been made during the year in the appointment of Veterinary subordinates to the various provinces. The scheme which is now before the Government and on which much time and thought has been bestowed,

is not complete, and even when it is accepted by the various Local Governments, years will elapse before the full strength of subordinates necessary to carry out the work connected with cattle disease and breeding, is employed.

The Punjab is the only province in which the subordinate establishment may be said to be fairly complete, but as will be shown hereafter, the supervising staff is insufficient.

On this point the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, states :—

"While acknowledging that an increased amount of work done is shown in the castration returns and numbers of animals treated, I entirely concur with the remarks of my predecessor, Mr. Drage, that the subordinate establishment leaves much to be desired. Under existing arrangements much cooking of returns and diaries is possible ; and until increased supervision is observed, such will continue to be the case."

"While on tour, I inspect books, diaries, prove the assistant's knowledge of the districts, etc., as far as possible, but that can only be superficial, and the men are sharp enough to make themselves ready for my coming ; beyond this I cannot suggest any further professional test of fitness for the present."

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, states :—

"During the past 12 months as much supervision as possible has been exercised in the case of these men, and there are signs of improvement in some districts; they not only seem to know how to go about their work better, but at the same time evince more interest in it. Many of them, however, have to be kept constantly up to the mark, or they become indifferent. They now, all of them, send monthly returns, through the Deputy Commissioner, to this office. These show the tehsil they are posted at, the villages they visit, the class of animals treated, nature of disease, treatment, and results. Their visits at different villages, etc., are verified by Lamberdars, Zaildars etc. Last year the Salutris of one district only were sending monthly returns to me, at the time of Annual Report, since then the form in use in that district has been slightly modified and made applicable to all districts in this circle.

"During the past year, at my suggestion, the Deputy Commissioners in some Districts have put the District Board stallions in charge of the Salutris, under supervision of the Tehsildars. Each Salutri being answerable for any horses of this class standing in his Tehsil. In this way they are induced to take an interest in District Board horse breeding generally, which is very desirable. I hope in time to get this system adopted in every district.

"As regards the number of colts castrated by these men, according to returns there has been a satisfactory increase In the Ferozepore district, the number given is 103, in Multan 76, if castration were carried out in every district to this extent, we should soon make headway. Last year the total number of horse stock gelded was 208 against 361 this year. Out of this number, only two deaths are reported from effects of operations.

"In Montgomery nothing has been done, but this is owing to the fact that there are no District Board Salutris. Doubtless, the proposal which is becoming general in the districts, to pay Rs. 5 to the owners of animals to have their colts gelt and Re. 1 to each Salutri for every animal he castrates, will have a beneficial effect."

I fully agree with the above remarks; the form of monthly return which has been adopted, will be a great check on these men, and it is hoped that the improvement which is noticeable in their working this year will be increased year by year. One of the great points to be aimed at is to interest them in their work, and this can only be done by supervision, which at present is not forthcoming.

Both Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, have, at my instigation, assumed some supervision of these subordinates whilst in the districts, but their work, connected as it must mainly be, with horse breeding, prevents their doing much in this way.

What is required in this province is another Veterinary officer who would take sole charge of the Cattle Branch, and who would supervise the whole of the district subordinate staff.

To start the work of the Bacteriological Survey, the Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, has commenced with the Punjab, and has already visited some of the Southern Districts of this province. This will result in much better working, as he is able to show the men what is expected of them. It is proposed that during next cold weather, he will continue performing the same duties, visiting district by district. As this officer has much experience of this particular province and its subordinates, his views will be found at the end of the remarks on this subject.

Next in importance to the Punjab, in the number of veterinary subordinates entertained, stand the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which Provinces 15 subordinates are employed.

On this subject, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, reports as follows :—

"At the end of last year, 10 Veterinary Assistants were at work in the districts; during the year under report, 5 more have been appointed, one to each of the following districts :—

"Muttra, Etawah, Shahjehanpur, Bareilly, and Naini Tal.

"Those men have been engaged in the treatment, suppression and prevention of disease amongst horses and cattle, and the castration of colts, etc. They tour through their districts, visit the different villages, enquire for disease and advise as to the best means of treatment or suppression. Most of them are young men and new to their work, and it is hoped that with a little more experience they will render valuable services to the districts. They require more supervision than I have at present the time to give them.

"I have recently ordered Veterinary Assistants to keep diaries in which the places visited and work done daily is to be entered, and to submit a copy of them to me through the Collectors of their districts, once a fortnight, and to submit, in a similar manner, monthly returns showing the number of castrations. I also hope soon to be able to issue rules for their guidance defining what their duties are. In this way I hope to be able to exercise more supervision over them than has been done during the present year.

"As will be seen from the accompanying Table, 115 colts were castrated by the Veterinary Assistants during the year; of these, the greatest number was castrated in the Naini Tal district, and the smallest in Muttra and Muzaffarnagar. Some of them were under the impression that they were only required to castrate colts the produce of Provincial stallions, so next year I expect to find a much greater number of castrations."

In order to obtain uniformity and to ensure the greatest amount of supervision possible, the same form of diary which has lately been adopted in the Punjab will be recommended for use in North-Western Provinces.

Berar.

In Berar, only one Veterinary Assistant is employed; he appears to have worked satisfactorily. For 5 months he was engaged touring in various parts of the province, and when not on tour, he was in charge of the dispensary at Amraoti.

Mr. F. W. Francis, who submits the report owing to the absence of Veterinary Captain Short on furlough, on medical certificate, states :—

"Owing to delay in the submission of village reports, he (the Veterinary Assistant) frequently arrived to find that the disease had altogether abated and a good deal of his time was thus unnecessarily wasted in travelling."

This points to the necessity of some organization, but I fear that little can be done until the Veterinary Subordinate Staff is strengthened, and until some good and experienced Veterinary Officer is available for duty in this province.

Central Provinces.

350. No report has been received from the Central Provinces owing, it is presumed, to Veterinary Captain Short's absence.

Baluchistan.

351. No Veterinary Assistants are employed in this Agency.

Bombay.

352. From a report received from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, it appears that the following Veterinary Assistants are employed :—

Nasik.—One Veterinary Graduate in charge of the dispensary.

Nasik.—One Itinerating Veterinary Assistant was appointed during the year. He appears to have worked well but met with opposition from the villagers in the steps he took towards suppressing outbreaks. Care should be exercised not to press the ryots at the onset, and I am pleased to find that the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, remarks as follows :—

"It is to be hoped that time and tact will rectify these matters. It would, I think, be advisable for him to travel slower, to roughly treat his own cases, and let the people realise the advantages to be gained by the advice of skilled men."

Dhulia.—One Veterinary Assistant in charge of the dispensary who also treated cattle during outbreaks of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease and visited all the Local Cattle Markets.

Jalgaon.—One Veterinary Assistant in charge of the dispensary.

Bhadgaon.—An Itinerating Veterinary Assistant is employed here.

Belgaum.—The Veterinary Assistant at Belgaum performs both the duties of Stationary and Itinerating dispensaries.

This Veterinary Assistant appears to have done good work.

Ahmedabad.—A Veterinary Assistant is in charge of this dispensary. In addition to this, he attended the weekly markets and visited villages where gloss anthrax was prevalent.

Nadiad.—Veterinary Assistant in charge of dispensary. This man is reported to have done good work.

Kaira.—The Veterinary Assistant here is employed on itinerating duty and appears to have done good work during the year.

Surat.—A dispensary was opened during the year and the Veterinary Assistant appears to have done good work. An Itinerating Veterinary Assistant is recommended for this district.

Karachi.—Excellent work appears to have been done by the Veterinary Assistant at Karachi. Not only did he attend to the dispensary duties, but he also treated the animals belonging to the Police, Municipality, Zoological Gardens, and examined Police remounts prior to purchase.

Three Veterinary Assistants are employed in Sindh—one at Hyderabad, the other two in Shikarpur. All appear to have done good work.

From the above it will be seen that 11 Veterinary Assistants are employed in Bombay Presidency, and 3 in Sindh.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states that very satisfactory progress has been made during the year, and with this I agree, except with regard to castration. On this point the Superintendent remarks :—

"Only 19 cases of castration are reported by the Veterinary Assistants. They do not seem to have been active in impressing on owners the expediency of castrating, although the matter was brought to their notice in my last annual report It is therefore suggested that the Presidents of the dispensary committees should make the Veterinary Assistants pay particular attention to castration as it is without doubt one of their chief duties, especially of those that are situated in the middle of the horse breeding districts."

Burma.

353. This province has made great strides in the employment of Veterinary Assistants: for, whereas at the commencement of the year, only 15 were entertained, 45 are shown as being at work on 31st March 1895.

Generally speaking, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma, is of opinion that the Subordinate Veterinary Staff, has done good work. Encouragement has been given to those who performed good work and who had sufficient service by the grant of a step of promotion.

The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, states :—

"Considering it was their first year at district work, most of the newly appointed Assistants have worked satisfactorily."

He further adds that some of the best students turned out badly in the districts, whilst others who gave much trouble as pupils have turned out excellent Assistants.

The district work appears to have told heavily on these men, several of whom had to be invalided for malarial fever, dysentery, etc.

Veterinary Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, has reported as follows :—

"With regard to the Veterinary Assistants employed in the districts, I think that their services are not fully utilized owing to lack of proper supervision. The men are turned out of school with a good general knowledge and are capable of doing much good work in the districts, provided they are directed what work to do and shown how to do it. Under the present system, the men go to a tahsil and provided they make themselves agreeable to the tahsil authorities, they may do practically what work they like, and the most that is expected of them is that they should go to villages where contagious diseases are prevalent and there do what they think proper. Under this system or rather lack of system not only is much valuable power wasted, but the men get slack and forget the work they are taught at college.

"These men know practically nothing about their district or the animals in it as a rule, and as the majority of them told me during my tour, they had no idea that anything of the kind was expected from them. I think it advisable that the first duty of Veterinary Assistants should be to make themselves thoroughly well acquainted with all matters connected with the animals in their district. They should travel steadily through it as opportunity occurs, and note on all points connected with animals and animal disease. They should make themselves known to the villages and volunteer treatment and advice on simple matters wherever they go. They should make themselves acquainted with the breeds of cattle in each district, approximate numbers, quality, size, and general management The number and suitability of the bulls employed by the people; whether the people breed for sale, etc, etc. The suitability of the Hissar bulls, results of the operations regarding breeding from these animals and whether they are appreciated by the people, should demand their attention. They should collect information regarding contagious diseases and collect any other information regarding animals and disease, which the Superintendent may direct All their enquiries should be recorded for reference. All this work could be done by these men if they were shown how to do it and helped by a properly qualified supervising officer."

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VII.—TOURS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VII.—TOURS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

354. Table P. (page cix) will show the tours of the various Superintendents during the past year. This table also gives the number of miles travelled, the districts visited, and the shows attended.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VIII.—GENERAL.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT.

VIII.—GENERAL.

355. Table Q (page cxi) shows the provincial cost of the Department for the official year 1894-95, amounting to Rs. 1,51,061-6-4. No comparison of the cost can be made with the expenditure of 1893-94, as the information furnished last year was very incomplete. **Provincial cost of Department.**

356. Some progress has been made this year in the provincial portion of the report. More information is, year by year, being obtained from the various Superintendents on the subjects of cattle disease and breeds of cattle; much, however, remains to be done, still, I trust that the progress made during the year under review will meet with the approval of the Government of India. Had we a Veterinary Officer in each province whose duty would be confined to cattle, then progress would be ensured, as it is, some of our officers' time is fully occupied with horse breeding others with education. **General Remarks.**

As was intimated in last year's report, a set of forms for the compilation of the provincial portion of the annual Administration Report was drawn up and submitted for the approval of all Local Governments and Administrations. These forms have been adopted, except in the case of Madras, and have been the means of supplying much useful information.

357. The progress made under this heading is most satisfactory. The essential points brought forward last year have received careful attention, amongst these may be mentioned:— **Horse breeding (Provincial)**

(*a*) Improvement in the class of stallions provided for District Boards. Great care was exercised in the selection of ponies ranging from 13-3 to 14-1. The average price paid was Rs. 547, but every animal issued was such as would be likely to get good stock.

(*b*) Non-interference with District authorities. I still hold to this opinion and have purposely refrained from making any suggestions. I feel it will be better to allow this system to get a good footing and to become popular as it is fast doing; then if the District authorities wish to do so, the advisability of branding mares for service by District Board stallions can be considered.

On this subject the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in his Provincial report to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, states:—

"The branding of mares for Provincial stallions, I believe, will become necessary later on, but for the first couple of years it will make the system more popular to allow them to cover all mares that come. And in another year or two, when the system you mentioned in your letter of December last of charging a fee of Rs. 2 for each mare, comes into practice, I believe it will have the effect of reducing the number of bad mares considerably, as only those that have mares that are likely to breed fairly good foals will be willing to pay the fee."

I would recommend branding to be gradually introduced and when the time arrives, some brand, totally distinct to the Imperial brand, will have to be devised so that it should carry no penalty with it, this is to say that officers in Government employ should not be prevented from purchasing mares branded for service by Provincial stallions.

I am not aware of the system referred to by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but I am totally against any fees being charged.

(*c*) Orders have been issued to the Superintendents in charge of North-Western Province and Punjab Depôts, that every District Board stallion is to be sent out in charge of a reliable syce, fully trained, not only in the care of stallions but in the covering yard as well.

358. Allusion has been made to this in the body of report; as was there stated, not nearly as much importance need be paid to this as to horse breeding by Provincial Agency, for whereas good indigenous pony sires are not obtainable **Mule breeding. (Provincial)**

in the districts, Jacks of a good stamp are always maintained in every mule breeding district.

Cattle Disease, Cattle breeding, Fairs and Shows, etc.

359. These subjects have been fully alluded to. It may therefore suffice to state that some progress in these most important matters has been made.

Conclusion.

360. In conclusion, it only remains for me to state that I have received the utmost support from the officers of this Department, and where all have striven to do their best it almost seems inviduous to single out any particular officers, still, I feel compelled to bring the following to the notice of the Government of India for the excellent work which they have done during the year :—

Veterinary Captain Nunn, C I.E., D.S.O., for the advancement made in Veterinary Science at the Lahore Veterinary College.

Veterinary Captain Pease, for his excellent reports on cattle, especially that on the Hurriani cattle.

Veterinary Captain Evans, for the manner in which he has trained his Subordinate Staff, and for the satisfactory means he is adopting to cope with cattle disease in Burma.

Veterinary Lieutenants Loughlin, Cranford, and Turnbull, for the zealous manner in which they have carried out their duties connected with horse and mule breeding. All three are young officers, and the progress already shown as having been made in these two important branches has been entirely due to their exertions. I believe I am correct in stating that this is the first occasion in which every horse breeding stand has been visited during the year, and this these young officers have accomplished.

A. E. QUERIPEL, *Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Simla ;

The 4th September 1895.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

TABLES.

A.—MILITARY SECTION.

Table I.—(*Referred to in paragraphs 1 and 22, pages 1 and 11*).

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Return of Government Horse, Pony and Donkey stallions for the official year 1894-95.

DETAILS.	Government horse and pony stallions. Horses. Thorough-bred English.	Three-quarter bred.	Half-bred English, and Norfolk Trotters.	Hackney.	Roadster.	Australian.	Arab.	Persian.	Turkoman.	Country-bred.	Total.	Ponies. Arab.	Country-bred.	Total.	Total horses and ponies.	Government Donkey Stallions. Spanish (Catalonian).	Arab.	Home-bred.	Country-bred.	Bokharn.	Punjabi.	Italian.	French.	Persian.	Cyprian.	Khorasani.	Meshed.	Somali.	Zanzibar.	Total.	Country bred colts reserved for stallions.	Remarks.
Balance on 1st April 1894	63	1	131	22	2	5	124	1	1	12	362	28	...	28	390	12	46	9	1	2	21	155	10	44	24	1	...	...	..	325	1	...
Increase: Received by importation ...	12	...	5	24	...	...	..	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	41	...	..	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	10	...	...	5	5	67	...	...
Increase: Purchased in India ...	...	..	...	...	...	3	12	...	..	...	15	2	1	3	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...
Increase: Error in last year's return ...	...	.	...	5	...	...		...	...	...	5	.	...	..	3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	75	1	136	51	2	8	136	1	1	12	423	30	1	31	449	12	46	9	1	3	22	202	10	45	35	1	2	5	5	393	...	...
Decrease: Died	2	...	6	1	...	1	5	...	.	...	15	...	...		15	...	2	...	...	1	..	5	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	11	...	...
Decrease: Destroyed	7	...	5	...	..	...	7	...	..	...	19	4	...	4	23	...	5	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Decrease: Sold	2	...	1	...		...	5	1	...	...	9	4	...	4	13	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Decrease: Error in last year's return ...	...		3		...	...	5	...		...	8	1	...	1	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...
Total ...	11	...	15	1	.	1	22	1	...	..	51	9	...	9	55	...	8	...	1	1	..	14	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1895 ...	64	1	121	50	2	7	114	..	1	12	372	21	1	22	394	12	38	9	...	2	22	188	10	33	34	1	2	5	5	361	...	...
In North Western Provinces and Oudh ...	14	1	42	22	...	3	13	...	.	7	102	...	...	...	102	8	8	7	..	...	4	49	3	10	10	...	...	3	2	104	...	...
In Rajputana		...	..	..	...	...	2	...	...		2	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North Punjab	23	...	40	20	...	1	11	...	...	1	96	...	...	...	96	2	14	1	...	1	10	84	5	9	16	...	...	2	3	147	...	...
In South Punjab	11	...	18	6	1	2	22	...	...	1	63	...	...	..	63	2	8	1	...	...	5	37	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	66	...	...
In Derajat	2	...	6	...	1	1	9	...	1	1	21	...	...	...	21	...	5	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
In Baluchistan	2	...	7	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
In Central India	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	6	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Deccan	7	...	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	25	17	1	18	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
In Guzerat	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	6	2	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
In Sindh and Cutch	3	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	14	2	...	2	16	...	3	..	...	...	...	11	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	21	...	...
Total ...	64	1	121	50	2	7	114	...	1	12	372	21	1	22	394	12	38	9	...	2	22	188	10	33	34	1	2	5	5	361	...	...

Table II.—(*Referred to in paragraph 3, page 1.*)

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony stallions, 1894-95.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
2084	Gerald ...	T. B. E.	Horse ...	Died ...	Ruptured stomach.	
2513	Lairg ...	T. B. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inflammation of the lungs.	
2336	Carlton ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
1903	Phosphorous ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Enteritis.	
1912	Minister ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ruptured stomach.	
2163	Driver ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
...	Guncotton ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2	Trustee ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ruptured stomach.	
2428	Fortitude ...	Hackney	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chronic liver disease.	
2509	Moorhouse ...	Australian	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fractured skull.	
2346	Dilruba ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anthrax.	
2095	Abdul Karim ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kidney disease.	
2087	Faugh-a-Ballagh ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Burnt during fire at stables.	
2143	Cuttack ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
4	Friendship ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Enteritis.	
1906	Champion, II. ...	T. B. E.	Do. ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
1969	Vapour ...	T. B. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1804	Mercury ...	T. B. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2303	Post Master ...	T. B. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1933	Noble ...	T. B. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
2017	Nottingham ...	T. B. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
	Allan Bane ...	T. B. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.	
1958	Garnet	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Unfit for stud work.	
1975	Bustard ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Laminitis.	
2041	Midnight ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chronic disease of sheath.	

Casualty Roll of Government Horse and Pony stallions, 1894-95—contd.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
2176	Privateer ...	N. T. ...	Horse ...	Destroyed ...	Unfit for stud work.	
3	Contract ...	N. T. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
2096	The Governor ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Paralysis.	
...	Koheilan ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weak hocks: unable to cover.	
2093	Ali Abdulla ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Incurable bursati.	
1981	Maidstone ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Weak hocks: unable to cover.	
2058	Irishman ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Glanders.	
5	Kingcraft ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
6	Royal Visit ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Incurable disease of generative organ.	
7	Grey Friar ..	Arab ...	Pony ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
8	Majeeb ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Incurable fracture of near fore.	
9	Pinto ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rupture.	
10	Temptation ..	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Number died.		Number destroyed.		Total.		Percentage of deaths.		Percentage destroyed.		General percentage.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse	Pony.	Horse.	Pony	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	5	...	8	...	13	...	4·71	...	7·54	...	12·26	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Punjab	3	...	1	...	4	...	3·15	...	1·05	...	4 21	...
South Punjab	2	...	3	...	5	...	3 77	...	5·66	...	9·43	...
Derajat	3	...	...	...	3	...	14 28	...	...	...	14·28	...
Baluchistan	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	8 57	...	8 57	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan	1	...	2	1	3	1	4 16	...	8 33	4·76	12·50	4 76
Guzerat	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	50 00	...	50 00
Sind and Cutch ...	1	...	2	1	3	1	5 88	...	11·76	50 00	17·64	50·00

Table III (*referred to in paragraph 4, page 1*).

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Government Horse and Pony stallions sold during 1894-95.

Brand No	Name.	Class	Horse or pony.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.			Remarks.
					Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Marvellous ...	T. B. E.	Horse	Major Morris ...	569	8	6	
2	Opal	T. B. E.	Horse	Mr. Marston ...	270	0	0	
2382	Bursay Matchless ..	N. T.	Horse	48th Field Artillery	800	0	0	
2438	Etah	Arab	Horse	Kapurthala State ..	1,935	0	0	
...	Fenian ...	Arab	Horse	Captain Harris ...	410	0	0	
2353	Shikra ...	Arab	Horse	Mr. E. Brandreth ...	190	0	0	
3	Mootrib ...	Arab	Horse	Laxman Vithoba ...	117	8	0	
4	Kaldar ...	Arab	Horse	Mr. J. Ingram ..	18	7	3	
2156	Shiraz ...	Persian	Horse	Miss Twalling ...	105	0	0	
5	Deshmukh ...	Arab	Pony	Mr. Khyrodin ...	41	11	3	
6	Tannajee ...	Arab	Pony	Mr. Naorojee Framji	147	4	0	
7	Glendale ...	Arab	Pony	Mr. Brotherton ...	50	1	5	
8	Rizak ...	Arab	Pony	Vaman Amrit Deshpande.	145	4	0	

Table IV.—(*Referred to in paragraphs 13 and 47, pages 3 and 19*).

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1894-95.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.													RAJPUTANA.*														REMARKS.
			Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average results of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.				Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average results of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
		Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions on Register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse ...	Thorough-bred English ...	14	9	12	362	456	40·2	38	96	23	24	8	1·9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Three-quarter bred ...	1	1	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ..	42	42	44	1,718	1,663	40·9	37·7	425	48	168	9·6	1	2·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hackney	22	5	...	228	...	45·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Australian	3	3	2	103	101	34·3	52	22	7	4	11	3·5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arab	13	13	15	368	398	28·3	26·5	82	39	21	5·8	2·6	1·4	2	2	1	24	*35	12·00	35·00	Not furnished for the horse at Deoli and as the Ajmere horse commenced service from October 1894, the result cannot be recorded.							* The 35 mares covered in the previous year represents the work done by the horse at Deoli, against 13 this year. The number of mares covered at Ajmere from October 1894 to 31st March 1895 was 11.
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Turkoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	7	5	5	211	198	42·2	39·6	47	9	10	9·4	1·8	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..	102	78	78	3,011	2,919	39	36·14	678	126	167	8·7	1·6	2·1	2	2	1	24	35	12·00	35·00		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pony	Arab		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	102	78	78	3,011	2,919	39	36·14	678	126	167	8·7	1·6	2·1	2	2	1	24	35	12·00	35·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1894-95—contd.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	NORTH PUNJAB.													SOUTH PUNJAB.														REMARKS.
		Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse ...	Thorough bred English	23	11	9	733	775	66 63	86·11	296	422	57	32 88	46 82	6 33	11	8	7	437	373	54 62	53 28	112	212	49	16 00	30 28	7·00	
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Half bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	40	29	28	1,525	1,374	52 58	49·07	440	843	91	15 71	30 10	3 25	18	16	15	750	698	46·87	46 53	211	366	121	14 06	24 40	8 06	
	Hackney	20	3	...	124	...	41·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	129	...	43 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	35	...	35 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Australian	1	1	1	49	13	49·00	13·00	4	6	3	4 00	6 00	3 00	2	1	...	48	...	48 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arab	11	11	13	461	572	41 90	44·00	210	322	40	16 15	24 76	3 07	22	20	16	816	712	40 80	44 50	2 3	400	109	12 68	25 00	6 81	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	27	23 00	27 00	10	15	2	10 00	15 00	2·00	
	Turkoman	...	...	1	...	26	...	26 00	6	19	1	6 00	19 00	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	1	1	1	61	21	61·00	21 00	4	16	1	4 00	16 00	1 00	1	1	...	11	...	11·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	96	56	53	2,953	2,781	52 73	52 47	960	1,628	193	18 11	30 71	3 64	63	51	39	2,249	1,810	44 09	46 41	536	993	281	13 74	25 46	7·20	
Pony ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	96	56	53	2,953	2,781	52·73	52 47	960	1,628	193	18 11	30 71	3 64	63	51	39	2,249	1,810	44 09	46 41	536	993	281	13 74	25 46	7 20	

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1894-95—contd.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	DERAJAT.														BALUCHISTAN.														REMARKS.
			STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.		NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.		AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.		RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.			AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.					STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.		NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.		AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.		RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.			AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.			
		Stallions on register.	Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Thorough-bred English	4	3	4	182	211	60 66	61·00	91	135	18	22·75	33 75	4 50	2	2	1·30	97	69	48·50	53 00	5	1	63	3 84	0·76	48 46	
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·50	...	44	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	7	5½	5	451	296	82 00	59 20	110	168	18	22 00	33·60	3 60	7	8 50	7·75	522	411	61 00	53 00	59	64	288	7·61	8·25	37 16	
	Hackney	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Roadster	1	½	...	23	...	46·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Australian	1	1	1	81	41	81·00	41 00	14	25	2	14 00	25·00	2 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arab	10	9	9	414	353	46·00	39·22	128	184	41	14 22	20·44	4 55	31	29	19 75	1,230	738	42 58	37 00	197	127	414	9 97	6 43	20 96	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Turkoman	1	1	½	33	9	33·00	18·00	...	8	1	...	16 00	2 00	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	1	1	1½	76	30	76 00	20 00	9	18	3	6 00	12 00	2 00	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	25	21	21	1,260	973	60·00	46 33	352	538	83	16·76	25 61	3 95	40	40 00	28·80	1,893	1,218	47 32	42 29	261	192	765	9 09	6 66	26 56	
Pony ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	25	21	21	1,260	973	60·00	46 33	352	538	83	16 76	25·61	3 95	40	40 00	28 80	1,893	1,218	47 32	42 29	261	192	765	9·09	6 66	26 56	

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1894-95—contd.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	CENTRAL INDIA.													DECCAN.													Remarks.
			Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.				Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			
		Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Thorough-bred English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4 01	4	181	185	44 80	46·25	60	100	25	15·00	25 00	6 25	
	Three-quarter bred	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...														
	Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	150	147	50 00	49 00	43	75	29	14 33	25 00	9 66	
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...														
	Australian	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arab	...	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	Not recorded.		...	...	11	10 24	9 32	270	240	26 36	25·75	85	125	30	9·12	13 41	3 21	
	Persian	...	...	...	..	...	...	146	223	24 33	37 16	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Turkoman	...	...	...	..	...	...																					
	Country bred	...	...	..	1	1	1	.	.	...	...	...	Not recorded.		...	...	1	·67	·08	22	2	32 85	25	.	2	...	..	25	...	
	Total		...	6	6	6	146	223	24 33	37·16	...	...	.	..	...	...	25	17 95	16 40	623	574	34 77	35·00	189	302	84	11 46	13 41	5 12	
Pony	Arab	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17	14 30	20	415	540	31·11	27 00	157	265	118	7 85	13 25	5 9	
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·26	...	13	...	50·00		...	...	.	...	...	...	
	Total		...	...	..	.	...	.	...	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	18	14·56	20	458	540	31 45	27 00	157	265	118	7 85	13 25	5 9	
	Grand Total		..	6	6	6	146	223	24 33	37 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	32 51	36 40	1,081	1,114	33 25	30 60	345	567	202	9 47	15 57	5 54	

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1894-95—contd.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	GUZERAT													SIND AND CUTCH.													REMARKS.
			STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.		NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.		AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.		RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.			AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.				STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.			NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.		AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.		RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.			AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.			
		Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	
Horse	Thorough-bred English	2	2	2	58	58	29 00	29 00	21	24	1	10 50	12 00	6 50	3	2 54	3	126	137	49 00	45 66	10	78	43	5 33	26 00	14 33	
	Three quarter bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·45	1	10	35	22 20	35 00	4	5	26	4 00	5 00	26 00	
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	} 1	·75	3	7	98	8 97	32 66	3	20	69	1 00	8 66	23 00	
	Hackney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
	Roadster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arab	4	3·37	3	92	81	27 29	27·00	28	53	...	9 33	17 66	...	9	10	10	355	310	35·50	34 00	66	161	113	6 60	16 10	11·30	
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
	Turkoman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	...		...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	6	5 37	5	150	139	27 95	27 80	49	77	13	9 80	15 40	2·69	14	13 77	17	498	610	36 16	35·88	81	270	251	5 23	15 88	14 76	
Pony ...	Arab	2	2 60	3 82	106	130	40 76	34 03	61	66	...	16 75	17 27	...	2	1 50	1	34	24	22 66	24·00	3	9	12	3 00	9 00	12 00	
	Pegu		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2	2 60	3 82	106	130	40 76	34 03	61	66	...	16 75	17 27	...	2	1 50	1	34	24	22 66	24·00	3	9	12	3 00	9 00	12 00	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8	7 97	8·82	256	269	32 12	30 49	113	145	13	12 81	16 21	1 47	16	15 27	18	532	634	34 83	35 20	92	279	263	5 11	15 50	14 61	

Services and produce of each class of Government Horse and Pony stallion during 1894-95—concld.

Horse or pony.	CLASS.	TOTAL.												
		Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at stud: Year under report.	Stallions actually employed at stud: Previous year.	Number of mares covered: Year under report.	Number of mares covered: Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud: Year under report.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud: Previous year.	Result of previous year's coverings: Number of produce.	Result of previous year's coverings: Number not held.	Result of previous year's coverings: Number not known.	Average of previous year's (covering) per stallion employed at stud: Average of produce.	Average of previous year's (covering) per stallion employed at stud: Average of not held.	Average of previous year's (covering) per stallion employed at stud: Average of not known.
Horse	Thorough-bred English	66	41·58	42 3	2,176	2,297	52 33	54 45	697	995	293	16 47	23 52	6 90
	Three-quarter bred	3	1 95	1	105	35	53 84	35	4	5	26	4 00	5 00	26·00
	Half-bred and Norfolk Trotters ...	120	104½ 28	105 75	5,123	4,707	49 10	35 65	1,291	1,590	724	12 20	15 03	6·84
	Hackney	50	11	...	481	...	43 72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Roadster	2	1½	...	58	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Australian	7	6	4	281	158	46 83	39·75	40	38	9	10·00	9 50	2 25
	Arab	118	112 61	99 07	4,176	3,594	37 08	36 27	1,005	1,411	768	10·14	14 24	7 75
	Persian	...	1	1	23	27	23	27	10	15	2	10·00	15 00	2,00
	Turkoman	1	1	1 5	33	35	33	23 33	6	27	2	4 00	18 00	1 33
	Country-bred	12	9 67	8 58	381	290	39 29	33 59	60	45	14	6 99	5 24	1 63
	Total ..	379	291 09	263 20	12,837	11,143	44 09	42 33	3,113	4,126	1,837	11 82	15·67	6 97
Pony	Arab	21	18 40	25 83	585	718	31 79	20 78	224	340	130	8 67	13 16	5 03
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	1	·26	...	13	...	50 00	...	..	...	..	...	...	.
	Total ...	22	18 66	25 83	598	718	32 04	20 78	224	340	130	8 67	13 16	5·03
	GRAND TOTAL ..	401	309 75	289 03	13,435	11,861	43 37	41 03	3,337	4,466	1,967	11 54	15 45	6 80

Table V.—(*Referred to in paragraph 17, page 6*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Statement showing allotment of Remounts during the year 1894-95 and the class of stallions by which they were got.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Stallions.	Branch of the service to which allotted.							Total number issued.	Cast as unfit.	Rejected and sold as undersized.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Chargers.	Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	Dragoon Guards.	Lancers.	Hussars.	Madras Cavalry.					
Hapur	Thorough bred English	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	18	1	...	19	
	Half-bred English, Norfolk Trotters and Roadsters	...	...	4	...	7	37	14	62	5	2	69	
	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	1	...	11	
	Australians	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	4	
	Persians	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	
	Turkoman	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Not known	5	..	2	...	1	38	38	84	7	...	91	
	Stud-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	Total ...	5	...	6	...	8	96	65	160	15	2	197	
Kurnal	Thorough-bred English	6	...	...	...	...	23	16	45	2	..	47	
	Half bred English, Norfolk Trotters and Roadsters	...	...	6	...	5	36	22	69	5	1	75	
	Arab	1	...	...	...	...	18	20	39	1	1	41	
	Australians	...	...	..	..	...	6	2	8	...	...	8	
	Persians	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing allotment of Remounts during the year 1894-95 and the class of stallions by which they were got—contd.

Remount Rearing Depôt.	Class of Stallions.	Branch of the Service to which allotted: Chargers.	Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.	Dragoon Guards	Lancers.	Hussars.	Madras Cavalry.	Total number issued	Cast as unfit.	Rejected and sold as undersized	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Kurnul—*contd*	Turkoman	.	...		..	1		..	1	...	..	1	
	Country-bred	...	...	...		...	2	1	3	.	1	4	
	Not known	1	...	2	...	2	16	23	44	5	2	51	
	Stud bred	...	...	..	...	..		...	...	..	...	...	
	Total .	8	...	8			101	64	249	13	5	227	
Ahmednagar	Thorough-bred English	3	...	...		...	6	6	15	...		15	
	Half bred English, Norfolk Trotters and Roadsters	..	..	...		...	8	4	12	...		12	
	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	21		2	23	
	Australians	...	..	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	
	Persians	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
	Turkoman	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	
	Country bred	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	3	...	...	3	
	Not known	...	...	...	..	...	8	7	15	...	..	15	
	Stud-bred	..	...	..	...		...	...	...		...	...	
	Total ...	3	...		..	...	34	29	66	...	2	68	
	Grand Total	16	...	14	...	16	231	178	455	28	9	492	

TABLE VI.—(*Referred to in paragraph 18, page 6*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of country-bred Remounts purchased during the year 1894-95.

Purchased for	Number purchased									Breed				Remarks
	Horses.	Mares.	Gellings	Total.	1½ to under 3 years	3 to under 6 years.	6 to under 8 years.	8 years and over.	Total	Government sires and branded dams.	Sires not known and country dams	Country sires and country dams	Total	
Army Remount Department	160	142	132	434	341	92	1	...	434	262	171	1	434	
Native Cavalry, Bengal	204	353	365	922	29	783	96	14	922	30	891	1	922	
Ditto Punjab	54	96	80	220	...	195	34	1	230	12	218	...	230	
Ditto Bombay	262	66	28	356	13	240	102	1	356	27	251	78	356	
Police, North-Western Provinces ..	...	7	12	19	...	17	2	...	19	...	19	...	19	
Do. Punjab	12	13	...	25	1	20	4		25	9	16	...	25	
Do, Bombay — Northern Division	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	..	3	...	3	...	3	
Do, Bombay — Central Do	9	1	...	10	...	6	3	1	10		10	...	10	
Do, Bombay — Southern Do.	7	1	...	8	...	7	1	...	8	1	7	...	8	
Do, Bombay — In Sind	187	17	18	222	2	200	17	3	222	10	13	199	222	
Imperial Service Troops	41	49	11	101	1	90	10		101	7	94	..	101	
TOTAL ..	939	745	646	2,330	387	1,653	270	20	2,330	358	1,694	278	2 330	

TABLE VI (*a*).—(*Vide paragraph 19, page 7*).

Abstract showing the total number and pedigrees of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1894-95.

By whom purchased.	Total number purchased.	Pedigrees.		Percentage of Pedigrees.	
		Furnished.	Not furnished.	Furnished.	Not furnished.
Native Cavalry Regiments	1,152	43	1,109	3·73	96·27
Imperial Service Troops	101	7	94	6·93	93·07
Army Remount Department	434	262	172	60·37	39·63
Police, Punjab	25	9	16	36·00	64·00
Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	19	...	19	...	100 00
Total ...	1,731	321	1,410		

TABLE VI—(*b*).

Statement showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1894-95.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of country-bred Remounts purchased.				Where purchased	Pedigrees		
		Horses.	Mares.	Gelings.	Total.		Furnished.	Not furnished.	Total.
1st Bengal Cavalry ...	Meerut	...	16	38	54	Lahore	...	54	54
		...	3	2	5	Hansi	...	5	5
		...	2	7	9	Meerut (Nauchandi) ...	...	9	9
	Total ...	...	21	47	68	Total ...	...	68	68
2nd Bengal Lancers ...	Bareilly	38	15	3	56	Lahore	...	56	56
		1	1	...	2	Pipra (Tirhoot)	...	2	2
		...	...	1	1	Bareilly	...	1	1
	Total ...	39	16	4	59	Total ...	...	59	59
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	Fyzabad	1	5	1	7	Aligarh	...	7	7
		...	4	2	6	Meerut	..	6	6
		...	1	6	7	Nauchandi	...	7	7
		...	1	2	3	Hansi	...	3	3
		...	1	2	3	Gurlani	...	3	3
		...	2	4	6	Jeypore	...	6	6
		...	4	3	7	Amritsar	...	7	7
		...	4	6	10	Batesar	...	10	10
		...	2	4	6	Sonepur		6	6
		...	2	2	4	Etawah	...	4	4
	Total .	1	26	32	59	Total ..	...	59	59
4th Bengal Cavalry ...	Cawnpore	...	7	7	14	Nauchandi ...	3	11	14
		...	4	9	13	Makanpur	...	13	13
		...	5	8	13	Jeypore	...	13	13
		..	5	10	15	Batesar	...	15	15
		...	1	4	5	Sonepur	..	5	5
		...	4	2	6	Aligarh	...	6	6
	Total ...	...	26	40	66	Total ...	3	63	66
6th Bengal Cavalry ...	Jullundur	10	4	...	14	Batesar	...	14	14
	Total ...	10	4	...	14	Total ...	...	14	14
7th Bengal Cavalry ...	Lucknow	2	...	...	2	Jatusana	...	2	2
		1	5	1	7	Hansi	...	7	7
		2	5	2	9	Batesar	..	9	9
		9	2	...	11	Makanpur	...	11	11
	Total ...	14	12	3	20	Total ...	...	20	20

Statement showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1894-95—contd.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of country-bred Remounts purchased.				Where purchased.	Pedigrees.		
		Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.		Furnished.	Not furnished	Total.
8th Bengal Cavalry ...	Allahabad	3	...	...	3	Allahabad	...	3	3
		2	...	1	3	Mahindargarh	...	3	3
		4	4	...	8	Makanpur	...	8	8
		9	3	1	13	Batesar	...	13	13
		1	1	...	2	Kurnal	...	2	2
		10	6	...	16	Meerut	...	16	16
		3	3	...	6	Bulandshahr	...	6	6
	Total ...	32	17	2	51	Total ...	...	51	51
9th Bengal Lancers ...	Rawal Pindi	1	3	...	4	Rawal Pindi	...	4	4
		...	..	2	2	Haripur	...	2	2
		1	10	2	13	Lahore	...	13	13
		...	2	...	2	Gujrat	...	2	2
		...	5	1	6	Shahpur	...	6	6
		9	9	1	19	Amritsar	...	19	19
	Total ...	11	29	6	46	Total ..	...	46	46
10th Bengal Lancers ...	Jhelum	...	2	...	2	Kurram Valley	..	2	2
		1	4	1	6	Kohat	...	6	6
		12	2	1	15	Amritsar	...	15	15
		3	3	2	8	Batesar	...	8	8
		3	18	2	23	Lahore	1	22	23
		...	2	...	2	Gujrat	...	2	2
		1	...	3	4	Jhelum	...	4	4
		3	4	2	9	Rawal Pindi	...	9	9
	Total ...	23	35	11	69	Total ...	1	68	69
11th Bengal Lancers ...	.....	...	1	...	1	Murdan	...	1	1
		9	8	...	17	Probynabad	17	..	17
	Total ...	9	9	...	18	Total ...	17	1	18
12th Bengal Cavalry ...	Sialkot	13	11	...	24	Lahore	...	24	24
	Total ...	13	11	...	24	Total ...	...	24	24
13th Bengal Lancers ...	Peshawar	...	20	10	30	Peshawar	...	30	30
		...	9	24	33	Lahore	...	33	33
	Total ...	...	20	34	63	Total ...	...	63	63

Statement showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1894-95—contd.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of country-bred Remounts purchased				Where purchased.	Pedigrees.		
		Horses	Mares	Geldings	Total		Furnished.	Not furnished	Total.
14th Bengal Lancers ..	Saugor .. .		2	..	2	Lahore	..	2	2
		...	2	6	8	Amritsar	...	8	8
		...		2	2	Jullundur . ..		2	2
			2	23	25	Bateser .. .	...	25	25
		..	2	1	3	Pushkur	..	3	3
		...	1	16	17	Gwalior	...	17	17
		.	1	...	1	Saugor .	...	1	1
		1	2	24	27	Makanpur	1	26	27
	Total ..	1	12	72	85	Total .	1	84	85
15th Bengal Lancers	Mooltan .. .	5	14	13	32	Mooltan	1	31	32
		.	4	12	16	Quetta	..	16	16
		..	1	3	4	Amritsar	3	1	4
		1	7	..	8	Ferozepore	...	8	8
		2	.	1	3	Jhang ..	...	3	3
		.	2	1	3	Shahpur .. .	3		3
		1	1	1	3	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	.	3	3
		1	5	2	8	Rawal Pindi	2	6	8
	Total ..	10	34	33	77	Total .	9	68	77
16th Bengal Lancers	Loralai		2	2	4	Rawal Pindi	..	4	4
		...	12	16	28	Quetta	...	28	28
		..	4	2	6	Jacobabad ...		6	6
		..	3	5	8	Sibi		8	8
		5	3	2	10	Lahore		10	10
	Total ..	5	24	27	56	Total ..	..	56	56
17th Bengal Cavalry ...	Amballa	..	2		2	Amballa	...	2	2
		5	2	1	8	Hansi . ..	...	8	8
		10	1	.	11	Jeypore	..	11	11
	Total ...	15	5	1	21	Total	...	21	21
18th Bengal Lancers .	Ferozepore	12	10	2	24	Amritsar	...	24	24
		...	7	...	7	Shahpur ...	...	7	7
		2	5	..	7	Lahore		7	7
		...	2	1	3	Ferozepore ...		3	3
		1	...	1	2	Khiora	...	2	2
		2	...	...	2	Gujrat	.	2	2
	Total ...	17	24	4	45	Total ..	..	45	45
19th Bengal Lancers	Mian Mir	.	15	45	60	Lahore	..	60	60
		...	2	1	3	Gujar Khan		3	3
		..	1	3	4	Jalalabad	...	4	4
	Total .	...	18	49	67	Total ..	...	67	67

Statement showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1894-95—contd.

Native Cavalry Regiments.		Number of country-bred Remounts purchased.				Where purchased.	Pedigrees.		
		Horses.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.		Furnished.	Not furnished.	Total.
1st Punjab Cavalry ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	14	3	2	19	Amritsar	3	16	19
		...	1	...	1	Rawal Pindi	...	1	1
		4	2	2	8	Dera Ismail Khan	...	8	8
		5	4	...	9	Gurlani	...	9	9
		3	...	...	3	Lahore	...	3	3
		3	4	...	7	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	7	7
		8	3	1	12	Jacobabad	...	12	12
		3	2	...	5	Jalalabad	...	5	5
	Total ...	40	19	5	64	Total ...	3	61	64
2nd Punjab Cavalry ..	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	3	19	4	26	Dera Ghazi Khan	1	25	26
		4	4	1	9	Mangrotah	...	9	9
		5	...	1	6	Gurlani	...	6	6
		...	1	...	1	Amritsar	...	1	1
		1	2	...	3	Hansi	...	3	3
		1	3	1	5	Jalalabad	...	5	5
	Total ...	14	29	7	50	Total ..	1	49	50
3rd Punjab Cavalry ...	Edwardesbad ..	...	6	9	15	Bannu	...	15	15
		...	4	9	13	Lahore	...	13	13
		...	...	3	3	Saharanpore	...	3	3
		..	1	...	1	Kohat	...	1	1
		..	9	3	12	Aligarh	...	12	12
		...	3	...	3	Shahpur	...	3	3
	Total ..	...	23	24	47	Total ..	...	47	47
5th Punjab Cavalry ...	Rajanpur	...	...	1	1	Rajanpur	...	1	1
		...	16	12	28	Quetta	4	24	28
	Total ...		16	13	29	Total ..	4	25	29
"Queen's Own Corps of Guides.	Mardan	...	3	6	9	Amritsar	1	8	9
		...	1	2	3	Shahpur	2	1	3
		...	...	2	2	Gujrat	1	1	2
		...	5	19	24	Quetta	...	24	24
		...	...	1	1	Chargolai	...	1	1
		..	...	1	1	Rawal Pindi	...	1	1
	Total	.	9	31	40	Total ...	4	36	40
Police, Punjab ..	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	1	...	1	Kot-Hybat	...	1	1
	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	3	...	3	Sharif Shah	...	3	3
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	3	4	...	7	Dera Ismail Khan	...	7	7
	Bannu	8	1	...	9	Bannu	9	...	9
	Kohat	..	...	...	...	Kohat	...	...	...
	Peshawar	...	4	...	4	Peshawar	...	4	4
	Hazara	1	...	...	1	Hazara	...	1	1
	Total ...	12	13	...	25	Total ...	9	16	25

Statement showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1894-95—concld.

Native Cavalry Regiments		Number of country-bred Remounts purchased				Where purchased.	Pedigrees		
		Horses	Mares	Geldings	Total		Furnished.	Not furnished	Total
Police, North-Western Provinces	Allahabad	...	7	12	19	Meerut (Nauchandi) ..	...	19	19
	Total	...	7	12	19	Total ..		19	19
Army Remount Department	Karnal Depôt	31	42	25	100	Lahore	53	47	100
		7	3	5	15	Rawal Pindi .. .	9	6	15
		3	1	..	4	Karnal .. .	4		4
		28	21	8	57	Amritsar	11	46	57
		5	4	3	12	Quetta	9	3	12
		2	...	4	6	Jacobabad .. .	6		6
		9	..	4	13	Sibi	9	4	13
		...	5	9	14	Dera Ghazi Khan	13	1	14
		..	2	12	14	Shahpur	13	1	14
		1	1		2	Sialkot	2	..	2
	Total ..	88	79	70	237	Total ..	129	108	237
Ditto ...	Hapur Depôt	7	12	13	32	Meerut	25	7	32
		1	3	.	4	Hardwar .. .	1	3	4
		4	4	7	15	Lahore	8	7	15
		1	2	8	11	Hapur Depôt	6	5	11
		..	..	1	1	Jullundur	1	..	1
		3	2		5	Jeypore	...	5	5
		4	..	..	4	Gurgani	..	4	4
		9	4	7	20	Amritsar ...	7	13	20
		..	..	5	5	Sonepur ...	4	1	5
		1	.	1	2	Etawah	..	2	2
		5	2	3	10	Batesar	3	7	10
		2	2	...	4	Lukhewall	4	...	4
		2	2	...	4	Jalalabad	3	1	4
		3	1	3	7	Aligarh .. .	4	3	7
		1	3	9	13	Bulundshahr . ..	12	1	13
			1	2	3	Muzaffarnagar ..	3	..	3
	Total ...	43	38	59	140	Total ...	81	59	140
Ditto ...	Ahmednagar Depôt ...	14	7	...	21	Ahmednagar ...	16	5	21
		1	..	...	1	Nariad	1	...	1
			2	..	2	Kaira . .	2	..	2
		...	1		1	Ahmedabad	1		1
		...	2		2	Palampur .. .	2	...	2
			1	..	1	Viramgaon ...	1	.	1
		4	6	..	10	Malegaon	10	.	10
		6		...	6	Bhuj	6	...	6
		1		.	1	Bhavnagar	1	...	1
		1	2	...	3	Wankuneer	3	...	3
		2	2	2	6	Palitana	6	.	6
		...	2	1	3	Deesa	3	..	3
	Total ..	29	25	3	57	Total ..	52	5	57
Imperial Service Troops ..	Rampur and Bharatpur ...	9	8	3	20	Batesar	2	18	20
	Rampur	1	1	..	2	Amritsar		2	2
	Kapurthala	3	3	2	8	Ditto	...	8	8
	Jind	9	10	1	20	Ditto .. .	..	20	20
	Patiala	1	1		2	Ditto . ..		2	2
	Holkar	7	2	1	10	Aligarh ...	..	10	10
	Bharatpur	5	2	2	9	Ditto . .		9	9
	Patiala ...	2	10	1	13	Gujrat .. .	4	9	13
	Ditto	4	12	1	17	Rawal Pindi	1	16	17
	Total ..	41	49	11	101	Total .	7	94	101
Irregular Forces ..	Deoli	3	..	...	3	Pokhar . ..	...	3	3
	Tirupura	1	1	..	2	Ditto	...	2	2
	Total ...	4	1	..	5	Total	..	5	5

TABLE VI (c).—(*Referred to in paragraph 20, page 8*).

Abstract showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased in the different districts by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1894-95.

Native Cavalry Regiments, etc.	Lahore District.	Hissar District.	Champaran District.	Bareilly District.	Aligarh District.	Rohtak District.	Jeypore State.	Amritsar District.	Agra District.	Chapra District.	Etawah District.	Cawnpore District.	Meerut District.		Gurgaon District.	Allahabad District.	Patiala Territory.	Kurnal District.	Bulandshahr District.	Rawal Pindi District.		Hazara District.		Gujrat District.	Shahpur District.	Kurram.	Kohat District.	Jhelum District.		Peshawar District.		Jullundar District.	Ajmerh District.	Gwalior State.	Saugor District.
	Lahore.	Hansi.	Pipra (Tirhoot).	Bareilly.	Aligarh.	Gurianl.	Jeypore.	Amritsar.	Bateoar.	Sonepur.	Etawah.	Makunpore.	Meerut (Nauchandi.)	Hapur.	Jutauna.	Allahabad.	Mahindergarh.	Kurnal.	Bulandshahr.	Rawal Pindi.	Gujar Khan.	Haripur.	Hazara.	Gujrat.	Shahpur.	Kurram Valley.	Kohat.	Jhelum.	Kheora.	Mardan.	Peshawar.	Jullundar.	Pushkar.	Gwalior.	Saugor.
1st Bengal Cavalry ...	54	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Bengal Lancers ...	56	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Bengal Cavalry ...	...	3	...	...	7	3	6	7	10	6	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	15	5	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th Ditto ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	8	16	...	...	3	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9th Bengal Lancers ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10th Ditto ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12th Bengal Cavalry ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13th Bengal Lancers ...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...

14th Bengal Lancers ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	25	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	17	1
15th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th Ditto ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17th Bengal Cavalry ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18th Bengal Lancers ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19th Ditto ..	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Punjab Cavalry ...	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Ditto ...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Ditto ...	13	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Queen's Own" Corps of Guides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police, Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Remount Department, Kurnal Depôt.	100		...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Remount Department, Hapur Depôt.	15	...	...	...	7	4	5	20	10	5	2	...	32	11	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Army Remount Department, Ahmednagar Depôt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Service Troops ..	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	32	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irregular Forces ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Total ...	413	26	2	1	51	22	35	215	124	16	6	59	103	11	2	3	3	6	19	59	3	2	1	21	36	2	7	4	2	1	34	3	8	17	1
TOTAL OF EACH DISTRICT ...	413	26	2	1	51	22	35	215	124	16	6	59	114		2	3	3	6	19	6		3		21	36	2	7	6		35		3	8	17	1

Abstract showing the number of country-bred Remounts purchased in the different districts by Native Cavalry Regiments, etc., during the official year 1894-95—contd.

Native Cavalry Regiments, etc.	Mooltan District.	Quetta District.	Ferozepur District.			Jhung District	Dera Ghazi Khan District.			Dera Ismail Khan District	Jacobabad District.	Thal Chotiali District.	Amballa District.	Bannu District.	Saharanpore District.		Baluchistan.			Sialkot District	Montgomery District	Muzaffarnagar District	Bombay Presidency.												Total of each.
	Mooltan.	Quetta	Ferozepore.	Jalalabad.	Lakhiwall.	Jhung.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Mangrotah	Bajunpur.	Dera Ismail Khan	Jacobabad.	Sibi.	Amballa.	Bannu.	Saharanpore.	Hardwar.	Chargolai.	Kot-Hybat.	Sharif Shah.	Sialkot.	Probynabad.	Muzaffarnagar.	Ahmednagar	Narlad	Kaira.	Ahmedabad.	Palampur.	Viramgoan.	Malegaon.	Dhuj.	Bhavnagar.	Wankaneer.	Palitana.	Deesa.	
1st Bengal Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
2nd Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
3rd Bengal Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
4th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
6th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
7th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
8th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
9th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
10th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
11th Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
12th Bengal Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
13th Bengal Lancers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63

14th Bengal Lancers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
15th Ditto ...	32	16	8	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
16th Ditto ...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
17th Bengal Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
18th Bengal Lancers ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
19th Ditto ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
1st Punjab Cavalry ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
2nd Ditto ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
3rd Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
5th Ditto ...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
"Queen's Own" Corps of Guides ...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Police, Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Army Remount Department, Karnal Depot.	...	12	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237
Army Remount Department, Hapur Depot.	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Army Remount Department, Ahmednagar Depot.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	2	1	2	1	10	6	1	3	6	3	57
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Irregular Forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total ...	32	106	11	18	4	3	50	9	1	15	21	21	2	24	3	4	1	1	3	2	17	3	21	1	2	1	2	1	10	6	1	3	6	3	1,731
TOTAL OF EACH DISTRICT ...	32	108	33			3	60			15	24	21	2	24	7		5			2	17	3	57												1,731

Table VII.—(*Referred to in paragraph 23, page 11*).

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Casualty Roll of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks.
21	Parasnath ...	Arab ...	Died ...	Old age.	
91	Kishengarh ...	Arab ...	Do. ..	Catarrhal Influenza.	
55	Hissar ...	Bokhara ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
429	Gobra ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Blood poisoning, result of fistulus withers.	
174	Jehanjung ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Colic.	
112	Mahel ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Anthrax	
290	Shahdara ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Tetanus.	
208	Rajganj ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Catarrhal fever.	
256	Behramji ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	Apoplexy.	
191	Marwar ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	Debility.	
192	Malda ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	Burnt during fire at stable.	
55	Harnam ...	Arab ...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
190	Rustamji ...	Arab ..	Do. ..	Old and worn out.	
15	Rattan ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
4	Raoji ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
...	Kushal ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Incurable bursati.	
209	Dosawari ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
42	Railpail ...	Italian ...	Do. ...	Old and worn out.	
405	Hamadan ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	Unfit for stud work.	
1	Shah Ferrid ...	Persian ...	Do. ...	Bitten by a rabid dog.	
334	Khandesh ...	Cyprian ...	Do. ...	Dislocated patella.	

ABSTRACT.

Provinces.	Number died.	Number destroyed.	Total.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage destroyed.	General percentage.
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	3	3	6	3·15	3 15	6·31
In Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...
In North Punjab	4	...	4	3·10	...	3·10
In South Punjab	4	5	9	6 45	8 06	14·51
In Derajat	...	1	1	...	6 66	6·66
In Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Deccan	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Guzerat	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Sind and Cutch	...	1	1	...	5·26	5 26

Table VIII (*referred to in paragraph 23, page 11*)

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Government Donkey stallions sold during 1894-95.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	
41	Sher Shah	Arab ...	Najeebulla	7	
418	Udrak	Country-bred	Sultanpur Court of Wards	250	
441	Asafpur	Italian ..	Mahomed Bux ...	26	
472	Guntakal	Italian .	Mamdot Estate ..	1,350	
477	Shahdara	Italian ...	Bhavnagar Estate ...	1,350	
460	Ajitmal	Persian ...	Ramnagar Court of Wards	465	
465	Balka	Persian ...	Rewah Court of Wards .	465	
466	Godma	Persian ...	Teloi Court of Wards ..	465	
459	Raichur	Persian ...	Hissar District Board ...	350	
461	Rajshahi .. .	Persian ...	Kapurthala State .	350	
422	Gajur ...	Persian ...	Churn Singh ..	40	

Table IX.—(*Referred to in paragraphs 25, 54 and 55, pages 11, 23 and 24*).

Imperial Report—Military Section.

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95.

Class of Donkey Stallions.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.																										
	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	8	6	6	...	...	350	373	...	.	58 33	52 23	...	...	107	37	109	...	...	...	17·83	6·16	29 16	...	...	...
Arab	8	7	11	1	1	350	572	9	62	50·00	52 00	9	62	158	41	373	6	...	56	14·36	3·73	33·90	6 00	...	56·00
Home-bred	7	7	7	...	1	282	351	...	33	40 29	50 14	...	33	102	31	218	12	1	20	14 55	4·42	31·11	12·00	1·00	20·00
Country-bred	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	4	3	2	...	...	168	107	...	...	56 00	53 5	...	...	36	15	56	...	...	...	18 00	7·50	28·00	...	...	...
Italian	49	31	27	1	2	1,663	1,542	21	2	53 67	57·11	21	1	380	136	1,026	...	...	2	14·07	5·00	38·00	...	...	1·00
French	3	3	4	...	...	116	146	...	...	38 66	36 5	...	...	27	11	108	...	...	...	6 75	2·75	27·00	...	...	...
Persian	10	8	11	1	1	396	476	26	34	49·5	43 27	26·00	34 10	163	54	259	9	2	23	14·81	4·90	23·54	9·00	2·00	23·00
Cyprian	10	6	6	...	...	225	282	...	...	37·5	47·00	..	...	6[illegible]	36	181	...	...	...	10·83	6·00	30·16	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somali	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	101	71	75	3	5	3,550	3,789	56	131	50 00	53·18	18·66	26 2	1,035	36[illegible]	2,290	27	3	101	13·87	4 51	31·86	5·40	·69	20·20

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	RAJPUTANA.																							
		Donkey stallions actually employed at stud				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud					
		For mule-breeding		For donkey-breeding		Pony mares		Donkey mares		Pony mares.		Donkey mares		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year	Number of mule produce	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known	Average of donkey produce	Average of not held.	Average of not known
Spanish (Catalonian)	..	..	...		..		..	...	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	.	...
Arab	...	...	...	...	.	.	..		.	...	.	..	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Home bred	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..		...	..	...	.	...	...	...
Country-bred	.	..	.	...	..	..	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		...	...	..	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
French	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	
Cyprian	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
Khorasani	..	...	...		...	..	...	...		.	...	...		..	...	.	..	...	...	...	.		...	...	...
TOTAL	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...		...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	NORTH PUNJAB.																							
		Donkey Stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding		For donkey-breeding		Pony mares.		Donkey mares		Pony mares.		Donkey mares		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	2	1	1	...	...	47	53	.	...	47·00	53 00	...	...	16	30	7	...	...	...	16 00	30 00	7·00	...	...	...
Arab	14	9	13	3	3	731	988	175	196	61 22	76 00	58 38	62 00	221	679	88	70	94	22	17 00	52 23	6 76	23 33	31·33	7 33
Home-bred	1	..	..	1	1	...	...	79	17	...	..	73 00	17 00	...	...	...	5	12	.	...	...	...	5 00	12 00	...
Country-bred	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bokhara	1	2	3	...	..	124	171	...	...	62 00	57 00	..	...	29	101	41	...	...	...	9 66	33 66	13 66	...	...	...
Punjabi	10	5	6	4	4	393	418	183	210	78 60	69 66	45 75	52 50	79	203	46	61	125	24	13 16	48 83	7 66	15 25	31·25	6 00
Italian	84	52	49	3	2	4,383	3,822	155	134	81·28	78 00	51 66	67 60	812	2,528	482	44	77	13	16 57	51 50	9 83	22 00	35 50	6 50
French	5	4	3	1	1	30	214	44	57	77 25	71·33	44 00	57 00	46	142	26	17	24	6	15 33	47 33	8 66	17·00	34 00	6 00
Persian	9	6	8	1	1	470	631	31	10	78 33	78 87	31 00	10 00	153	415	64	2	8	...	19 00	51 87	8 00	2 00	8 00	...
Cyprian	16	11	11	...	...	825	858	...	...	75 00	78 00	..	...	216	546	106	...	...	...	18 72	49 63	9 63	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somali	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zanzibar	3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	147	90	94	13	12	7,282	7,155	667	614	80 81	77 19	51 30	51·16	15 61	4,714	860	199	350	65	16 60	50 36	9 14	16 58	29 16	5 41

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	SOUTH PUNJAB.																								
		Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	2	1	1	...	...	94	75	...	...	94·00	75·00	...	...	18	40	17	...	...	...	18·00	40·00	17·00	...	...	...
Arab	8	7	10	1	1	482	668	68	77	68·85	66·60	68·00	77·00	138	308	2.0	15	20	42	13·80	30·80	22·00	15·00	20·00	42·00
Home-bred	1	1	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	5	3	4	...	...	246	301	...	...	82·00	75·25	...	...	61	146	94	...	...	...	15·25	36·50	23·50	...	...	...
Italian	37	35	38	...	...	2,505	2,350	...	...	71·57	83·92	...	...	473	1,179	698	...	...	...	16·90	42·10	24·92	...	...	...
French	2	2	1	...	...	132	170	...	...	66·00	170·00	...	...	7	89	74	...	...	...	7·00	89·00	74·00	...	...	...
Persian	6	3	1	2	1	169	119	16	5	56·33	119·00	8·00	5·00	30	57	32	...	4	1	30·00	57·00	32·00	...	4·00	1·00
Cyprian	5	4	4	...	...	227	236	...	...	56·75	59·00	...	...	26	98	112	...	...	...	6·50	24·50	28·00	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	66	56	49	3	2	3,885	3,917	84	82	69·37	79·93	28·00	41·00	753	1,917	1,217	15	24	43	15·36	39·12	25·44	7·50	12·00	21·50

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	DERAJAT.																										
		DONKEY STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD					NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.				AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD				RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.						AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares		Donkey mares.		Pony mares		Donkey mares		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	.	...	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Arab	6	6	3	...	...	288	279	.	..	48·00	79 71	...	...	75	154	50	...	...	...	21 42	41 00	14·2[illegible]	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	1	1	.	...	.	43	..	.	..	43 00	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	3	3	3	...	...	213	242	...	...	71 00	80·66	...	...	58	157	27	...	...	...	19 33	52 33	9 00	...	...	...
Italian	4	4	5	...	...	318	220	.	...	79 5	58 00	...	...	56	171	53	...	...	..	11 2	34 2	10·6	...	...	...
French	...	...	4	..	..	..	37	...	...	74 00	.	...	...	20	15	2	...	...	...	40 00	30 00	4·00	...	...	...
Persian	2	2	1	.	...	50	78	..	..	25·00	78 00	...	...	12	53	13	...	...	...	12·00	53 00	13 00	...	...	...
Cyprian	1	1	1	...	..	41	82	...	...	41 00	82 00	...	...	14	52	16	...	..	...	14 00	52 00	16 00	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...		.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	17	17	14	...	...	953	908		...	56 00	71 28	...	...	235	602	161	...	...	...	16·78	43 00	11·50	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	BALUCHISTAN. Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For mule-breeding. Year under report	For mule-breeding. Previous year.	For donkey-breeding. Year under report.	For donkey-breeding. Previous year	Number of mares covered. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Result of previous years coverings. Pony mares. Number of mule produce.	Pony mares. Number not held.	Pony mares. Number not known.	Donkey mares. Number of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Number not held.	Donkey mares. Number not known.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Average of mule produce.	Pony mares. Average of not held.	Pony mares. Average of not known	Donkey mares. Average of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Average of not held.	Donkey mares. Average of not known
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	...
Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Country bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	.
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	...	...	*1	.	...	...	19	...	...	...	19 00	...	...	10	4	5	.	...	..	10 00	4 00	5 00	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cyprian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meshed	2	1 16	.	...		22	.	..	...	18·9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
Total ...	2	1 16	1	...	...	22	19	..	...	18·9	19 00	...	...	10	4	5	...	...	...	10 00	4·00	5 00	...	...	...

* Was at stud for only two months of the year.

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CENTRAL INDIA.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding		Pony mares		Donkey mares		Pony mares.		Donkey mares		Pony mares.			Donkey mares			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report	Previous year.	Number of mule produce	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held	Average of not known
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Cyprian	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meshed	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...			...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	.
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...		...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	DECCAN. Donkey stallions actually employed at stud. For mule-breeding. Year under report.	For mule-breeding. Previous year.	For donkey-breeding. Year under report.	For donkey-breeding. Previous year.	Number of mares covered. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Year under report.	Pony mares. Previous year.	Donkey mares. Year under report.	Donkey mares. Previous year.	Result of previous year's coverings. Pony mares. Number of mule produce.	Pony mares. Number not held.	Pony mares. Number not known.	Donkey mares. Number of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Number not held.	Donkey mares. Number not known.	Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud. Pony mares. Average of mule produce.	Pony mares. Average of not held.	Pony mares. Average of not known.	Donkey mares. Average of donkey produce.	Donkey mares. Average of not held.	Donkey mares. Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	3	2·82	2	...	...	65	40	...	...	19·5	20·00	...	...	14	15	11	...	...	...	7·00	7·50	5·50	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1	1	35	...	...	4	5	...	...	4·00	14·29	...	...	2	3	..	...	...	...	5·71	8·57	...	...	...	...
Cyprian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4	3·82	2·35	...	...	59	45	...	...	15·44	19·14	...	...	16	18	11	...	...	...	6·80	7·65	4·68	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	GUZERAT.																							
		DONKEY STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.				NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.				AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD				RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.						AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.					
		For mule-breeding.		*For donkey-breeding.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
		Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known	Average of donkey produce	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1	1	·35	...	...	17	11	...	...	17·00	31·42	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	8·57	22·85	...	...	...	...
Cyprian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khorasani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	1	35	...	...	17	11	...	...	17·00	31·42	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	8·57	22·85	...	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	Stallions on register.	SINDH AND CUTCH.																							
		Donkey Stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arab	3	3	3	...	...	181	160	...	...	60·3	53 3	...	..	24	100	36	...	...	...	8·0	33 33	12 00	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokhara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...
Italian	11	8	6·40	..	...	284	337	...	...	35 5	52 65	...	...	23	126	188	...	...	...	3·59	19 68	29 37	...	...	...
French	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	4	4	5	...	...	127	195	...	...	31·75	39 0	...	...	31	101	63	...	...	...	6 20	20 20	12 60	...	...	...
Cyprian	2	2	2	.	...	62	66	...	...	31·00	33 00	...	...	6	39	21	...	...	...	3 00	19 5	10·5	...	..	...
Khorasani	1	1	1	...	.	34	30	...	...	34·00	30 00	...	...	7	20	3	...	...	...	7·0	20 00	3·00	...	..	...
TOTAL ...	21	18	17 40	...	...	687	788	...	...	38 16	45 28	...	..	91	356	311	...	...	..	5 22	22 18	17 87	...	...	...

Services and produce of each class of Government Donkey stallions during 1894-95—concld.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	TOTAL.																								
		DONKEY STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.				NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.				AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD				RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.						AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.					
		For mule-breeding.		*For donkey-breeding.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held	Average of not known.
Spanish (Catalonian)	12	8	8	...	...	491	441	...	...	61·37	55 12	...	...	141	107	193	...	...	...	17 62	13 37	24 12	...	...	...
Arab	39	32	40½	5	5	2,032	2,665	252	325	63 5	65·80	50 4	65 00	616	1,282	767	91	114	120	15 20	31·65	18·93	18 2	22 8	24 00
Home-bred	9	8	7	1	2	312	351	79	50	39 00	50·14	79 00	25 00	102	31	218	17	13	20	14 57	4 42	31 14	8 5	6 5	10
Country-bred	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bokhara	2	3	3	...	...	167	171	...	...	55 66	57	...	..	29	101	41	...	...	...	9·66	33 66	13 66	...		...
Punjabi	22	14	15	4	4	1,020	1,068	183	210	72 85	71 20	45 77	52 50	234	611	223	61	125	24	15 6	40 63	14 86	15 22	31 22	6 00
Italian	188	132 82	118 40	4	4	9,208	8,390	176	136	69 32	70 86	44 00	34 00	1,768	4,159	2,463	44	77	15	14 93	35 12	20 80	11 00	19 22	3 75
French	10	9	8½	1	1	574	567	44	57	63 77	66 70	44 00	57 00	100	257	210	17	34	6	12·42	3 19	2 00	17 10	34 00	6·00
Persian	33	25	28 70	4	3	1,216	1,515	73	49	48 23	56 73	18 22	16 33	393	691	431	11	14	24	14 71	25 88	16 14	3 66	4 66	8 00
Cyprian	34	24	24	...	...	1,390	1,524	...	...	57 5	63·50	...	..	317	771	436	...	...	...	13 20	32 12	18·16	...	...	...
Khorassani	1	1	1	...	...	33	30	...	...	33 00	30 00	...	...	7	20	3	...	...	...	7 00	20 00	3·00	...	...	...
Somali	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Zanzibar	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meshed	2	1 16	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	18·96	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	362	257 98	253 10	19	19	16,455	16,722	807	827	63 78	66 06	42 47	43 52	3,707	8,030	4,985	241	377	200	14 64	31 72	19·96	13 26	19 84	11 00

Table X—(*Referred to in paragraph 40, page 14*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—MILITARY SECTION.

Statement of mules purchased by Government in 1894-95.

Mules purchased for	Total number purchased.	REMARKS.
Remount Department	130	
Batteries	8	Purchased by Veterinary Captain Gunn for the Officer Commanding No. 6 Mountain Battery.
Transport	*1,669	
TOTAL	1,807	

		PURCHASED AT			
		Fairs and Shows.	Elsewhere.	Total.	
* In Madras		...	162	162	Purchased in Burma
In Bombay		(*a*) 62	(*b*) 15	77	(*a*) 51 purchased by Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and 26 by the Commissariat Department (*b*) Purchased from 6th Bombay Cavalry.
In Bengal ...	Bengal Command ...	152	9	161	
	Punjab Command ...	35	1,234	1,269	
TOTAL ...		249	1,420	1,669	

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

TABLES.

B.—REVENUE SECTION.

Table XI.—(*Referred to in paragraph 41, page 17*).

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony stallions during 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or days.		Total Annual cost		Average cost per Stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony	Horse.	Pony.	Horse	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt ..	11,004	...	7,993 12 0		265 2 4	...
	Saharanpore	4,013	...	2,550 15 9	...	232 0 4	...
	Etawah	337	...	245 10 6	...	266 1 0	...
	Bulandshahr	2,386	...	1,532 12 7	...	234 7 8	...
	Shahjehanpur	918	...	574 8 11	...	228 7 1	...
	Meerut	6,584	...	4,297 9 2	..	238 3 11	...
	Budaon	1,411	...	859 0 9	...	222 3 6	...
	Agra	728	...	479 8 6	...	240 6 9	...
	Moradabad	1,573	...	958 13 11	...	222 7 11	...
	Bareilly	700	...	457 1 0	...	238 5 2	...
	Bijnour	360	...	206 8 6	...	209 6 4	...
	Muttra	883	...	536 12 2	...	221 14 0	...
	Aligarh	3,710	...	2,396 2 6		235 11 10	...
	Muzaffarnagar	3,933	...	2,543 15 10	...	236 1 5	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	...	2,582 15 7	...	...	
	Total ...	38,540	...	28,216 3 8	...	267 3 7	...
Rajputana ...	Ajmere	175	...	84 13 0	...	177 0 0	...
	Deoli	365	...	202 14 4	...	202 14 4	...
	Total ...	540	...	287 11 4	...	194 7 6	...
North Punjab	Abbottabad	1,217	...	741 4 6	...	222 5 2	...
	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peshawar (Mardan) ...	380	...	241 8 0	...	231 15 5	...
	Rawal Pindi	7,949	...	5,369 12 7	...	246 9 1	...
	Jhelum	1,980	...	1,170 9 1	...	215 12 7	...
	Gujrat	2,257	...	1,410 4 7	...	228 1 1	...
	Gujranwalla	1,328	...	763 8 8	...	209 13 8	...
	Sialkot	1,409	...	699 15 7	...	181 5 2	...
	Lahore and College ...	3,817	...	2,312 2 2	...	221 1 6	...
	Shahpur	2,893	...	1,551 14 6	...	195 12 9	...
	Jhang	632	...	399 14 8	...	230 15 5	...
	Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Babugarh Depôt ...	10,033	...	6,715 5 4	...	244 4 10	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	...	2,766 11 3	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,895	...	24,142 14 11	...	259 15 9	...

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony stallions during 1894-95—contd.

Province.	District.	Number of Stallions or days.		Total Annual cost.		Average cost per Stallion.	
		Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
South Punjab	Hissar	1,269	...	795 15 0	...	228 14 11	...
	Rohtak	661	...	517 8 11	...	285 12 8	...
	Gurgaon	1,065	...	663 2 8	...	227 4 6	...
	Delhi	485	...	357 9 3	...	269 1 8	...
	Karnal	1,910	...	1,225 2 3	...	234 2 0	...
	Umballa	1,430	...	988 13 11	..	252 6 6	...
	Hoshiarpur	948	...	541 14 1	...	208 10 2	...
	Jullundur	582	...	342 6 5	...	214 11 9	...
	Ludhiana	940	...	546 2 3	...	212 1 1	...
	Ferozepur	2,539	...	1,641 5 6	...	235 15 3	...
	Multan	2,589	...	1,722 8 6	...	242 13 6	...
	Montgomery	713	...	377 14 9	...	193 7 6	...
	Amritsar	1,731	...	1,216 5 5	...	256 7 8	...
	Gurdaspur	1,180	...	677 1 1	...	209 6 11	...
	Babugarh Depôt ...	2,465	...	1,570 11 2	...	232 9 3	...
	Add charges for gear ...	...	...	758 4 4		...	...
	Total ...	20,507	...	13,942 13 6	...	248 2 8	...
Derajat ...	Bannu	1,680	...	1,064 13 10	...	231 5 6	...
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	912	...	671 14 7	...	268 14 7	...
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4,815	...	4,123 10 0	...	348 12 7	...
	Muzaffargarh	197	...	149 14 5	...	276 0 0	...
	Add charges for gear ...	...	...	567 6 6	...	...	...
	Total ...	7,104	...	6,577 11 4	...	337 15 4	...
Baluchistan...	Quetta	5,730	...	6,035 12 10	...	377 3 9	...
	Thal-Chotiali	7,617	...	6,474 11 8	...	308 5 1	...
	Kalat	1,410	...	1,096 5 3	...	274 0 0	...
	Zhob	446	...	740 3 7	...	605 12 7	...
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	...	836 13 8	...	...	...
	Total ...	15,203	...	15,183 15 0	...	364 8 8	...
	Total ...	6	...	978 12 8	...	163 2 1	..
Central India	Poona	2,983	1,258	2,763 2 10	1,168 8 1	338 1 7	339 0 6
Deccan ...	Ahmednagar	4,595	2,171	5,354 8 10	1,854 15 7	425 5 4	311 13 11
	Sholapur	575	365	458 0 5	422 1 4	200 11 11	422 1 4
	Carried over ...					...	...

Cost of feed, keep, attendents, &c., &c., of Government Horse and Pony stallions during 1894-95 —concld.

Province.	Districts.	Number of Stallions or days		Total Annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.	
		Horse	Pony	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
				Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan—*contd.*	Bijapur	...	365	...	273 0 3	...	273 0 3
	Belgaum	..	91	...	79 9 0	...	319 1 11
	Satara	365	365	329 3 3	294 2 8	329 3 3	294 2 8
	Khandesh	15	741	14 15 9	623 5 0	164 9 11	307 0 5
	Nasik	..	1,095	...	1,101 1 1	...	367 0 4
	TOTAL .	8,533	6,451	8,919 15 1	5,816 11 0	381 8 10	329 1 3
Guzerat ...	Kaira	310	87	292 14 11	34 10 7	314 14 5	341 14 10
	Ahmedabad	1,098	914	947 10 5	683 8 8	315 0 3	272 15 5
	Deesa ...	730	...	800 9 0	...	100 4 6	...
	TOTAL ...	2,138	951	2 041 2 4	718 4 3	348 7 5	275 10 5
Sindh and Cutch.	Cutch	1,095	...	916 15 5		315 10 5	...
	Thar and Parkar .	365	...	397 2 5		397 2 5	...
	Hyderabad	365	365	324 12 0	309 4 0	324 12 0	309 4 0
	Jacobabad ...	1,829	319	2,515 11 4	353 14 9	302 0 7	370 2 7
	Shikarpur ...	1,331	...	1,234 0 6	..	337 10 4	...
	TOTAL ..	4,988	714	5,418 9 8	663 2 9	396 8 1	339 0 3

ABSTRACT.

Provinces	Average cost per stallion			
	Horse		Pony	
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.
	Rs A. P	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	267 3 7	202 1 1	...	...
Rajputana	194 7 6	218 11 6	...	...
North Punjab	259 15 9	307 15 5	...	...
South Punjab	218 2 8	238 5 10	...	...
Derajat	337 15 4	321 3 2	...	...
Baluchistan	364 8 8	486 9 4	...	...
Central India	163 2 1	181 3 2		...
Deccan	381 8 10	342 12 2	329 1 3	308 13 4
Guzerat	348 7 5	335 5 9	275 10 5	281 2 4
Sindh and Cutch	396 8 1	433 13 1	339 0 3	361 7 8

TABLE XII—(*Referred to in paragraph 43, page 18*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Return of branded or certificated mares and their produce for the official year 1894-95.

Details.	Branded or certificated mares.					Produce.					Remarks.
	For horse-breeding	For pony-breeding.	For mule-breeding.	For donkey-breeding	Total.	Horse stock.	Pony stock.	Mule stock.	Donkey stock.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1894	20,584	6,215	1,434	52	28,285	No record	of total nu	mber of sto	ck present	in the dist	ricts is available.
Increase: Branded during the year	3,235	266	13	..	3,514	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase: Certificated mares	135	...	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase: Received by transfer from other districts ..	731	...	...	...	731	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase: Foaled during the year	...	...	...	...	.	3,113	224	3,707	241	7,285	
TOTAL ..	24,685	6,481	1,447	52	32,665	3,113	224	3,707	241	7,285	
Decrease: Died	1,227	398	...	...	1,625	2	...	...	...	2	
Decrease: Sold	937	...	...	...	937	1	...	...	...	1	
Decrease: Stolen	83	.	...	...	83	1	...	...	...	1	
Decrease: Transferred to other districts	67	437	...	..	504	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease: Struck off the register	137	..	...	...	137	...	...	..	...	...	
TOTAL ...	2,451	835		...	3,286	4	...	...	...	4	
Balance on 31st March 1895	22,234	5,646	1,447	52	29,379	3,109	224	3,707	241	7,281	
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,443	...	...	...	3,443	678	...	1,038	27	1,743	
In North Punjab	4,662	...	...	...	4,662	960	...	1,561	199	2,720	
In South Punjab	4,557	...	...	...	4,557	536	...	753	15	1,304	
In Derajat	3,082	...	48	...	3,130	348	...	235	...	583	
In Baluchistan	1,759	72	78	52	1,961	261	...	10	...	271	
In Deccan	914	3,910	40	...	4,894	188	157	16	...	361	
In Guzerat	1,098	1,264	1	...	2,363	49	64	3	...	116	
In Sind and Cutch	2,689	400	1,280	..	4,369	89	3	91	...	183	

Table XIII.—(*Referred to in paragraph 51, page 20*).

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Breeders' and other colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Imperial Funds in 1894-95.

Province	District.	Number of colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Saharanpur	92	25	117	...	
	Meerut	124	4	128	...	
	Muzaffarnagar	134	1	155	...	
	Bulandshahr	114	2	116	...	
	Bareilly	16	1	17	...	
	Budaon	26	5	31	...	
	Shahjehanpur	1	...	1	...	
	Etah	3	...	3	...	
	Agra	5	...	5	...	
	Ballia	6	...	6	...	
	Aligarh	16	...	16	..	
	Moradabad	15	4	19	...	
	Bijnor	7	1	8	...	
	Muttra	2	1	3	...	
	Pilibhit	4	...	4	...	
	Mainpuri	...	3	3	...	
	Etawah	2	...	2	...	
	Total	587	47	634	...	
North Punjab ...	Rawalpindi	31	40	71	...	
	Jhelum	3	3	6	...	
	Gujrat	27	1	28	...	
	Lahore	271	13	284	1	
	Jhang	9	1	10	...	
	Shahpur	105	2	107	...	
	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	
	Hazara	...	...	...	...	
	Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	
	Sialkot	...	...	...		
	Kohat	...	...	...	...	
	Total	446	60	506	1	
South Punjab	Hissar	3	..	3	...	
	Rohtak	12	...	12	...	
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	

Breeders' and other colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Imperial Funds in 1894-95—contd.

Province.	District.	Number of colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	
South Punjab—*contd.* ...	Kurnal	14	...	14	1	
	Umballa	68	1	69	1	
	Multan	46	14	60	...	
	Ferozepur	15	1	16	...	
	Ludhiana	26	6	32	...	
	Amritsar	6	...	6	...	
	Total	190	22	212	2	
Derajat	Dera Ghazi Khan	250	2	252	...	
	Muzaffargarh	2	...	2	...	
	Bannu	...	...	...	...	
	Dera Ismail Khan	..	...	...	...	
	Total	252	2	254	...	
Baluchistan	Quetta	19	1	20	...	
	Thal-Chotiali	6	...	6	...	
	Kalat	27	1	28	...	
	Zhob	...	...	...	...	
	Total	52	2	54	...	
Deccan	Ahmednagar	25	...	25	...	
	Poona	13	...	13	...	
	Nasik	5	...	5	...	
	Khandesh	95	...	95	...	
Carnatak	Belgaum	7	...	7	...	
Guzerat	Ahmedabad	14	...	14	...	
	Surat	3	...	3	...	
Sindh	Karachi	1	...	1	...	
	Hyderabad	6	...	6	...	
	Shikarpur	2	...	2	...	
	Total	171	...	171	...	
	Grand Total	1,698	133	1,831	3	

TABLE XIV.—(*Referred to in paragraph 53, page 23*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Government Donkey stallions in 1894-95.

Province	District.	Number of stallions or days	Total annual cost	Average per donkey stallion.	Remarks
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Babugarh Depôt	7,408	2,338 13 10	115 3 9	
	Saharanpore	3,576	1,101 12 1	112 7 3	
	Bulandshahr	2,313	702 12 6	110 14 5	
	Shahjehanpur	1,016	321 14 8	115 10 4	
	Meerut	6,323	2,045 15 10	118 1 8	
	Budaon	1,373	435 5 9	115 11 9	
	Agra	733	229 2 6	114 1 8	
	Etah	767	247 2 3	117 9 8	
	Moradabad .	1,997	635 15 2	116 3 9	
	Bareilly ...	761	239 8 0	114 13 11	
	Bijnour	668	203 0 6	110 15 0	
	Muttra	648	197 4 10	111 2 1	
	Aligarh	2,914	901 10 1	112 14 11	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	3,711	1,172 12 0	115 5 6	
	Add charges for gear, &c ..	.	2,564 11 4	...	
	Total ..	34 208	13 337 13 4	142 5 0	
Rajputana ..	Abbottabad	2,444	767 4 2	114 9 4	
North Punjab ...	Peshawar ...	365	109 13 6	109 13 6	
	Peshawar (Mardan)	699	210 11 5	110 0 5	
	Rawal Pindi	22,235	6,963 8 6	114 4 11	
	Jhelum	3,523	1,017 4 7	105 6 4	
	Gujrat	2,405	782 4 9	118 11 7	
	Gujranwala	1,064	309 1 3	106 0 5	
	Sialkot	1,956	589 10 5	110 0 6	
	Lahore and College	2,305	673 13 9	106 11 3	
	Jhang	520	170 4 8	119 8 6	
	Shahpur	3,891	1,046 14 4	98 3 3	
	Kohat	614	97 8 0	57 15 4	
	Babugarh Depôt	6,472	2,237 15 1	126 3 4	
	Add charges for gear, &c. ...	...	2,766 11 4	...	
	Total ..	48,493	17,742 13 9	133 8 9	
South Punjab ..	Hissar	1,753	583 11 1	121 8 6	
	Rohtak	777	305 15 2	143 11 6	
	Gurgaon	842	261 0 0	113 2 3	
	Delhi	59	19 3 8	118 15 4	
	Karnal	1,036	358 8 7	126 5 1	
	Ambala	2,006	717 9 0	130 4 0	

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of Government Donkey stallions in 1894-95—contd.

Province.	Districts.	Number of stallions or days.	Total annual cost	Average per donkey stallion.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
South Punjab—*contd.* ...	Kangra	1,039	361 13 2	127 1 9	
	Hoshiarpur	1,537	507 12 5	120 9 4	
	Jullunder	858	204 11 0	125 5 10	
	Ludhiana	1,326	530 12 3	146 1 7	
	Ferozepur	2,627	822 8 4	114 4 6	
	Multan	2,207	673 7 0	111 6 0	
	Montgomery	1,125	321 7 7	104 4 10	
	Amritsar	2,514	827 3 9	120 1 8	
	Gurdaspur . ..	1,485	481 5 4	118 4 11	
	Depôt Babugarh	1,028	551 10 10	104 7 1	
	Add charges for gear, &c. ..	...	379 2 1	...	
	Total	23,119	7,997 13 3	126 4 3	
Derajat	Bannu	1,574	664 9 11	154 2 0	
	Dera Ismail Khan	365	109 0 3	100 0 3	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	2,989	1,321 14 4	161 9 4	
	Muzaffargarh	1,095	425 13 4	112 0 0	
	Total	6,023	2,521 5 10	152 12 9	
Baluchistan	Quetta	224	359 13 6	360 0 0	
	Thal-Chotiali	324	179 11 4	180 0 0	
	Kalat	...	...	...	
	Zhob	...	...	...	
	Total ...	548	539 8 10	359 5 11	
Central India ...	Poona	365	234 0 7	234 0 7	
Deccan	Ahmednagar	777	840 7 9	394 13 2	
	Khandesh	365	584 4 4	584 4 4	
	Nasik	250	184 4 11	269 1 5	
	Total ...	1,757	1,843 1 7	882 14 2	
Guzerat	Ahmedabad	273	228 3 2	305 1 7	
	Deesa	92	38 7 9	152 10 11	
	Total ..	365	266 10 11	266 10 11	
Sindh and Cutch ...	Thar and Parkar	63	62 2 6	360 1 9	
	Hyderabad	730	474 15 11	237 7 11	
	Jacobabad	2,370	1,773 5 3	273 1 9	
	Shikarpur	3,353	2,362 15 8	257 3 8	
	Total ...	6,516	4,673 7 4	261 12 7	

ABSTRACT.

Province.	Average per Donkey Stallion.	
	Year under report	Previous year.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	142 5 0	143 4 0
Rajputana	...	...
North Punjab	133 8 9	159 13 5
South Punjab	126 4 3	125 9 5
Derajat	152 12 9	174 5 9
Baluchistan	359 5 11	575 2 8
Central India	..	...
Deccan	382 14 2	255 3 7
Guzerat	266 10 11	219 13 0
Sindh and Cutch	261 12 7	285 11 10

Table XV.—

Imperial Report—

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the North-Western

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held		Total number of animals present.		Total number competing for prizes		Total number of horse stock (not including branded mares) present		Number of remounts purchased.			
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders.	Belonging to dealers.	For Remount Department	For Native Cavalry.	For Police.	Total.
North-Western Provinces												
Aligarh Show	13th February 1895	20th February 1895	1,278	1,247	218	224	508	638	7	34	...	41
Bateser Fair	10th November 1894	19th November 1894	10,040	13,217	113	190	Unknown		10	142	...	152
Bulandshahr Show .	23rd February 1895	28th February 1895	997	1,168	364	387	260	737	13	...	...	13
Etawah Show	19th November 1894	20th November 1894	574	352	29	48	105	469	2	2	...	4
Garhmuktesar Fair	7th November 1894	14th November 1894	2,265	2,000	139	60	Unknown		...	Nil	...	..
Meerut (Nauchandi) Show ..	18th March 1895	24th March 1895 ..	1,753	1,689	539	439	1,172	581	14	...	...	14
Muzzafarnagar Show .	1st March 1895 ..	8th March 1895	759	1,129	336	373	217	312	3	...	...	3
Total	.....	...	17,666	21,411	1,732	1,721	2,262	2,737	49	178	...	227
Punjab.												
Amritsar (Byakl) Show .	7th April 1894 ..	16th April 1895 ..	4,895	.	122	...	1,496	3,353	122	87	8	217
Do. (Dewali) Show ..	27th October 1894	7th November 1894	5,065	4,914	29	133	836	3,098	20	237	10	267
Bannu Show	25th February 1895	27th February 1895	740	1,324	740	799	132	4	...	3	...	3
Delhi Show .	9th March 1895 ..	15th March 1895	604	330	247	196	255	275	..	....	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan Show ..	7th March 1895 .	9th March 1895 ..	5,143	4,525	940	637	5,071	...	14	25	4	43
Dera Ismail Khan Show ...	13th March 1895	15th March 1895	1,292	965	531	408	903	28	...	...	2	2
Gujrat Show .. .	15th March 1895 ...	16th March 1895	782	704	306	296	327	...	4	40	...	44
Hansi Show . .	15th October 1894	17th October 1894	1,438	790	316	124	1,319	150	3	18	...	20
Jullundur Show	5th October 1894 ..	13th October 1894	447	441	31	24	...	..	1	...	...	1
Jallalabad Show . ..	16th January 1895	18th January 1895	4,081	5,054	264	121	1,405	2,597	4	23	1	28
Jhang Show ..	28th February 1895	1st March 1895 .	680	869	121	163	556	...	...	3	...	3
Kurnal Show	22nd February 1895	23rd February 1895	690	727	244	284	456	...	..	5	...	5
Lahore Show	29th March 1895 ..	30th March 1895	919	770	291	227	345	370	10	5	...	15
Multan Show	11th March 1895 .	12th March 1895 ..	715	904	309	348	531	90	...	8	...	8
Rawal Pindi Show .. .	1st April 1895 ..	3rd April 1895	2,149	2,329	413	400	360	465	29	21	...	50
Shahpur Show ..	19th March 1895	21st March 1895	1,907	1,333	668	383	368	...	14	29	...	43
Sialkot Show ..	26th March 1895	28th March 1895 .	505	358	281	193	364	53	2	...	...	2
Umballa Show	5th March 1895 ..	7th March 1895 .	1,320	465	316	163	1,153	16	...	..	...	...
Total ..	.. ...	.....	33,306	26,701	6 189	4,065	15,882	10,479	223	504	25	752
Rajputana												
Pokhur Fair	9th November 1894	13th November 1894	1 169	1,152	55	12	...	...	..	5	3	8
Total	.....	.....	1,169	1,152	55	12	...	...	...	5	3	8

(Referred to paragraph 221, page 50).

REVENUE SECTION.

Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Tirhoot, and Baluchistan, dur ng the year 1894-95.

Prices paid for remounts.			Number of mules purchased.			Prices paid for mules			Total number of sales effected				Prizes awarded.							Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's Fair or Show.
Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	By Government	By others	Total	Highest price.	Lowest price	Average price	Total number sold.	Highest price	Lowest price.	Average price	From Imperial Funds	From Provincial Funds	From Local and District Funds	From private subscription	Total.	Amount actually awarded	Number of bridles given away	
450	50	232			..	...	...	...	41	450	50	232	1,000	500	...		1,500	1,500	6	1,000
475	100	253	Unknown	400	400	Un	know		2,162	475	160	253	150	300	...	..	450	450	..	...
...	.	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,000		...	2,250	2,250	6	1,100
340	340	340	*Nil*	..	Un	know	a	..	...	...	...	..	200	125	...	..	325	227	...	...
...	...	.	31	40	71	180	125	144	.	...	...	...	*Nil*	370	...	...	370	370	...	500
...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1,600	900	..	...	2,500	2,465	8	1,600
280	225	251		..	...	...	..		...	...		...	950	300	...	.	1,250	1,250	5	1,000
.	..	.	31	410	471	..	..	...	2,203	...	..	..	5,150	3,495	..	..	8,645	8,502	25	5,200
400	205	270	144	539	683	205	118	140	4,776	600	8	66		..	..	...	...	...	..	.
808	120	188	69	552	621	467	14	106	4,173	808	14	74	400	.	...	..	200	200	3	300
245	182	223			..	...		..	3	245	182	223	500	1,500	..	...	2,000	1,121	7	500
...	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	250	..	1,000	...	1,250	838	2	350
313	200	256	.	34	34	325	25	175	387	340	37	188	1,800	.	..	...	1,800	1,800	5	1,800
150	140	145	2	1	3	210	78	96	2	150	140	145	500	...	500	...	1,000	947	4	500
307	50	204		15	15	215	45	115	175	307	45	115	1,100	...	...	...	1,100	1,050	5	1,200
300	105	250		3	3	55	29	43	180	500	7	146	400	...	1,600	...	2,000	1,525	...	400
180	180	180		4	4	100	29	61	248	350	8	48		.	300	.	300	300	...	...
325	190	263	2	43	45	350	25	85	73	350	25	154	1,000	..	200	...	1,200	1,209	5	1,000
265	205	233	1	..	1	140	140	140	7	315	140	241	250	...	22	...	272	272	2	350
300	260	275	..	..	..			...	15	350	90	234	450	...	750	...	1,20	1,018	3	550
400	200	300		4	4	100	60	80	192	500	30	205	900	...	...	...	850	850	5	1,000
300	220	260	...	20	20	150	50	97	180	475	20	109	1,500	...	100	...	1,600	1,540	4	1,000
600	170	385	434	462	896	380	130	255	2,087	925	2	463	1,000	...	30	...	1,93	1,930	5	1,900
550	128	301	6	5	11	337	42	189	83	550	26	238	1,500	...	450	..	1,850	1,821	5	1,400
375	325	350	..	1	1	97	97	97	52	500	5	61	350	...	500	...	850	722	3	...
	.	...	.	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	350	..	1,000	...	1,350	1,187	3	350
...	..	...	658	1,683	2,341	...	.	...	12,020	...	..	...	13,150	1,500	6,467	.	20,767	18,330	61	12,600
350	129	225	..	...	...	..	...		657	350	129	225	100	...	500	.	600	555	3	...
..	...	...	...	...	..		..	..	657	...	...	...	100	..	500	..	600	555	3	...

Abstract of particulars regarding each Horse Fair and Show held in the North-Western

Fair or Show.	Date when Fair or Show was held		Total number of animals present.		Total number competing for prizes.		Total number of horse stock (not including branded mares) present		Number of Remounts purchased.			
	From	To	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Belonging to breeders	Belonging to dealers	For Remount Department	For Native Cavalry	For Police	Total.
Bengal.												
Sonepur Fair (Tirhoot) ..	6th November 1894	20th November 1894	9,295	6,625	172	247	4,038	5,257	5	11	9	25
Kalimpong mule Fair .	27th November 1894	30th November 1894	220	159		...		...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	....	.	9,515	6,784	172	247	4,038	5,257	5	11	9	25
Baluchistan.												
Quetta Show .. .	11th October 1894	13th October 1894 ..	1,342	858	340	350	197	1,000	12	283	...	295
Sibi Show	11th February 1895	14th February 1895	1,471	1,196	1,447	1,196	1,406	65	11	26	3	40
Total ..	.....	.. ...	2,813	2,054	1,787	1,546	1,603	1,065	23	309	3	335
Bombay Presidency.												
Ahmednagar Show ..	12th November 1894	14th December 1894	878	1,002	878	1,002	619	..	14	.	..	14
Bhuj Show	28th February 1895	3rd March 1895 ...	518	1,082	518	1,082	181	11	0	...	...	0
Jacobabad Show ...	14th January 1895	18th January 1895	1,389	1,365	1,389	1,365	1,254	135	6	91	45	142
Moro (Naushehro) . ..	4th February 1895	6th February 1895	1,155	806	1,155	806	471	96	..	16	58	74
Talnora Show	28th January 1895	29th January 1895	907	...	907		370	...	...	...	30	30
Total ..	.....	.....	4,847	4,255	4,847	4,255	2,895	242	26	107	133	266
Horse Runs.												
Rawal Pindi District ..	.....	....	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...
Multan District	.....		..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...
Total ..	.....	.. .			...	...	...	...	.	..		...
Abstract.												
North Western Provinces ..	.. ...	.....	17,636	21,411	1,732	1,721	2,262	2,737	49	178	...	227
Punjab	... ..	...	32,366	26,701	6,189	4,965	15,882	10,479	223	504	25	752
Rajputana ..	.....	.. .	1,169	1,152	55	12	...	...	...	5	3	8
Bengal	..	... ..	9,545	6,783	172	247	4,038	5,257	5	11	9	25
Baluchistan ..	.....	.....	2,813	2,054	1,787	1,546	1,603	1,065	23	309	3	335
Bombay Presidency	.....	.. ...	4,847	4,255	4,847	4,255	2,895	242	26	107	133	266
Horse Runs	..		...	...	...	...	.		..	...	...	...
Total ...	.....	.....	69,406	62,356	14,782	12,746	26,680	19,780	326	1,114	173	1,613

Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Tirhoot, and Baluchistan, during the year 1894-95—contd.

Prices paid for remounts.			Number of mules purchased.			Prices paid for mules.			Total number of sales effected.				Prizes awarded.							Amount sanctioned by Government of India for next year's Fair or Show.
Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price	By Government.	By others.	Total.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average price.	Total number sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price	Average price.	From Imperial Funds.	From Provincial Funds	From Local and District Funds.	From private subscription.	Total.	Amount actually awarded	Number of bridles given away	
400	140	265	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	Not re	orded	...	400	...	500	...	900	515	...	..
...	...	...	171	...	171	..		195	...	Not r	orded	...	150	.	.	...	150	150		500
...	...	...	171	...	171	..	...		...	..	...		550	...	500	.	1,050	695	...	500
330	215	293	...	...	...	...	.	..	576	2,000	Not av	ailable	600	355	...	...	955	931	5	850
360	100	230	..	...	...	...	...		Not	furnish	ed	...	1,100	2,100	..	...	3,200	2,375	4	1,000
...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	576	...	...	...	1,700	2,455	...	.	4,155	3,309	0	1,850
450	250	341	...	...	...	...	...	..	14	45	250	341	...	3,000	2,473	244	5,717	2,691	...	...
250	140	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	250	140	202	...	.	2,202	...	2,202	1,177	...	...
320	120	235	25	...	25	175	105	134	167	320	105	220	...	2,000	3,700	.	5,700	4,430	...	...
200	80	134	...	...		...	...	...	74	200	80	134	...	600	3,000	...	3,600	3,400	...	...
180	100	133	...	...	...	...	.	..	30	180	100	133	...		2,400	...	2,400	1,600	...	...
...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	5,600	13,835	244	19,679	13,298	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	250	...	...	...	250	250	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	100	...	.	..	100	50	.	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	350	..	.	.	350	300	...	350
...	...	...	31	440	471	...	...	.	2,203	...	...	...	5,150	3,495	...	...	8,645	8,502	25	5,200
...	..	..	658	1,683	2,341	...	..	.	12,020	...	...	...	13,160	1,500	6,467		20,767	18,910	61	12,000
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	657	...	...	...	100	...	500	..	600	555	3	...
..	...	...	171	.	171	...	...		...	...	...	...	550	...	500	...	1,050	695	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	576	...	...	...	1,700	2,455	.	...	4,155	3,309	0	1,850
...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	.	291	...	...	...	..	5,600	13,835	244	19,679	13,298	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	350	..	..	.	350	300	...	350
...	...	...	885	2,123	3,008	...	..	...	16,356	...	...	...	21,000	13,050	21,302	244	55,246	44,989	98	20,500

Table XVI.—(*Referred to in paragraph 234, page 52*).

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes	Number of 2nd prizes	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes.
Thorough-bred English.					
Adonis ...	1	2	...	4	7
Alaric ...	...	1	...	3	4
Allanbane	...	1	..	4	5
Anglesey ...	1	...	1	1	3
Bardolph	1	1	...	4	6
Beau Masque	...	2	...	1	3
Beny Glass	...	...	...	1	1
Blue Light	...	.	...	3	3
Brother to Althotas ...	...	1	1	3	5
Champion, II	1	...	1	...	2
Childebert	1	2	1	6	10
Chiveley ...	...	.	...	1	1
Clarion ...	3	3	3	3	12
Cobra ...	...	.	...	1	1
Dagobert .	4	...	1	4	9
Duke of Normandy ...	2	2	1	3	8
Duncan ...	...	1	1	2	4
Duneraggon	1	1	...	1	3
Dubcart .	...	2	...	...	2
Dunrobin	2	...	...	1	3
East Indian	3	...	...	2	5
Egotist ...	1	...	.	1	2
Elzevier ...	1	2	...	...	3
Extragavance	2	1	1	3	7
Falmouth	...	2	1	3	6
Footlock	1	...	...	...	1
Forgery ...	...	...	...	1	1
Gerald ...	1	2	...	8	11
Glenstrae	2	1	...	4	7
Great Carle	..	...	...	2	2
Guardian .	1	...	...	3	4
Hampton...	1	3	2	1	7
Heliophance	1	1	3	8	13
Jackaroo ...	...		...	4	4
Killaloe ...	1	1	1	3	6
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes	Number of 2nd prizes	Number of 3rd prizes	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes
THOROUGH BRED ENGLISH—*contd.*					
Brought forward ...	...	..	..	...	
King Arthur	1	...	...	4	5
Kismat, II	1	...	..	...	1
Knight of the Bath	...	1	...	1	2
Lovelace	...	...	..	2	2
Marshman	1	2	1	3	7
Marvel	...	...	3	1	4
Mercury	1	...	1	...	2
Merxman	1	1	2	4	8
Not Beaten	1	...	...	...	1
Nottingham	2	1	...	.	3
Peter	...	...	...	1	1
Piano	1	...	...	4	5
Pickle	...	...	1	...	1
Pierlight	...	1	...	...	1
Redstart	3	1	...	3	7
Regulator	...	...	...	1	1
Richmond	2	1	.	...	3
Roslin	1	...	...	...	1
Shrewsbury	...	1	...	...	1
Shylock	2	...	2	2	6
Silvius	...	.	.	1	1
Sinbad the Sailor	1	1	1	7	10
Sir Francis	2	1	...	4	7
Sobersides	1	2	1	2	6
Songster	8	4	3	43	58
Stronoat	4	...	1	...	5
Stuart	2	1	1	2	6
Tam O'Shanter	1	1	...	2	4
Tantalus	...	...	...	1	1
The Black Prince	4	1	1	2	8
The Black Watch	...	...	...	1	1
The Clown	1	...	.	2	3
Vapour	1	2	1	...	4
Vermeil	2	..	...	...	2
Villejuste	.	...	...	2	2
Zither	1	...	...	1	2
Zoophite	2	2	...	9	13
Total ...	79	56	37	191	366

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes.	Total number of prizes.
HALF AND THREE QUARTER BRED ENGLISH, NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC.					
A—I	...	...	...	1	1
A—I Fashion	2	3	1	4	10
Activity	...	...	...	7	7
American	3	...	...	6	9
Artillery	1	...	...	2	3
Ascot	...	...	4	5	9
As you like it	1	1	...	...	2
Banker	2	3	...	2	7
Banyard	3	1	3	4	11
Bay Ambition	...	...	...	1	1
Beckenham	...	...	...	1	1
Bismarck	2	...	...	1	3
Black Ball	1	...	...	2	3
Black Prince, III.	3	1	3	4	11
Blue Boy	...	...	...	3	3
Bravo	...	...	...	1	1
Bruce	...	...	...	1	1
Bruno	5	9	3	42	59
Bustard	...	...	...	1	1
Champion	...	1	...	...	1
Claudian	...	...	...	4	4
Clifton	...	...	...	1	1
Cobra	1	...	...	1	2
Cock o' the Walk	2	...	...	2	4
Confederate	5	4	2	...	11
Confidence	...	...	2	3	5
Connaught	...	1	...	2	3
Conrad	...	...	..	4	4
Consul	2	...	...	2	4
Contract	...	1	...	3	4
Coxcomb	1	...	...	...	1
Cupid	...	...	...	2	2
Dandy	1	1	...	2	4
David	2	...	1	...	3
Delight	...	1	...	11	12
Doctor	...	...	...	3	3
Carried over ...	...	...	..	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1891-95—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes	Number of 2nd prizes	Number of 3rd prizes	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes
HALF AND THREE QUARTER BRED ENGLISH, NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC.—*contd.*					
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
Driver ...	2	2	3	4	11
Earsham Fashion ..	...	3	2	12	17
Emperor	2	2	2	6	12
Express ...	..	..		2	2
Felix ...	..	..	1	...	1
Fly Away	2	2	...	...	4
Game Boy	.	...	2	5	7
Game Cock	...	1	5	4	10
Game Cock, II	...	1	1	4	6
Gamester	...	1	...	3	4
Garnet ...		1		2	3
Gauntlet	...	...	...	1	1
Gold-dust, I	...	...		1	1
Gold-dust, II	...		...	5	5
Gold dust, IV	...	...	1	3	4
Grand Fashion	1	...	1	2	4
Gunboat	.	...	...	2	2
Gun-cotton	...	.	2	5	7
Haphazard	...	...	1	5	6
Harlequin	...	1	...	3	4
Hingham Swell	2	2	2	13	19
His Grace	3	...	1	6	10
Honesty ..	4	2	2	5	13
Hornet ...	1	2	1	4	8
Hurdle	...	...	...	1	1
Jackson	5	2	1	7	15
Jacobite ...	2	1	...	1	4
James, II	1	...	2	3	6
Jubilee Jim	1	1	...	...	2
King Cole		1	...	...	1
Landlord		...	1	...	1
Latest Fashion	1	...	1	3	5
Leader ..	3	1	...	5	9
Leotard	6	...	3	7	16
Link Boy	1		1	10	12
Little Jim	2	4	..	3	9
Lord Chelmsford	...	1	...	...	1
Lottery		...	..	2	2
Carried over		...			..

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95—contd.

Name of Sires	Number of 1st prizes	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes
HALF AND THREE QUARTER BRED ENGLISH, NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC —*contd.*					
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...
Luminary	1	...	...	1	2
Magic	...	2	1	...	3
Magnet	1	...	1	1	3
Major	...	1	...	...	1
Make Haste	..	...	...	4	4
Marquis	1	...	1	11	13
Martini-Henry	...	1	...	5	6
Merry Legs	1	...	1	2	4
Method	2	...	1	..	3
Midnight	2	2	1	8	13
Minister	.	...	.	1	1
Model	2		...	...	2
Mottle	1	3	3	4	11
Musket	5	1	2	6	14
Nimrod	...	...	2	7	9
Old Gentleman	...	...	1	2	3
Onyx	2	1	1	8	12
Patrick	2	...	...	1	3
Peacock	...	2	...	2	4
Perfection	...	1	1	...	2
Performer	...	2	...	2	4
Phantom	...		...	1	1
Phenomenon	..		2	6	10
Phosphorus	2	1	3	5	11
Pioneer	...	...	...	1	1
Pride of the Isle	..	...	1	...	1
Prince Edward	2	3	3	8	16
Privateer	...	2		5	7
Rainbow	1	...	1	..	2
Rapid Rhone		...	...	3	3
Reliance	...	1	...	2	3
Revenge	...	...	...	2	2
Review	..	1	2	4	7
Rifle	2	...	1	2	5
Ringleader	...	...	...	1	1
Roan Phenomenon	...	...		2	3
Robin	1	3	..	11	15
Rocket, IV	1	1	1	...	3
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes.
HALF AND THREE QUARTER BRED ENGLISH, NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC —*contd.*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Romeo ...	...	...	...	2	2
Royal Cob ...	...	...	1	1	2
Royalty ...	...	2	..	16	18
Royal Wymondham ...	1	...	...	...	1
Safety Valve ...	2	2	1	2	7
Sailor ...	...	2	2	1	5
Sensation ...	1		1	1	3
Sharp Shooter ...	2	..		1	3
Shepherd ...	1	...	...	2	3
Signal ...	...	1	...	8	9
Sir Francis ...	1	..	3	8	12
Sir James ...	3	...	2	6	11
Sir John ...	...	...	..	2	2
Sir Peter ...	...	...	..	3	3
Snider ...	...	3	3	2	8
Soberside ...	...		1	5	6
Songster ...		...	...	2	2
Sportsman ...	3	3	3	21	30
Stanley ...	...	1	1	5	7
Strongbow ...		1	...	..	1
Sultan, II ...	...	1	...	3	4
Sulphate ...	...	..	...	2	2
Sunbeam ...	1	..	1	7	9
Sunshine ...	...	1	..	7	8
Sweetmeat ...	1	...	...	...	1
The Baron ...		2	...	6	8
The Black Prince ...		...		1	1
The Flying Buck ...	1	...	1	4	6
The Jewel ...	...	...	1	3	4
The Lawyer ...	1	...	...	...	1
The Wonder ...	1	...	...	...	1
Trusty ...	3	1	1	8	13
Tufthunter ...	...	..	1	...	1
Valour ...	1		...	...	1
Venturesome ...	..	...	1	6	7
Victor ...	...	1	...	2	3
Victor Emanual ...	...	...	2	1	3
Walton Gentleman ...	2	...	1	5	8
Carried over ...	...	...	...		...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95—contd.

Name of Sires	Number of 1st prizes	Number of 2nd prizes	Number of 3rd prizes	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes.
HALF AND THREE-QUARTER BRED ENGLISH, NORFOLK TROTTERS, ETC —*contd.*					
Brought forward ..	...	...	...	...	
Wild Fire	...	1	1	5	7
Young Freedom		1	1	1	3
Young Hero	...	1	1	11	13
Young Performer	1	...	3	4	8
Young Royalty	2	1	3	4	10
Total ..	133	113	122	553	921
AUSTRALIANS (*Waler*).					
Admiral	.	...	...	1	1
Bon Accord	1	1	1	1	4
John Gilpin	...		1	8	9
Minstrel	...	...	...	1	1
Prince	1		...	...	1
Total ..	2	1	2	11	16
ARABS					
Ahmed	...	1		...	1
Ajil	1	...	...	...	1
Akbar	...		1	...	1
Akola	1		1	5	7
Amir			...	1	1
April Morn	.	1	1	3	5
Arbeyla	1		..	1	2
Bala	...	...	...	2	2
Bara Singha	1	2	...	1	4
Barud	...	...	..	1	1
Beaver		...	1	3	4
Beawar	...	1	..	7	8
Bela	...	2	1	3	6
Budelight	1	1	...	2	4
Chetwa		1	...	2	3
Churra	...	1	.	1	2
Cowasji	3	2	2	...	7
Cuttack	2	...	...	7	9
Carried over ...	.	..	..	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95—contd.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes	Number of 2nd prizes	Number of 3rd prizes	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes.
ARABS—*contd.*					
Brought forward ..	...	...	...	...	...
Dawat		...		1	1
Davanat		...	1	...	1
Deedan Khan	2	..	1	2	5
Dilpasand	1	..	.	...	1
Doomba	.	1	2	1	4
Express	...	...	1	...	1
Fatehpur	1	.	...	...	1
Faughaballagh	1	1	...	...	2
Farhan	...	5	1	2	8
Galsi	6	3	2	2	13
George Davis	...	...	...	1	1
Gold Mohur	...	...	...	2	2
Greybeard	...	3	...	1	4
Gulshan	1	2	3	2	8
Gurkha	3	1	...	4	8
Gwalior	...		...	2	2
Habshi	...		...	2	2
Hazar	1		...	1	2
His Grace	...	...	..	1	1
Irishman . —	...	1	2	6	9
Istumbole	...	...	...	2	2
Itarsi	...	..		3	3
Jagun	..	...	...	4	4
Jahn Beg	..	...	1	...	1
Jalsa	.	1	.	...	1
Jawa	...	...	1	...	1
Jusra	...	1	...	5	6
Kaisci	...	..	1	1	2
Kalam		1	...	1	2
Kirkee	2	...	...	1	3
Khushnama	...	1	...	2	3
King Craft	1	...	...	...	1
Kohilan	1	...	4	13	18
Kumayat	...	1	.	...	1
Kurbeyla	1	2	2	1	6
Lancer	1	1	1	5	8
Lassa	...			1	1
Latch Key	...	1	...	...	1
Leviathan	1	...	...	...	1
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95—contd.

Name of Sires	Number of 1st prizes	Number of 2nd prizes	Number of 3rd prizes	Number of other prizes	Total number of prizes.
ARABS—*contd.*					
Brought forward ...	..	...	...	...	...
Lord Napier	1	1	1	...	3
Mela	...	1	..	5	6
Meri Kwaish	..	...	1	...	1
Morning Star	...	..	..	2	2
Motihari	1	...	1	...	2
Nero	...	..	...	2	2
Neykdil	...	..	...	1	1
Neyk Quadam	...	...	.	1	1
Nightingale	...	.	...	1	1
Nirghor	1	...	...	...	1
Orator	..	...	2	...	2
Pahara	1	1	1	2	5
Pasha	1	..	...	5	6
Patur Pahar	...	1	...	...	1
Primate	...	...	2	...	2
Rajeb	...	...	...	1	1
Red Prince	...	...	...	2	2
Rocket	1	...	...	2	3
Rosicrucian	...	1	2	3	6
Rustam	..	...	1	3	4
Sabir Ali	...	.	...	1	1
Samuite	.	...	...	1	1
Sarfaraz	...	1	...	1	2
Seoni	4	2	1	1	8
Shahbaz	1	1	...	...	2
Shah Beg	...	...	...	1	1
Shamlan	...	1	..	2	3
Shikari	...	...	...	1	1
Siahi	...	...	...	3	3
Silvertail	.	...	...	3	3
Sindhia	...	...	1	3	4
Sir Edward	...	...	...	1	1
Sir Frederick	...	...	...	1	1
Soberside	...	...	...	2	2
Somerset	...	...	...	1	1
Star of Kashmir	...	...		2	2
Sufeid Rish	...	1	..	...	1
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Government Stallions whose produce won prizes at the Horse Fairs and Shows of 1894-95—concld.

Name of Sires.	Number of 1st prizes.	Number of 2nd prizes.	Number of 3rd prizes.	Number of other prizes	Total Number of prizes.
ARABS—*concld.*					
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultan	...	...	1	1	2
Sun	...	...	...	1	1
The Black Prince	...	...	...	1	1
The Governor	...	1	...	2	3
Torna	...	...	...	1	1
Viceroy	2	1	...	...	3
Young Ruby	...	...	2	3	5
Zemindar	...	...	1	1	2
TOTAL ...	46	51	47	172	316
STUD-BREDS.					
Commissioner	...	...	...	1	1
Epsom	...	...	...	1	1
Emile	...	...	...	1	1
Estimate	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	1	...	...	3	4
COUNTRY-BREDS.					
Dilkhwahish	...	...	3	...	3
Jala	...	1	...	1	2
Pitpitta	1	1	1	...	3
The Judge	...	...	...	3	3
Young Grendon	...	...	...	2	2
TOTAL ...	1	2	4	6	13
TURKISTAN.					
Merve	2	...	...	3	5
TOTAL ...	2	...	...	3	5

ABSTRACT.

Class of Sires.	Number of sires of each class.	Number of prizes awarded.					Proportion of prizes to each sire.				
		1st prizes.	2nd prizes.	3rd prizes.	Other prizes.	Total.	1st prizes.	2nd prizes.	3rd prizes.	Other prizes.	Total.
Thorough-bred English ...	72	79	56	87	194	366	1·09	·77	·51	2·69	5·08
Half-bred English and Norfolk Trotters.	156	133	113	122	553	921	0·85	·72	·78	3·54	5·90
Australians (Walers)	5	2	1	2	11	16	0·40	·20	·40	2·20	3·20
Arabs	102	46	51	47	172	316	0·45	·50	·46	1·68	3 09
Stud-breds	4	1	...	...	3	4	0·25	...	...	0·75	1·00
Turkistans	1	2	...	...	3	5	2·00	...	...	3·00	5·00
Country-breds	5	1	2	4	6	13	0 20	·40	·80	1·20	2·60

Table XVII.—(*Referred to in*

IMPERIAL REPORT—

Dr. *Balance sheet of cultivation operations of the North-*

No.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Value of lands	1,076 4 0	
2	„ of buildings	1,168 15 0	
3	„ of plant and machinery	2,953 0 10	
4	„ of farm animals	4,772 0 0	
5	„ of wells	1,360 0 0	11,330 3 10
	To Repairs and Additions, &c.		
6	Repairs to buildings	18 2 3	
7	Additions of buildings	39 3 3	
8	Repairs of plant and machinery	81 10 3	
9	Purchase of new plant and machinery to replace worn out stock ...	...	
10	Purchase of new plant and machinery as an addition to existing stock.	249 12 0	
11	Purchase of farm animals in replacement of stock sold, died, &c. ...	...	
12	Purchase of farm animals as an addition to existing stock ...	3,520 0 0	3,908 11 9
	To Establishment.		
13	Share of pay of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department ...	...	
14	Extra pay to Veterinary Overseer	600 0 0	
15	Lucerne Garden Establishment	...	
16	Office Establishment ($\frac{1}{6}$)	...	
17	Labor Farm	764 6 3	
	Labor grass conservancy	...	
18	Permanent Establishment	1,484 0 0	
19	Temporary Establishment	49 3 0	
	Do. do. grass conservancy	...	2,897 9 3
	To other charges.		
20	Irrigation and sowing rent	...	
21	Manure if purchased	...	
22	Seeds	26 13 6	
23	Feed of farm animals	1,723 2 1	
24	Cutting and carting hay	61 14 6	
25	Cultivation contingencies	335 3 0	2,147 1 1
	To indirect charges.		
26	Interest at 4 per cent. on outlay (item 4)	331 10 10	
27	„ „ on working capital $\frac{1}{8}$ (of items 11 to 25) ...	68 8 3	
28	Probable rent of land under cultivation if leased out	490 0 0	890 3 1
	Total ...	...	21,173 13 0
	Savings ...	...	3,579 9 5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	24,753 6 5

paragraph 244, page 56).

REVENUE SECTION.

Western Provinces Depôt for the official year 1894-95. *Cr.*

No.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	By Stock.		
29	Value of lands	1,076 4 0	1,076 4 0
30	„ of buildings	1,168 15 0	1,168 15 0
31	„ of plant and machinery	3,202 12 10	3,202 12 10
32	„ of farm animals	8,292 0 0	8,292 0 0
33	„ of wells	1,360 0 0	1,360 0 0
	By Sale.		
	Sale of horse stallions	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
	„ donkey stallions	...	...
	„ farm mares	150 0 0	150 0 0
	„ pony mares	124 0 0	124 0 0
	„ donkey mares	...	...
	„ horse stock	51 0 0	51 0 0
	„ mule stock	400 0 0	400 0 0
	„ donkey stock	...	...
	Total ...	17,624 15 10	17,624 15 10

By production.	Outturn.		Actual cost per rupee.			Amount.			Market rate per rupee.			Amount.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Rs.	A.	P.
Oats in straw	492	0	4	1	12	121	10	3	2	0	0	246	0	0
Ensilego	190	0	2	0	14	93	15	3	1	0	0	190	0	0
Mucca (Indian-corn) ...	17	15	1	20	10¼	11	7	4	0	30	0	23	2	8
Lucerne	2,153	20	2	0	14½	1,064	13	11	1	0	0	2,153	8	0
Hay	2,300	0	3	1	5¼	758	3	3	1	20	0	1,533	5	4
Gram	350	0	1	12	9¼	266	4	1	0	26	0	538	7	4
Gram bhoosa	400	0	8	3	9½	49	7	2	4	0	0	100	0	0
Guinea grass	862	32	4	1	12½	213	5	1	2	0	0	431	6	4
Dub grass	609	7	5	2	3½	120	7	10	2	20	0	243	10	8
Impey seeds	0	37	0	4	½	9	2	4	0	2	0	18	8	0
Impey	869	15	5	29	4½	151	10	8	2	33	6	306	11	7
Buffaloe grass	60	2	4	1	13	14	13	6	2	0	0	30	0	4
„ seed	0	12	0	1	0	11	13	11	0	0	8	24	0	0
Sugar cane	90	8	6	2	11½	14	13	10	3	0	0	30	1	0
„ „ top	...			...		...				...		...		
Carrot, country	89	19	4	1	12	22	1	11	2	0	0	44	11	9
„ „ seeds	0	5	0	4	¾	1	3	9	0	2	0	2	8	0
„ English ...	70	13	2	0	14¼	34	12	4	1	0	0	70	5	2
„ „ seeds	0	2	0	0	6½	4	15	2	5 rupees per seer.			10	0	0
Clover	67	2	2	0	15	33	2	6	1	0	0	67	0	9
Green oats	76	25	6	2	10¾	12	10	1	3	0	0	25	8	8
Oat seeds	230	0	1	10	8¾	181	15	6	0	25	0	368	0	0
Bedding	300	0	6	2	10¼	49	7	2	3	0	0	100	0	0
American Indian-corn seeds ...	0	10	0	0	10¾	14	13	4	3 rupees per seer.			30	0	0
Total ...	...		...			3,257	2	2	...			6,586	15	7

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By Sundries.		
Subletting grazing land	...	...
By compensation of a pump	...	...
Pasturage fees	...	...
Sale of lucerne seeds, &c., during 1894-95	301 7 0	301 7 0
Production of 3 donkey colts	240 0 0	240 0 0
Total ...	...	24,753 6 5

Table XVII (A).—

Imperial Report—

Balance sheet of cultivation operations of the

Dr.

No.		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
	To stock.		
1	Value of 56½ acres of land at Rs 15-6-0 per acre	868 11 0	.....
2	,, buildings	240 0 0	.....
3	,, plant and machinery	1,493 11 3	.....
4	,, *farm animals—*		
	3 Horse stallions	1,276 0 0	.....
	9 Horse mares	3,150 0 0	.....
	8 Pony mares	575 0 0	.....
	7 Donkey mares	260 0 0	.....
	1 Mule filly	200 0 0	.....
	1 Pony filly	30 0 0	.....
	2 Donkey colts	200 0 0	.....
5	Value of wells	.....	.....
			8,293 6 3
	To repairs and additions, etc.		
6	Repairs to buildings	66 3 9	.....
7	Additions to buildings	.....	.....
8	Purchase of new plant and machinery as an addition to existing stock ..	236 9 0	
9	Repairs of plant and machinery	.....	.....
10	Purchase of new plant and machinery to replace worn out stock ...	.....	.....
11	Purchase of farm animals in replacement of stock sold, died ...	.....	.....
	5 Horse stallions	2,185 0 0	.....
	1 Horse mare	300 0 0	.....
12	Purchase of farm animals as an addition to existing stock	.....	.....
			2,787 12 9
	To establishment.		
13	Share of pay of Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department ...	.....	.....
14	Extra pay to Veterinary Overseer	600 0 0	.....
15	Lucerne garden establishment	.....	.....
16	Office establishment	.....	.....
17	Labour farm	96 10 2	.....
	Labour grass conservancy	.....	.....
18	Permanent establishment	1,500 0 0	.....
19	Temporary establishment	46 1 10	.....
	,, ,, grass conservancy	.....	.....
			2,242 12 0
	To other charges.		
20	Irrigation and sowing rent	.....	.....
21	Manure if purchased	.....	.....
22	Seeds	15 0 0	.....
23	Feed of farm animals	950 2 2	.....
	,, ,, from cultivation	674 8 7	.....
24	Cutting and carting hay	4 8 0	.....
25	Cultivation contingencies	415 12 9	
			2,068 15 6
	To indirect charges.		
26	Interest at 4 per cent. on outlay (item 4)	234 8 3	.....
27	,, on working capital (¼ of items 11 to 25)	56 14 0	.....
28	Probable rent of land under cultivation if leased out	406 13 4	698 3 7
	Total ...	.....	16,091 2 1
	Savings ...	.....	1,091 14 11
	Grand Total ...	.....	17,183 1 0

(Referred to in paragraph 244, page 56).

REVENUE SECTION.

North Punjab Depôt for the official year 1894-95.

CR.

		Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.
	By stock		
29	Value of land	868 11 6	.....
30	,, building	240 0 0	.. ..
31	,, plant and machinery	1,730 4 3	.....
32	,, *of farm animals—*		
	3 Horse stallions	1,500 0 0	.....
	9 Mares	3,100 0 0	. ...
	6 Pony mares	465 0 0	.....
	7 Donkey mares	260 0 0	... .
	1 Horse filly	200 0 0	. ....
	Donkey stock	.. ..	... ..
33	Value of wells		5,363 15 3
	By sale		
Sale of 5 horse stallions	... ...	2,795 0 0	.....
,, 1 horse mare	... ...	500 0 0	. ....
,, 1 mule filly	... ...	350 0 0	. .
,, 2 horse colts	.. ..	21 0 0	... ..
,, 3 fillies	... ...	40 0 0	.....
,, 3 donkey colts	... ...	150 0 0	3,856 0 0
	TOTAL .	... ..	12,219 15 3

By production	Outturn	Actual cost per rupee	Amount.	Market rate per rupee.	Amount
	Mds Srs Ch	Mds Srs Ch	Rs A P	Mds Srs Ch	Rs A P
Oat seed	154 8 0	0 29 6	250 15 4	0 25 0	294 11 6
Oat straw	430 32 0	2 13 15	187 3 11	2 0 0	219 14 4
Green oats	158 34 0	2 13 15	67 10 0	2 0 0	79 6 9
Green oats, American	168 28 0	2 13 15	71 13 2	2 0 0	84 5 7
Impey	517 15 0	3 13 2	155 6 10	2 33 6	182 8 6
Carrots	187 17 0	1 6 15	159 9 6	1 0 0	187 6 9
Carrot top	50 20 0	2 13 15	24 2 8	2 0 0	28 6 0
Lucerne	1,619 36 0	1 6 15	1,379 5 11	1 0 0	1,619 14 4
Hay	1,000 0 0	2 13 15	425 12 2	2 0 0	500 0 0
Gram	62 0 0	0 30 8	81 3 5	0 26 0	95 6 1
Gram bhusa	60 0 0	5 34 13	10 3 6	5 0 0	12 0 0
Dub grass	945 10 0	3 20 14	268 4 9	3 0 0	315 1 4
Rheana luxurians	141 20 0	2 13 15	60 4 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
Rheana seeds	0 5 0	0 1 2	4 4 0	0 1 0	5 0 0
Maize	40 0 0	0 35 3	45 6 8	0 30 0	53 5 4
Hemp	1 25 0	0 14 1	4 0 10	0 12 0	5 6 8
Carrot seeds	0 6 0	0 0 3½	25 8 8	5 rupees per seer	30 0 0
Bajra	0 35 0	0 29 7	1 3 0	0 25 0	1 6 4
Guinea grass	578 4 0	2 13 15	246 2 0	2 0 0	289 0 9
By sundries					
Production of three horse colts ...	...	...	450 0 0	...	450 0 0
Production of one filly	...	...	200 0 0	...	200 0 0
2 Donkey colts	...	...	50 0 0	.	50 0 0
2 Donkey fillies	...	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0
Sale of lucerne	72 29 9	1 0 0	72 11 10	..	72 11 10
Maize stalk	...	...	8 0 0	...	8 0 0
Carrots	3 32 0	1 0 0	3 12 9	...	3 12 9
Oat seeds ...	1 12 0	0 12 0	4 5 4	...	4 5 4
Do.	3 1 0	0 10 0	12 1 7	...	12 1 7
Do.	7 25 0	0 8 0	39 2 0	...	39 2 0
Total ..		...			4,963 1 9
GRAND TOTAL .	...	..	...	...	17,183 1 0

Table XVIII.—*(Referred to in paragraph 245, page 56).*

Imperial Report—Revenue Section.

Return of Instruction Farm animals for the official year 1894-95.

DETAILS.	FARM STALLIONS.								FARM MARES.										FARM PRODUCE.									
	Horse.				Donkey.			Total Horse and Donkey Stallions.	Farm Mares.			Pony Mares.			Donkey Mares.			Total Farm Mares	Horse Stock.			Mule Stock			Donkey Stock.			Total Produce.
	Arab.	Persian.		Total	Persian.	Home bred.	Total.		Country-bred	Australian	Total.	Country bred		Total.	Home bred.		Total		Colts	Fillies	Total.	Colts	Fillies.	Total	Colts.	Fillies.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1894	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	19	.	19	15	..	15	14	...	14	48	2	5	7	1	2	3	7	1	8	18
Increase: Purchased in India	12	...	...	12	...	...	..	12	1	..	1	2	...	2	..	...	.	3		...	.		...	..	7	...	7	7
Increase: Presented as a gift	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	1	1	..	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Increase: Foaled during the year	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	4	1	5	..	...	..	3	3	6	11
Increase: Received from "Donkey Stock"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	..	1	.	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	...
Total	14	1	.	15	...	..	...	15	20	1	21	17	..	17	15		15	53	6	6	12	1	2	3	17	4	21	36
Decrease: Died	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	.	..	...	.			...	...	...	...
Decrease: Destroyed	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	.	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	..	...	..		...	.	..		...	...
Decrease: Sold	7	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	2	..	2	2	...	2	...	...	.	4	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	...	3	12
Decrease: Transferred to "Donkey Mares"	..	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	.		1	1	1
Total	7	1	..	8	..	...	...	8	2	...	2	4	...	4	1	.	1	7	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	1	4	13
Balance on 31st March 1895	7	..	.	7	...	..	..	7	18	1	19	13	.	13	14	...	14	46	4	2	6	...	...	...	14	3	17	23
In North-Western Provinces Depôt	4	...	...	4	..	..	.	4	9	1	10	7	...	7	7	...	7	24	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	13	14
In North Punjab Depôt	3	..	...	3	...	...	...	3	9	..	9	6	...	6	7	..	7	22	3	2	5	...	...	...	2	2	4	9

Table XIX.—(*Referred to in paragraph 246, page 56*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Casualty Roll of Instruction Farm animals during 1894-95.

Brand Number.	Name and class.		Stallion, mare or produce.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks
7	Kallo ...	C.B	Pony mare...	Died ...	Enteritis ...	
27	Goolbee ...	C.B.	Pony mare...	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	
17	Shubratun ...	II B.	Donkey mare	Destroyed ...	Old and worn out.	

ABSTRACT.

	Number died.			Number destroyed			Total.			Percentage deaths.			Percentage destroyed.			General percentage		
	Stallion	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.	Stallion.	Mare.	Produce.
In North Western Provinces Depôt.	...	...	...		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	4 16	...	...	4 16	
In North Punjab Depôt.	.	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	..	...	4·16		...	4 16	...	...	8 33	...

Table XX.—(*Referred to in paragraph 247, page 56*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Statement of Instruction Farm animals sold during 1894-95.

Brand Number.	Name and class.		Stallion, mare or produce.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
2495	Banjara ...	Arab	Stallion	Bareilly Court of Wards	500	
2496	Dukrani ...	Arab	Do.	Rewa do.	600	
2541	Koka ...	Arab	Do.	Pertabgarh do.	700	
2456	Lamboo ...	Arab	Do.	Gurgaon District Board	575	
2460	Patna ...	Arab	Do.	Rawalpindi do.	660	
2544	Chunchal ...	Arab	Do.	Ludhiana do.	500	
2542	Unmol	Arab	Do.	Beawar do.	600	
2457	Maskara ...	Persian	Do.	Rawalpindi do.	560	
13	Nagin ...	C. B.	Farm mare.	Lieutenant Moore ...	500	
8	Begam ...	C. B.	Do.	(Not recorded) ...	150	
2	Gursal ...	C. B.	Pony mare.	(Do). ...	51	
4	Bijli ...	C. B.	Do.	(Do). ...	73	
..	.....	Colt	Horse stock.	Nawab Syed Haidar ...	15	
...	.....	Colt	Do.	Sheraz-ud-din ...	6	
...	.....	Filly	Do.	Mr. MacCutchan ...	18	
...	.....	Filly	Do.	Ditto ...	10	
...	.....	Filly	Do.	Sheraz-ud-din ...	12	
...	.....	Filly	Do.	(Not recorded) ...	51	
...	.....	Colt	Mule stock.	Army Remount Department.	250	
...	.....	Filly	Do.	Ditto ...	150	
...	.....	Filly	Do.	Ditto ...	350	
...	.....	Colt	Donkey stock.	Instruction Farm ...	50	
...	.....	Colt	Do.	Ditto ...	50	
...	.....	Colt	Do.	Ditto ...	50	

Table XXI.—(*Referred to in paragraph 256, page 69*).

IMPERIAL REPORT—REVENUE SECTION.

Statement showing charges debited to Indian Estimates during 1894-95 in connection with the Civil Veterinary Department.

MAJOR HEADS.	Inspector General	Imperial Bacteriologist	Assistant to Inspector General.	Superintendent, North West Provinces and Oudh.	Superintendent, North Punjab	Superintendent, South Punjab	Superintendent, Derajat and Baluchistan	Principal, Ajmere Veterinary School	Commandant, Central India Horse, Indore	Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh for Rajputana.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Rs A. P	Rs A P.	Rs A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P	
Civil Veterinary Department.												
I Prizes at Horse Fairs and Shows . .	550 0 0	.....	. ...	2,650 0 0	4,894 0 0	3,950 0 0	4,500 0 0	.. ...	.....	55 0 0	16,509 0 0	
II Establishment, officers	24,676 5 11	22,752 1 4	6,355 14 10	.. .	.	...	6,157 12 6	13,996 6 3	.....	.....	73,939 8 10	
Ditto subordinates	10,309 0 0	2,076 0 0	1,642 8 4	9,335 4 11	9,057 10 8	3,161 0 0	2,329 0 0	.. ...	.. ...	.....	38,510 7 11	
III Travelling allowances, officers	3,996 7 0	2,155 10 6	596 0 0	..	... ..	.	802 8 6	40 0 0	.....	... ..	7,580 10 0	
Ditto subordinates ...	2,995 11 9	.....	304 2 6	1,643 10 9	1,645 9 3	35 2 6	305 3 9	.....	... .	.....	6,929 8 6	
IV. Contingencies	9,523 0 10	5,464 0 0	1,570 0 9	1,466 7 10	1,632 5 5	169 12 0	707 0 1	. ...	.. ...	8 8 0	20,601 2 11	
V. Purchase of Stallions	40,450 6 9	. . .	.....	.. ...	... .	.. ..	.	.....	.....	.. ...	40,450 6 9	
VI Stable feed and keep	2,445 6 0	.. ...	. ...	41,942 4 5	38,533 2 2	21,650 0 4	23,549 4 6	.. ...	978 12 8	424 5 4	1,29,523 3 5	
VII. Road expenses	2,370 4 9	... ..	. . . .	6,783 15 8	4,006 1 9	1,554 13 0	166 8 6	. . ..	.. ...	. ...	14,881 11 8	
Instruction Farm.												
VIII. Establishment	. . ..	.. .	.. .	2,111 12 0	2 223 0 0	. .	. ..	.. ...	.....	. ....	4,334 12 0	
IX. Contingencies	. . ..	.....	.....	2,419 8 6	2,099 7 3	. .	.. ...	.. ..	....	... ..	4,548 15 9	
X. Purchase of farm animals	6,159 0 0	... .	..	.. ...	. ..	..	.....	.... .	... .	. . .	6,159 0 0	
XI Stable feed and keep	...	..	. ...	...	. .	. .	...	. .	.. .	. . .		
TOTAL ...	1,03,375 11 0	32,447 11 10	10,458 10 5	68,983 0 1	64,001 4 6	30,520 11 10	38,517 5 10	14,036 6 3	978 12 8	487 13 4	3,63,867 7 9	

Table XXII.

Imperial Report.—Revenue Section.

Abstract of tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1894-95.

Rank, Name, and Designation of touring Officer.	Number of mares inspected.		Number of mares branded for								Total mares branded.		Summary of other duties performed.
			Horse.		*Pony.*		*Mule.*		*Donkey.*				
	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	
Veterinary Lieutenant J. Loughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1,645	1,085	725	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	725	423	Visited Bombay to purchase stallions for Provincial Government, and attended the Board of Examination of Ajmere Veterinary School. In August inspected Saharanpur and Rajpur Dâk line, and in September accompanied Dr. Lingard, who was deputed to enquire into the cause of outbreak of "Surra" on the Dâk line.
* Veterinary Lieutenant F. B. Drage, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab. † Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.	2,366	1,413	591	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	554	* Inspected Dâk line between Saharanpur and Rajpur and commissariat cattle at Kalka, and held charge of office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, from 12th July 1894 to 10th October 1894. † Inspected Veterinary Dispensary at Sialkot.
Veterinary Lieutenant R. L. Cranford, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	2,441	1,857	868	755	...	...	...	...	...	...	868	755	Inspected mares of Jhind State and Tonga lines under Glander and Farcy Act; visited Veterinary Dispensaries; attended cattle fairs attended the Board of Examination of Lahore Veterinary College, and acted as Professor of the Lahore Veterinary College from 3rd June to 2nd July 1894.
Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan.	1,700	Not recorded.	803	773	72	...	...	48	...	...	875	821	Served as a Member of the Board of Examination of the Lahore Veterinary College.
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	553	1,844	226	219	194	314	13	335	...	...	433	868	Inspected veterinary dispensaries and acted as President of the Board of Examination of the Bombay Veterinary College; attended meetings of the Committee of Veterinary College, Bombay; the Committee of the stewards of the Ahmednagar Horse Show, assisted Remount Department in purchasing young stock and remounts; inspected State paddocks in the presidency; purchased a stallion for Jetpur in Kathiawar, and purchased Remounts for the Thar-Parkar police.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL REPORT

TABLES.

Table A.—(*Referred to in paragraph 301, page 95*).

Provincial Report.

Return of District Horse, Pony and Donkey Stallions for the official year 1894-95.

Details.	District Horse and Pony Stallions.											District Donkey Stallions.					Remarks.
	Horses.						Ponies.				Total horses and ponies.						
	Arab.	Persian.	Northern.	Country-bred.		Total.	Arab.	Persian.	Country-bred.	Total.		Italian.	Persian.	Home-bred.	Herati.	Total.	
Balance on 1st April 1894	56	6	1	2	...	65	34	1	...	35	100	1	2	1	...	4	
Increase ... Add Burma Returns	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	5	5	...	3	...	...	3	
Increase ... Purchased in India	18	1	...	1	...	20	26	1	...	27	47	1	2	...	1	4	
Increase ... Error in last year's report	2	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Increase ... Received as a gift	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	From Mr. Holmes, Collector of Saharanpur.
Increase ... Received from the head "Horses"	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	76	7	1	4	...	88	78	2	2	82	170	2	7	1	1	11	
Decrease ... Died	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Struck off register being private property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Decrease ... Destroyed	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Transferred to head "Ponies"	12	...	...	...	...	12	..	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	
Decrease ... Sold	7	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	21	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	1	5	26	1	1	...	...	2	
Balance on 31st March 1895	55	7	1	4	...	67	74	2	1	77	144	1	6	1	1	9	
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18	7	1	...	...	26	22	1	...	23	49	...	1	...	...	1	
,, North Punjab	...	...	...	2	...	2	21	1	...	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	
,, South Punjab	32	...	...	1	...	33	23	...	...	23	56	1	2	1	...	4	
,, Derajat	5	...	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	1	1	
,, Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	5	5	...	3	...	...	3	

Table B.—(*Referred to in paragraph 302, page 95*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Casualty Roll of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1894-95.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or pony.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	REMARKS.
2503	Charley B. ...	Country-bred.	Pony ...	Died ...	Ruptured intestines.	
2357	Bhut Titar ...	Arab ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Enteritis.	
...	.....	Do. ...	Horse...	Do. ...	Colic.	
...	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	Destroyed	Old and worn out.	
...	.....	Do. ...	Pony ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	

Abstract.

Province.	NUMBER DIED.		NUMBER DESTROYED		TOTAL.		PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.		PERCENTAGE DESTROYED		GENERAL PERCENTAGE.	
	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	15 38	...	...	...	15 38
North Punjab	1	...	...	...	1	...	33 33	...	...	...	33·33	
South Punjab	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2 32	14 28	2 32	14 28

TABLE C.—(*Referred to in paragraph 303, page 95*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

District Horse and Pony Stallions sold during 1894-95.

Brand No.	Name.	Class.	Horse or pony.	Name of purchaser.	Amount sold for	Remarks showing cause of rejection.
					Rs.	
2248	Palee ...	Arab	Horse...	Chowdhri Riasat Ali Khan.	380	Indifferent coverer and bad foal getter.
2271	Nasaldar ...	Do.	Do. ...	Syed Hosein Shah . .	350	Ditto.
	Viking ...	Do.	Do. ...	Daroga Mahdi Hasun	52	Old and worn out.
	Shahzada ...	Do.	Do. ...	Munshi Mahomed Ali	100	Cause of rejection, not known.
	Majnoo ...	Do.	Do. ...	Lala Jotipershad ...	355	Booria stud abolished.
	Jang Bahadur ...	Do.	Do. ...	His Highness the Maharajah of Nahan.	200	Cause of rejection, not known.
	Shamlee ...	Do.	Do. ...	Mahomed Umrao Ali Khan.	282	Cancerous growth of the eye.
	Gulsher ...	Do.	Pony ...	Munshi Fakir Ali ...	100	Cause of rejection, not known.
	Runmast ...	Do.	Do. ...	Chujjoo ...	210	Booria stud abolished.

Table D—(*Referred to in paragraphs 305 & 308, pages 95-96*).

Provincial Report.

Services and produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1894-95.

Horse or pony	Class.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.														NORTH PUNJAB.													
		Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at stud		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.			Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.		Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse	Arab	18	14	5	714	Unknown.	51	Unknown.	92	22	31	18 4	4 4	6 2	...	1	1	44	68	44·00	68 00	8	...	60	8·00	...	68 00
	Persian	7	7	4	385		55		43	4	8	10 75	1	2	2	2	2	71	74	35 50	37 00	37	34	3	18 50	17 00	1 50
	Northern	1	1	1	42		42		15	6	11	15	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	26	22	10	1,141		51 86		150	32	50	15	3·2	5	2	3	3	115	142	38 33	47 33	45	34	63	15·00	11 33	21·00
Pony	Arab	22	15	6	765	Unknown	51	Unknown.	139	9	33	23 16	1 5	5 5	21	15	12	741	258	49 40	21 50	90	125	43	7 50	10·41	3·58
	Persian	1	1	1	51		51		29	13	4	29	13	4	1	1	...	14	...	14·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	23	16	7	816		51		168	22	37	24	3 14	5·3	22	16	12	755	258	47·18	21 50	90	125	43	7·50	10 41	3 58
	GRAND TOTAL	49	38	17	1,957	945	51 5	55	318	54	87	18·7	3·17	5 11	24	19	15	870	400	45·78	26 66	135	159	106	9 00	10·60	7·06

Services and produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1894-95—contd.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	SOUTH PUNJAB.													DERAJAT.												
			Stallions actually employed at stud		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud				Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
		Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse	Arab	32	30	43	1,171	1,411	39 05	32·81	525	559	327	12·20	13 00	7 60	3	3	2 5/12	110	100	36 6	37	12	87	1	6	43 5	5
	Persian	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Northern	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Contry bred	1	1	...	38	..	38 00	...		...			...	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	...	...		..	..	...
	TOTAL ...	33	31	43	1,209	1,411	39·10	32 81	525	559	327	12 20	13·00	7 60	3	3	2 5/12	110	100	36 6	37	12	87	1	6	43 5	·5
Pony	Arab	23	20	8	830	103	41 50	12·87	28	33	42	3 50	4 12	5 25	2	2	2	118	93	59	46	26	66	1	13	33	5
	Persian	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
	TOTAL .	23	20	8	830	103	41 50	12·87	28	33	42	3 50	4 12	5 25	2	2	2	118	93	95	46	26	66	1	13	33	5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	56	51	51	2,039	1,514	39 96	20 70	553	592	369	10 84	11 60	7 23	5	5	4 5/12	228	193	45 6	83	38	153	2	9	37	·5

Services and produce of each class of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1894-95—contd.

Horse or Pony.	Class.	BERAR.													BURMA.												
		Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud			Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at stud.		Number of mares covered.		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud		Result of previous year's coverings.			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.		
			Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held	Number not known	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known		Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Country-bred	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Pony	Arab	2	2	3	12	106	6	35·3	36	41	29	11 32	12 89	9 11	4	4	7	66	77	16 5	11	10	..	67	1 42	...	9 57
	Shan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	40	...	40	...	...		...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	2	2	3	12	106	6	35 3	36	41	29	11 32	12 89	9 11	5	5	8	106	77	21·2	9 6	10	...	67	1·42	...	8 37
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2	2	3	12	106	6	35 3	36	41	29	11 32	12 89	9 11	5	5	8	106	77	21 2	9 6	10	...	67	1 42	...	8 37

Horse or Pony.	Class.	TOTAL.													
		Stallions on register.	Stallions actually employed at stud		Number of mares covered		Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud		Result of previous year's coverings			Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud		
			Year under report	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report	Previous year.	Number of produce	Number not held	Number not known.	Average of produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Horse	Arab	53	48	51 7/12	2,039	1,579	42 47	30 61	637	668	401	12 34	11·33	77·73
	Persian	9	9	6	456	74	50·66	12 33	60	38	11	13 33	6 33	1 83
	Northern	1	1	1	42	.	42·00		15	6	11	15 00	6 00	11·00
	Country bred	1	1	0	38	...	38 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	64	59	58 7/12	2,575	1,653	43 64	28·21	732	712	423	12 49	12·15	7 22
Pony	Arab	74	58	38	2,532	637	43·65	16 76	329	274	215	8 65	7 21	5 65
	Persian	2	2	1	65	..	32 5	.	29	13	4	29·00	13·00	4 00
	Shan	1	1	1	40	..	40	...	...		..	...	...	...
	Total	77	61	40	2,637	637	43 22	15·92	358	287	219	8 95	7 17	5 47
	GRAND TOTAL	141	120	98 7/12	5,212	2,290	43 43	23·22	1,090	999	642	10·97	10 13	6 61

Table E —(*Referred to in paragraph 306, page 96*).

Provincial Report.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days		Total annual cost		Average cost per stallion.		Remarks.
		Horse	Pony.	Horse.	Pony	Horse.	Pony.	
				Rs. A. P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt ...	528	1,355	...	1,205 8 3	...	233 10 9	
	Aligarh	...	1,045	...	601 15 9	...	210 4 2	
	Bulandshahr ...	1,095	445	...	864 10 10	.	204 15 0	
	Budaon	730	...	414 14 0	...	207 7 0	...	
	Dehra Dun .	..	325	..	188 5 8	...	211 8 6	
	Etah	...	280	...	139 15 6	.	182 7 4	
	Fatehpur	...	365	...	215 6 1	...	215 6 1	
	Etawah	..	365	...	247 10 11	...	247 10 11	
	Hardoi ..	...	365	...	239 10 1	...	239 10 1	
	Meerut	1,676	897	...	1,421 0 4	.	201 9 3	
	Moradabad ..	...	730	...	479 6 9	...	239 11 4	
	Muttra	...	270	...	107 3 9	...	144 15 5	
	Muzaffarnagar	1,815	709	1,094 5 8	404 15 7	220 1 2	208 7 9	
	Saharanpur .	1,105	730	768 15 11	502 5 6	254 0 2	251 2 9	
	Shahjehanpur ..	...	365	...	223 12 11		223 12 11	
	Sultanpur ..	...	217	..	149 4 9	...	251 3 11	
	Total .	6,949	8,463	2,278 3 7	6,991 4 8	219 8 5		
North Punjab ..	Kohat	214	.	104 4 5		177 13 8		
	Rawalpindi .	..	1,507	...	871 1 3		210 15 7	
	Jhelum ..	...	365		165 0 0		165 0 0	
	Gujrat .	.	402	...	177 6 7	..	161 1 3	
	Gujranwala ..		390	...	109 7 4	..	102 7 1	
	Sialkot	...	746		422 14 8	.	206 14 9	
	Shahpur ...	365	1,095	213 0 0	644 14 11	213 0 0	214 15 7	
	Lahore	...	1,460	.	955 14 9	..	238 15 8	
	Jhang	365		270 15 8		270 15 8	..	
	Total .	944	5,965	588 4 1	3,346 11 6	227 8 10	204 12 7	
South Punjab ...	Hissar ..	1,434	1,114	828 3 5	476 13 8	210 12 10	156 4 3	
	Rohtak . .	390	768	207 5 5	369 5 6	194 0 9	175 8 6	
	Gurgaon	730	...	469 4 9	...	234 10 4	...	
	Delhi ...	806	...	547 7 9	...	247 14 10	.	
	Kurnal ...	535	.	464 13 5	.	317 2 1	...	
	Umballa ...	758	1,389	403 11 3	663 15 8	194 6 3	174 7 8	
	Hoshiarpur ...	1,034	..	619 1 11	...	218 8 9	.	
	Carried over ..	...	...	..	...	.	..	

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Horse and Pony Stallions during 1891-95—contd.

Province.	District.	Number of stallions or days.		Total annual cost.		Average cost per stallion.		Remarks.
		Horse	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	Horse.	Pony.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Punjab—*contd.*	Ferozepore ...	432	...	584 4 6	...	493 10 7	...	
	Jalalabad ...	..	365	...	132 0 0	...	132 0 0	
	Multan	1,095	...	769 1 10	...	256 5 11	...	
	Amritsar	...	1,458	...	680 2 6	...	170 4 4	
	Gurdaspur ..	1,095	...	405 14 7	...	135 4 10	...	
	Total ..	8,809	5,094	5,299 4 10	2,322 5 4	232 12 6	166 8 0	
Derajat ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	365	...	200 12 5	...	200 12 5	...	
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	820	...	216 0 0	...	96 2 4	...	
	Muzafargarh ...	365	730	356 1 8	305 7 10	356 1 8	152 11 11	
	Total ..	1,550	730	772 14 1	305 7 10	182 0 0	152 11 11	
Berar ...	Buldana ... / Basim	...	730	...	513 10 6	...	256 13 3	
	Total ...	...	730	...	513 10 6	..	256 13 3	
Burma ...	Prome	...	365	...	529 0 0	...	529 0 0	
	Pyinmina	...	365	...	298 12 0	...	298 12 0	
	Yamethin	...	365	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	Attached to Military Police Battalions.
	Magwe	...	365	...	180 0 0	...	180 0 0	
	Meiktila	...	365	...	386 15 0	...	386 15 0	
	Total ...	...	1,825	...	1,571 11 0	...	314 15 0	

Abstract.

Province.	Average cost per stallion.		Remarks.
	Horse.	Pony.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	219- 8-5		
North Punjab	227 8 10	204 12 7	
South Punjab	232 12 6	166 8 0	
Derajat	182 0 0	152 11 11	
Berar	...	256 13 3	
Burma	...	314 15 0	

Table F.—(*Referred to in paragraph 307, page 96*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Return of Mares considered suitable for Horse, Pony, Mule or Donkey-breeding for the official year 1894-95.

Details.	Number of mares considered suitable.				
	For Horse-breeding.	For Pony-breeding.	For Mule-breeding	For Donkey-breeding.	Total.
Balance on 1st April 1894 (*a*)..	13,982	36,003	14,553	10,166	74,704
Increase .. By purchase ...	1,838	4,743	1,596	818	8,995
Increase .. By transfers, &c.	343	1,349	575	344	2,611
Total ...	16,163	42,095	16,724	11,328	86,310
Decrease ... Died ...	800	1,593	1,041	465	3,899
Decrease ... Sold ...	1,296	2,458	886	429	5,069
Decrease ... Transferred ...	286	450	150	94	980
Total ...	2,382	4,501	2,077	988	9,948
Balance on 31st March 1895 ..	13,781	37,594	14,647	10,340	76,362
In North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3,837	13,071	2,806	2,743	22,457
In North Punjab ...	1,598	12,718	5,321	2,946	22,583
„ South Punjab ...	7,259	11,178	6,033	4,245	28,715
„ Derajat (*b*)	470	491	487	...	1,448
„ Baluchistan	617	136	...	406	1,159

(*a*) The increase on last year's figures is due to blank returns having been furnished last year from some of the districts.

(*b*) This represents the returns of the Dera Ghazi Khan district. The others are blank.

Table G.

Provincial Report.

Casualty Roll of District Donkey Stallions during 1894-95.

Brand No	Name.	Class.	Description of casualty.	Nature of casualty.	Remarks
				Nil.	

Table H.

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

District Donkey Stallions sold during 1894-95

Brand No	Name	Class.	Name of purchaser	Amount sold for.	Remarks showing cause of rejection.
			Nil		

Table J.—(*Referred to in paragraph 310, page 99*).

Provincial Report.

Services of each class of Provincial Donkey Stallions during 1894-95.

Class of Donkey Stallion	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.																										
		Donkey stallions actually employed at stud				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud				Result of previous year's coverings						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding		*For donkey-breeding*		*Pony mares*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Purchased in November 1894, since standing in the Depot.

Services of each class of Provincial Donkey Stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	SOUTH PUNJAB.																										
		Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud				Result of previous year's coverings						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding		Pony mares		Donkey mares		Pony mares		Donkey mares		Pony mares			Donkey mares			Pony mares.			Donkey mares		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year.	Number of mule produce	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held	Number not known	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce	Average of not held	Average of not known.
Italian	1	1	..	...	...	74	..	...	...	74 00	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Persian	2	2	3	...	2	106	133	...	.	53 00	44 33	..	...	12	41	50	...	...	...	4 00	13 66	2 66	..	...	...
Home-bred	1	1	1	...	..	53	42	...	...	53·00	42 00	...	...	13	23	6	..	...	...	13 00	23 00	6 00	...		...
Herati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...
TOTAL ...	4	4	4	...	2	233	175	..	...	58 25	43 75	...	...	25	64	86	...	...	...	6 25	16 14	21 50	...	...	...

Services of each class of Provincial Donkey Stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLION.	DEBAJAT.																									
		DONKEY STALLIONS ACTUALLY EMPLOYED AT STUD.				NUMBER OF MARES COVERED.				AVERAGE OF MARES COVERED PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.				RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS.						AVERAGE RESULT OF PREVIOUS YEAR'S COVERINGS PER STALLION EMPLOYED AT STUD.					
		For mule-breeding.		*For donkey breeding*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year	Year under report	Previous year	Year under report	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	..	...
Herati	*1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	1	1	...	...	.	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...

* Received at the end of February.

Services of each class of Provincial Donkey Stallions during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	BURMA.																										
		Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		*For donkey-breeding.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*		*Donkey mares.*		*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*			*Pony mares.*			*Donkey mares.*		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	3	3	3	...	...	...	*Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Two stallions only sent to stud, April 1894.

Services of each class of Provincial Donkey Stallions, during 1894-95—contd.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	BENGAL.																												
		Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey breeding		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report	Previous year	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Number of mule produce	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home-bred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1	1	...	...	...	18	...	...		18 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Services of each class of Provincial Donkey Stallions during 1894-95—concld.

CLASS OF DONKEY STALLIONS.	TOTAL.																										
		Donkey stallions actually employed at stud.				Number of mares covered.				Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.				Result of previous year's coverings.						Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud					
		For mule-breeding.		For donkey-breeding.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.		Donkey mares.		Pony mares.			Donkey mares.			Pony mares.			Donkey mares.		
	Stallions on register.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year.	Year under report.	Previous year	Number of mule produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Number of donkey produce.	Number not held.	Number not known.	Average of mule produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.	Average of donkey produce.	Average of not held.	Average of not known.
Italian	1	1	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	74 00	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	7	6	6	...	2	124	133	...	...	20·66	22 16	...	...	12	41	80	...	...	...	2·00	6 83	1 33	...	...	...
Home-bred	1	1	1	...	...	53	42	...	...	53·00	42 00	...	...	13	23	6	...	...	...	13 00	23 00	6·00	...	...	...
Herati	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	10	9	7	...	2	253	175	...	...	28 11	25 00	...	...	25	64	86	...	...	...	3 57	9·14	13 28	...	...	...

Table K.—(*Referred to in paragraph 311, page 99*).

Provincial Report.

Cost of feed, keep, attendants, &c., of District Donkey stallions in 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Number of donkey stallions or days.	Total annual cost.	Average per donkey stallion.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Babugarh Depôt ...	87	33 13 6	141 15 9	
South Punjab	Hissar	354	117 4 9	120 15 1	
	Delhi	365	148 3 5	148 3 5	
	Multan	365	105 6 6	105 6 6	
	Jalalabad	337	124 0 0	134 4 10	
	Total ...	1,421	494 14 8	127 2 0	
Derajat	Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	3 14 0	202 0 0	
Burma	Yamethin	365	348 0 0	348 0 0	
	Southern Shan States ...	730	719 0 0	359 8 0	
	Total ...	1,095	1,067 0 0	355 10 8	

Abstract.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	.....	...	...	141 15 9	
South Punjab	.....	...	...	127 2 0	
Derajat	.....	...	...	202 0 0	
Burma	.....	...	...	355 10 8	

Table L.—(*Referred to in paragraph 314, page 99*).

Provincial Report.

Breeders' and other Colts castrated by Veterinary Assistants and Salutris paid from Local Funds in 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Number of colts castrated.			Number of deaths resulting from effects of castration.	Remarks.
		Horse stock.	Mule stock.	Total.		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Muttra	3	...	3	...	
	Muzafarnagar ...	1	...	1	...	
	Shahjehanpur ...	14	5	19	...	
	Bulandshahr ...	5	...	5	...	
	Budaon	11	...	11	...	
	Bareilly	17	...	17	1	Died two months after castration.
	Aligarh	3	...	3	...	
	Bijnor	5	...	5	...	
	Moradabad ...	5	...	5	..	
	Meerut	5	...	5	...	
	Saharanpur ...	10	...	10	...	
	Naini Tal	30	1	31	1	
	Total ...	109	6	115	2	
North Punjab ...	Hazara	3	...	3	...	
	Rawalpindi ...	1	5	6	...	
	Jhelum	49	26	75	1	
	Gujrat	23	1	24	...	
	Gujranwala ...	65	8	73	1	
	Sialkot	109	2	111	1	
	Shahpur	73	8	81	...	
	Lahore	42	...	42	...	
	Jhang	7	...	7	...	
	Total ...	372	50	422	3	
South Punjab ...	Hissar	19	6	25	...	
	Rohtak	9	...	9	...	
	Gurgaon	17	...	17	...	
	Delhi	28	4	32	...	
	Kurnal	3	8	11	...	
	Umballa	50	3	53	...	
	Kangra	1	...	1	...	
	Hoshiarpur ...	20	6	26	...	
	Jullundur	7	3	10	...	
	Ludhiana ...	8	2	10	1	
	Ferozepore ...	103	9	112	1	
	Multan	76	...	76	...	
	Amritsar	3	...	3	...	
	Gurdaspur ...	17	2	19	...	
	Total ...	361	43	404	2	
Derajat	Dera Ismail Khan ...	51	...	51	...	
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	246	2	248	...	
	Muzaffargarh ...	5	...	5	...	
	Bannu	2	1	3	...	
	Total ...	304	3	307	...	
Baluchistan ...	Quetta	27	...	27	...	
	Thal-Chotiali ...	115	...	115	2	
	Total ...	142	...	142	2	

Table M.—(*Referred to in paragraph 322, page 110*).

Provincial Report.

Showing districts where outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-pneumonia.			Charbon symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Aligarh	1,999	1,006	50	...	...	...	93	46	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,092	1,052	50
	Almorah	3,220	1,064	33	...	...	...	1,233	189	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,453	1,253	28
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	392	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,221	1,241	55	3,034	1,633	54
	Bulandshahr ...	5,021	3,024	60	...	...	...	86	86	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,107	3,110	61
	Bareilly	134	72	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	72	53
	Bijnour	317	217	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	217	68
	Cawnpore	1,298	793	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298	793	61
	Dehra Dun	501	229	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	229	46
	Fatehpur	31	19	61	...	...	...	673	389	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	656	64	1,728	1,064	61
	Fyzabad	200	134	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	134	67
	Garhwal	44	30	68	..	...	...	7,187	Unknown	Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,231	Unknown	Unknown.
	Hardoi	2,937	2,437	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,937	2,437	82
	Hamirpur	224	131	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,995	1,526	51	3,219	1,657	51
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116	100	116	116	100
	Jhansi	715	413	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	164	52	1,025	577	56
	Jalaun	1,387	1,001	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	141	70	1,590	1,142	71
	Kheri	8,431	5,081	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,431	5,081	6[illegible]

Showing districts where outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during 1894-95—contd.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-pneumonia.			Charbon symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*	Muzafardagar	1,604	971	60	...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1,604	971	60
	Partapgarh ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.		...	...	..	12	10	83	12	10	83
	Saharanpur ...	78	47	60	.	...	.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	47	60
	Shahjehanpur , ..	2,186	1 600	73	...	...		...	...	..	...			...	...	...	...		...	2,186	1,600	73
	Total	30,327	18 269	60	...	...	...	10,085	Unknown	Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	..	6,881	5,834	56	47,293	Unknown	Unknown.
Rajputana	Ajmere	2,270	717	31	...	...	...	454	90	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	2.808	807	28·74
	Merwara	..	...	...	16	16	100	2,414	47	1·95		...		...	...	..	759	216	28 18	3,189	279	8·75
	Total ...	2.270	717	31	16	16	100	2,868	137	4·77	...	...	..		...	..	843	216	25 62	5,997	1.086	18 10
North Punjab	Gujrat ...	83	42	50	45	38	84	20	...	..	...	...	...	634	550	86	440	130	29	1 222	760	62
	Gujranwala	1,388	741	53	352	298	84	567	39	7	35	14	40	...	...	...	1,310	50	4	3,652	1,142	31
	Hazara .. .	129	91	70	543	484	89	437	48	10	.	.	...	3	2	66	...	...	...	1,112	625	56
	Jhang	319	160	50	903	400	44	664	23	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	565	275	48	2,451	858	35
	Jhelum	236	91	38	462	304	65	376	54	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,393	1,383	57	3,467	1,832	52
	Kohat	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
	Lahore	749	298	30	2	2	100	135	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	225	106	47	1,111	406	36
	Rawalpindi	1,716	1,203	70	...	...	..	686	104	15	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2,402	1,307	54
	Shahpur	42	30	71	137	98	71	477	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	656	130	19

	Sialkot	170	51	30	..	...	...	350	...			...	..	...	...	..	10	6	60	530	57	10
	Total ...	4,832	2,707	56 02	2,445	1,624	66 42	3,712	270	7 27	35	14	10	637	552	86 65	49 44	1,950	39·14	16,605	7,117	42 86
South Punjab	Amritsar District ..	3,560	2,157	60	2,197	1,492	67 91	4,306	137	3 0	2	...	...	...	.	.	1,803	146	8 0	11,868	3,932	33·13
	Amritsar Municipality	14	3	21 42	4	1	25 00	363	11	3 03	1	1	100	...	..		7	3	43·0	389	19	3 8
	Delhi	1,649	825	50 0	306	161	52 0	311	49	15 0	2	1	50 0			...	597	20	3 0	2,865	1 056	36 85
	Ferozepore	155,637	20,629	13 25	34,582	11,637	13·75	2,100,756	2,911	0 13	138,727	4,892	3 52	...	...		12 923,969	17,041	·13	15,403 621	57,110	0 37
	Gurdaspur . ..	683	273	39 97	810	648	80 0	1,762	88	5 0	437	131	30 0	21	2	10 0	1,450	145	10 0	5,163	1,287	24·92
	Gurgaon	780	133	16·90	21	14	66·0	316	10	3 16	60	12	20 0	...	...	...	658	24	3 64	1,840	193	10·5
	Hissar	5 163	2 314	44 8	108	17	15 7	1,446	89	6 1	77	12	15 5	...	.	..	1,758	125	7 1	8,552	2,557	29 9
	Hoshiarpur .	514	111	21 59	185	155	84 0	1,652	20	1 0	6	2	33 0	.			385	6	2 0	2,742	294	10 0
	Jullunder ..	1,980	861	43 03	595	302	50 8	413	15	3 7	133	83	62 40	...	...		617	126	20 5	3,738	1,387	37 2
	Kangra ...	401	141	35 0	9	7	78 0	1,618	11	0 6	2	...	.	...			499	11	2 0	2,529	170	6 72
	Ludhiana ..	655	431	65 0	491	453	92 0	1,820	15	1 0	3	2	66 00	...	...		526	38	7 0	3,495	939	26 86
	Montgomery ..	200	150	75 0	.		...	300	50	17 0	...	...		50	10	20 0	500	25	4 0	1,050	235	22 3
	Multan .. .	342	132	38 0	304	149	49·0	1,051	44	4 0	28	3	10 00		...		797	21	2·00	2,522	349	13 89
	Rohtak	100	50	50 0	65	65	10 0	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	684		..	849	115	13 0
	Umballa ...	318	204	64 0	...	.	..	90	...		...	...				...	..	..		408	204	50 0
	Total ..	1,72 051	28,414	16 57	89,677	15,101	16·84	2,116,204	3,450	0 16	1,39,478	5,139	3 67	71	12	16 90	12,934,150	17,731	3 68	15,451,631	69,847	0 45
Derajat ...	Bannu	2,580	841	33	487	182	37	3,194	441	14	...	..	...	10	7	70	1,645	1,040	63	7,916	2 511	32
	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	...	..		25	21	84	66	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	236	2	85	327	23	7 03
	Dera Ismail Khan ..	765	359	47	202	152	75	353	9	3	5	2	40	541	...	.	...	...		1,866	552	28
	Total	3,345	1,200	35 89	714	355	49 72	3,613	450	12 45	5	2	40	551	7	1 2.	1,881	1,042	54 8	10,109	786	7·7

Showing districts where outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during 1894-95—contd.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro-pneumonia.			Charbon symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
Baluchistan ...	Thal-Chotiali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	67	19 63	430	79	18 37
	Total	...	..	...	...	...	...	50	12	24·0	...	...	..	...	...	...	380	67	19 63	430	79	18 37
Berar	Akola	458	252	55·02	634	293	46·21	796	413	51·88	302	192	63·57	...	...	...	125	80	64·00	2,315	1,230	53·13
	Amraoti	1,190	428	35·96	372	112	30 10	1,130	322	28·49	14	2	14 28	...	...	...	210	94	44·76	2,916	958	32 85
	Basim	475	185	37·47	65	32	49 23	828	260	31·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	267	24·76	2,446	744	30·41
	Ellichpur	145	129	88·96	184	134	72 82	2,863	877	30·63	89	74	83 14	...	...	...	90	37	41·11	3,371	1,251	37·11
	Buldana	161	65	40·03	212	100	47 16	302	65	21·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675	230	34 81
	Wun	2,896	1,402	48 41	2,159	854	39·55	756	458	60 58	300	201	67 00	...	...	...	3,644	1,301	35 70	9,755	4,216	43 21
	Total ...	5,325	2,461	46 21	3,626	1.525	42·05	6,675	2,395	35 88	705	469	66 52	...	...	...	5,147	1,779	34 56	21,478	8,629	40·17
Bengal	Mymensingh ...	62	48	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	48	79
	Chittagong ...	1,606	1,549	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,606	1,549	96
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,000	Not known.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,000	Not known.	
	Ballasore ...	422	281	69	...	...	...	328	260	79	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	541	72
	Rangpur ...	62	48	79	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	48	79
	Jessore ...	130	60	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	60	46

	Darjeeling ...	No statistics received.																				
	Murshidabad ...																					
	24-Parganas ...																					
	Rajshahi ...																					
	BOMBAY.																					
Deccan and Karnatak	Ahmednagar ...	797	490	61·43	57	57	100	268	4	1·4	..	...	...	...	...	...	53	32	60·3	1,175	583	49·61
	Belgaon	466	204	43·77	...	...	...	101	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	204	35·90
	Nasik	325	107	32·92	...	...	...	93	1	1·28	103	73	70·9	...	...	...	1	...	...	527	181	34·34
	Poona	736	416	56·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	416	56·52
	Satara	821	472	57·49	...	...	...	36	10	27·7	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	857	482	56·24
	Sholapur	2,480	1,119	45·12	...	...	..	32	...	...	31	23	74·1	114	104	91·2	...	...	...	2,657	1,246	46·89
Guzrat ...	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	80	61	76.35	...	..		95	77	81·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	138	73·85
	Broach	...	...	...	150	139	92·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	150	139	92·6
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	246	233	94·71	...	...	...	246	233	94·71
Konkan ..	Kanara	6,363	3,801	59·73	418	190	46·00	70	...	...	..	...	...	224	182	81·2	...	...	...	7,070	4,173	59·02
	Kolaba	769	553	71·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	33·3	775	555	71·61
	Ratnagiri	208	96	46·10	...	...	...	180	2	1·1	...	...	...	110	50	45·4	...	...	...	498	148	29·71
	Thana	344	323	93·89	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	290	197	67·9	634	520	82·01
Sind	Shikarpur	445	402	90·33	173	173	100	...	..	...	107	101	94·3		...	...	91	84	92·3	816	760	93·13
	Total ...	13,754	7,983	58·04	873	620	71·01	785	17	2·16	336	274	81·54	694	569	81·98	441	315	71·42	16,883	9,778	57·91
		No. treated.			No. treated.			No. treated.			No. treated.			No. treated			No. treated.			No. treated.		
Burma	Akyab	...	...	...	.		...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	2	...	564	2	
	Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	.	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2	...	70	2	
	Sandoway	...	...	...	5	1	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2	...	197	3	
	Hanthawaddy ...	3	1	...	...	..	...	791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	..	933	1	

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Showing districts where outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during 1894-95.

Province.	District.	Rinderpest.			Anthrax.			Foot-and-mouth disease.			Pleuro pneumonia.			Charbon symptomatique.			Other diseases.			Total.		
		Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.	Number attacked.	Number died.	Percentage of deaths.
		No. treated.			No. treated			No. treated.			No. treated.			No treated.			No. treated.			No. treated.		
Burma—*contd.* ...	Pegu	39	21	..	1	1	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	6	...	2,098	28	...
	Tharrawaddy ...	32	12	...	3	2	...	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	2	...	1,143	16	...
	Prome	...	...	..	1	1	...	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	...	...	865	1	...
	Thongwa ...	..	...	...	8	4	...	926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	5	...	1,224	9	...
	Bassein ...	407	142	...	9	5	...	6,730	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	5	...	8,578	180	...
	Henzada	8	..	...	9	...	...	4,739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	13	...	5,504	13	...
	Thayetmyo	...	.	...	12	4	...	487	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793	...	...	1,292	6	...
	Myaungmya ...	50	3	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	...	...	692	3	...
	Amherst	23	13	...	5	...	...	2,803	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	4	...	3,051	40	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	117	1	...	119	1	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	2	...	79	2	...
	Toungoo	46	28	...	1	..	...	1,220	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	181	8	...	1,452	37	...
	Shwegyin	63	20	..	...	...	...	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	3	...	696	23	...
	Pakokku	...	...	...	1	1	...	727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	2	...	816	3	...
	Minbu	...	...	..	7	2	...	3,354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4	...	3,420	6	...
	Magwe	...	...	...	4	2	...	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	1,273	2	...
	Mandalay	225	62	...	22	...	...	2,050	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	5	...	2,559	68	...
	Shwebo	...	...	...	12	4	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1	...	429	5	...
	Sagaing	110	22	...	12	3	...	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3	...	1,039	23	...

Lower Chindwin ...	11	4	...	1	...	...	1,538	14	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	259	...	...	1,809	18	...
Upper Chindwin ...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	..	...	27	...	...	27	...	...
Kyaukse	24	10	...	...	...	...	338	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	..	605	10	...
Meiktila	2	...	...	17	8	..	189	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	820	2	...	1,028	10	...
Yamethin	43	9	...	9	8	.	34	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	116	3	...	202	21	...
Myingyan	.	...	...		..		551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	..	691	.	.
Total ..	1,086	347		141	46		32,760	69	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	8,464	75	...	42,455	538	...

Table N.—(*Referred to in paragraphs 331 & 348, pages 119 & 137*).

Provincial Report.

Statement showing the number of animals treated during the year 1894-95 and the totals of 1893-94.

Province.	Number of Assistants.	Dispensaries.	Brought over from last year.		Admitted during the year.		Total treated. In 1894-95.			Total treated. In 1893-94.	Discharged during the year. Cured.		Relieved.		Died.		Returned incurable.		Result unknown.		Total.			Total of 1893-94.	Balance.	
			In	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out	Total		In.	Out	In.	Out.	In.	Out	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	Total		In.	Out.
North Punjab	...	Gujranwala	...	14	...	4,731	...	4,745	4,74.	...	...	3,366	...	...	...	1,24	...	9	...	101	...	4,721	4,721	...	...	24
		Gujrat	...	...	...	445	...	445	44.	...	...	437	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	445	445	...	...	...
		Rawalpindi	...	...	...	2,402	...	2,402	2,40.	...	...	1,095	...	...	...	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	2,402	2,402	...	...	...
		Shahpur	...	17	11	3,239	11	3,256	3,267	3,07.	10	2,062	...	17	...	103	...	2	...	1,064	10	3,248	3,258	2,069	1	8
		Sialkot	...	...	30	5,152	30	5,152	5,18.	..	18	3,240	3	21	6	142	...	...	...	1,746	27	5,149	5,176	...	3	3
		Total ...	...	31	41	15,969	41	16,000	16,041	3,07.	28	16,200	3	38	6	2,80.	...	11	...	2,911	37	15,965	16,002	2,069	4	35
South Punjab		Amritsar District	...	20	...	11,848	...	11,868	11,868	1,832	...	7,573	...	...	...	4,0 2	...	25	...	205	..	11,835	11,835	1,912	...	33
		Amritsar Municipality	7	24	918	1,707	925	1,731	2,656	2,371	823	1,522	50	75	30	60	18	25	...	25	918	1,707	2,625	2,340	11	20
		Delhi	...	15	...	1,582	...	1,597	1,597	2,953	...	1,250	...	...	...	299	...	3	...	36	...	1,597	1,597	2,93	...	...
		Gurdaspur	...	...	...	5,061	...	5,061	5,061	5,155	...	3,470	...	854	...	437	...	125	...	175	...	5,061	5,061	5,15.	...	...
		Gurgaon	...	...	...	1,85.	...	1,850	1,850	997	...	1,368	...	136	...	190	...	...	...	156	...	1,850	1,850	997	...	...
		Hoshiarpur	2	5	123	2,179	125	2,184	2,309	1,890	86	1,52	21	312	4	12	9	95	5	242	125	2,164	2,309	1,97.	...	...
		Jalalabad District (Ferozepore)... ...	...	...	173	340	173	340	513	401	166	265	...	57	7	9	...	...	...	...	173	331	504	40	...	9
		Multan	...	...	...	3,225	...	3,225	3,225	...	...	2,886	...	...	...	33.	...	1	...	...	...	3,22.	3,225	...	...	...
		Rohtak	...	...	...	849	...	849	849	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	734	...	849	849	1,85.	...	...
		Umballa	2	13	105	667	107	680	787	615	91	533	7	55	5	6	1	...	2	62	106	676	782	60	1	4.
		Total ...	11	77	1,319	29,308	1,330	29,385	30,715	18,061	1,166	20,399	78	1,489	46	5,498	25	274	7	1,655	1,322	29,315	30,637	17,973	12	66

Derajat		Banna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not furnished.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not furnished.	...	...
		Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	...	82	245	82	245	327		80	245	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	82	245	327		...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	1,866	...	1,866	1,866		...	1,344	...	...	...	522	...	...	...	...	...	1,866	...		...	...
		Muzafargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
				Total	...	...	...	82	2,111	82	2,111	2,193	...	80	1,589	...	...	2	522	...	...	...	...	82	2,111	327	...	...	...
Baluchistan		Quetta	...	...	...	...	76	13	11	13	87	100	Not furnished.	13	81	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	13	87	100	Not furnished.	...	...
				Total	...	...	76	13	11	13	87	100		13	81	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	13	87	100		...	...
Berar		Amraoti	...	...	...	...	11	...	422	...	433	433	511	...	337	...	20	...	16	...	11	...	31	...	415	415	500	...	18
				Total	...	...	11	...	422	...	433	433	511	...	337	...	20	...	16	...	11	...	31	...	415	415	500	...	18
Bombay (Deccan)		Nasik	...	...	...	7	7	94	681	101	688	789	691	73	502	9	8	11	10	2	2	...	151	95	673	765	677	6	15
		Nasik Itinerant	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	392	392	...	...	135	...	36	...	11	...	...	...	210	...	392	392	...	...	...
		Dhulia	...	...	...	4	13	195	1,294	199	1,307	1,506	1,203	123	752	45	233	23	39	3	29	3	232	197	1,254	1,451	1,186	2	22
		Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	20	...	689	...	709	709	225	...	382	...	97	...	59	...	11	...	128	...	677	677	209	...	32
		Bhadgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	490	...	490	490	340	...	252	...	99	...	6	...	21	...	104	...	482	482	340	...	8
Carnatak		Belgaon	...	...	...	2	16	35	1,402	37	1,418	1,455	821	25	1,171	3	97	4	74	...	4	...	62	35	1,408	1,443	803	2	10
		Belgaon Itinerant	...	...	...	...	8	...	649	...	657	657	1,050	...	606	...	19	...	17	...	5	...	10	...	657	657	1,042	...	...
Guzerat		Ahmedabad	...	...	...	4	22	100	1,154	104	1,176	1,280	1,128	61	993	6	29	3	20	4	22	1	83	95	1,147	1,242	1,102	9	29
		Nadiad	...	...	...	...	17	9	1,357	9	1,374	1,383	1,20[illegible]	7	1,035	...	122	...	26	...	61	1	110	8	1,354	1,362	1,191	1	20
		Kaira Itinerant	...	...	...	...	12	...	691	...	703	703	50	...	425	...	130	...	52	...	25	...	58	...	690	690	38	...	13
		Surat	...	...	...	...	...	13	328	13	329	342	...	5	248	2	45	3	1	...	6	...	21	10	321	331	...	3	8
Sind		Karachi	...	...	...	20	26	425	1,717	445	1,796	2,241	1,581	397	1,740	24	34	12	7	4	...	...	...	437	1,781	2,218	1,535	8	15
		Hyderabad	...	...	...	8	17	225	896	233	913	1,146	825	200	780	12	38	11	26	2	2	...	49	225	895	1,120	800	8	18
		Shikarpur	...	...	...	13	15	95	720	108	735	843	718	82	620	17	48	1	3	1	15	2	37	103	723	826	690	1	16
				Total	...	58	173	1,191	12,514	1,249	12,687	13,936	9,943	998	9,641	118	1,034	6[illegible]	351	16	203	7	1,255	1,205	12,484	13,689	9,612	40	207
Burma	2	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	564	246	...	538	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	23	...	654	654	246	...	...
	1	Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	67	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	70	70	...	...	...
	1	Sandaway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	197	...	...	169	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	25	...	197	197	...	...	...
	2	Hantawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	933	93	...	912	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	933	933	93	...	...
	2	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,098	2,098	455	...	2,057	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	13	...	2,098	2,098	455	...	...
	2	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,143	1,143	153	...	1,101	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	26	...	1,143	1,143	153	...	...
	2	Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	865	136	...	795	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	69	...	865	865	136	...	...

Statement showing the number of animals treated during the year 1894-95 and the totals of 1893-94—contd.

Province.	Number of Assistants.	Dispensaries.	Brought over from last year. In.	Brought over from last year. Out.	Admitted during the year. In.	Admitted during the year. Out.	Total treated. In 1894-95. In.	Total treated. In 1894-95. Out.	Total treated. In 1894-95. Total	Total treated. In 1893-94.	Discharged during the year. Cured. In.	Cured. Out.	Relieved. In.	Relieved. Out.	Died. In.	Died. Out.	Returned incurable. In.	Returned incurable. Out.	Result unknown. In.	Result unknown. Out.	Total. In.	Total. Out.	Total. Total	Total of 1893-94.	Balance. In.	Balance. Out.
Burma—*contd.*	2	Thongwa	...	...	...	...	...	1,224	1,224	168	...	1,176	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	39	...	1,224	1,224	168	...	...
	2	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	8,578	8,578	1,532	...	7,407	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	991	...	8,578	8,578	1,532	...	...
	2	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	5,504	5,504	353	...	5,325	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	166	...	5,504	5,504	353	...	...
	2	Myaungmya	...	...	...	...	...	692	692	...	...	672	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	692	692	...	...	...
	3	Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	3,051	3,051	404	...	2,900	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	111	...	3,051	3,051	404	...	...
	1	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	119	119	...	...	118	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	119	119	...	...	...
	1	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	79	79	16	...	66	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	79	79	16	...	...
	1	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	1,452	146	...	1,384	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	31	...	1,452	1,452	146	...	...
	1	Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	...	696	696	...	...	660	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	13	...	696	696	...	...	...
	2	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	1,292	224	...	1,249	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	37	...	1,292	1,292	224	...	...
	1	Pakokku	...	...	...	...	...	816	816	...	...	812	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	816	816	...	...	...
	1	Minbu	...	...	...	...	...	3,420	3,420	...	...	2,969	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	445	...	3,420	3,420	...	...	...
	1	Magwe	...	...	...	...	...	1,273	1,273	11	...	650	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	621	...	1,273	1,273	11	...	...
	3	Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	2,559	2,559	451	...	2,301	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	190	...	2,559	2,559	451	...	...
	1	Shwebo	...	...	...	...	...	429	429	...	...	422	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	429	429	...	...	...
	1	Sagaing	...	...	...	...	...	1,039	1,039	...	...	490	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	521	...	1,039	1,039	...	...	...
	1	Lower Chindwin	...	...	...	...	...	1,909	1,909	...	...	1,784	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	7	...	1,909	1,909	...	...	...
	1	Upper Chindwin	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...
	1	Kyaukse	...	...	...	...	...	605	605	...	...	504	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	91	...	605	605	...	...	...
	1	Meiktila	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	1,028	...	...	994	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	24	...	1,028	1,028	...	...	...
	1	Yamethin	...	...	...	...	...	202	202	...	...	164	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	17	...	202	202	...	...	...
	1	Myingyan	...	...	...	...	...	691	691	...	...	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	691	691	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	42,455	42,455	4,403	...	38,305	...	...	...	538	...	...	...	3,612	...	42,455	42,455	4,403	...	...

Table O.—(*Referred to in paragraph 348, page 137*).

Provincial Report.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1894-95.

Dispensaries.	Receipts.						Expenditure							Balance.	Remarks.
	Last year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant	By Municipal contribution	By other sources.	Total.	Pay	Travelling Allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, land, &c., &c.	Contingencies establing, house rent, &c.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund.	Total.		
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A. P	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.	
North Western Provinces and Oudh.		No dispensary has been established by this Department in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.													
North Punjab.															
Rawalpindi	...	928 5 0	...	..	...	928 5 0	322 0 0	606 5 0	...	...	...	...	928 5 2	...	
Gujrat	...	192 0 0	...	...	...	192 0 0	180 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	...	192 0 0	...	
Gujranwala	...	1,208 6 1	...	...	7 1 3	1,215 7 4	705 10 1	440 4 0	...	50 0 0	19 9 3	...	1,215 7 4	...	
Sialkot	...	2,246 9 9	...	...	3 6 6	2,250 0 3	1,310 0 0	288 0 0	428 2 9	36 8 0	183 15 0	...	2,246 9 9	3 6 6	
Shahpur	...	1,445 7 0	...	..	..	1,445 7 0	835 0 0	240 4 0	218 0 0	...	15 3 0	137 0 0	1,445 7 0	...	
Total ..	...	6,020 11 10	...	...	10 7 9	6,031 3 7	3,352 10 1	1,574 13 0	658 2 9	86 8 0	218 11 3	137 0 0	6,027 13 1	3 6 6	
South Punjab.															
Jalalabad (Ferozepore district)	...	...	...	..	341 7 0	341 7 0	30 0 0	5 0 0	210 7 0	...	96 0 0	...	341 7 0	...	
Umballa	...	1,003 2 0	...	...	..	1,003 2 0	505 0 0	204 7 3	122 5 9	...	171 5 0	...	1,003 2 6	...	
Amritsar*	...	1,614 1 9	...	988 0 6	96 15 0	2,699 1 3	1,152 10 6	3 15 0	1,235 14 9	12 0 0	294 9 0	...	2,699 1 3	...	* Amount expended for Itinerant dispensary included.
Hoshiarpur	...	732 0 0	...	...	16 0 0	748 0 0	427 0 0	...	421 6 3	...	...	...	848 6 3	...	
Rohtak	...	772 5 11	...	...	...	772 5 11	358 15 5	105 10 0	53 13 0	82 7 9	171 7 9	...	772 5 11	...	
Delhi	...	1,546 2 9	...	...	...	1,546 2 9	1,069 0 0	90 11 6	336 3 3	11 5 0	39 15 0	...	1,546 2 9	...	
Multan	...	1,024 0 0	...	...	..	1,024 0 0	555 0 0	263 0 0	5 0 0	...	201 0 0	...	1,024 0 0	...	
Gurdaspur	...	1,986 11 2	...	...	...	1,986 11 2	1,516 10 1	26 14 0	404 2 9	27 8 4	11 8 0	...	1,986 11 2	...	
Gurgaon	...	585 2 0	..	...	...	585 2 0	445 12 0	121 8 0	17 14 0	...	...	...	555 2 0	...	
Total ..	...	9,263 9 7	...	988 0 6	454 6 0	10,706 0 1	6 059 0 0	821 1 9	2,807 2 9	133 5 1	985 12 9	...	10,906 6 4	...	Rs. 100-6-3 excess expended in Hoshiarpur district

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Veterinary Dispensaries during 1894-95—contd.

Dispensaries.	Receipts.						Expenditure.								
	Last year's Balance.	By Local Fund Grant.	By Government Grant.	By Municipal contribution.	By other sources.	Total.	Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Medicines, Instruments, &c., &c.	Furniture, land, &c., &c	Contingencies, stabling, house-rent, &c.	Transferred to Indian Veterinary Dispensary Fund	Total.	Balance.	Remarks.
Derajat.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.	
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0	...		100 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	
Dera Ismail Khan	...	921 10 9	...	...	...	921 10 9	645 12 9	206 8 6	10 0 0	51 8 0	7 13 6	...	921 10 9	...	
Total ...	..	1,021 10 9	...	...	...	1,021 10 9	645 12 9	206 8 6	110 0 0	51 8 0	7 13 6	..	1,021 10 9	...	
Bombay.															
Nasik ... ... / „ Itinerant ...	7,166 7 2	896 0 0	1,615 0 0	354 8 0	5,428 10 6	15,460 9 8	1,381 9 7	63 14 0	536 8 6	8 3 0	433 8 3	...	2,423 11 4	13,036 14 4	
Dhulia	1,650 1 4	750 0 0	400 0 0	150 0 0	4 8 0	2,954 9 4	996 12 1	9 8 0	154 11 0	...	154 7 7	...	1,315 6 8	1,639 2 8	
Jalgaon	32 7 5	750 0 0	400 0 0	...	29 10 3	1,212 1 8	815 12 11	5 12 0	...	173 11 8	77 0 9	...	1,072 5 4	139 12 4	
Bhadgaon	58 14 2	750 0 0	400 0 0	...	50 3 0	1,257 1 2	705 12 11	38 2 0	...	...	278 8 7	...	1,022 7 6	234 9 5	
Belgaon ... ... / „ Itinerant ...	71 10 11	1,033 0 0	952 8 0	77 0 0	...	2,134 2 11	1,513 2 8	...	319 4 7	...	180 0 0	...	2,012 7 3	121 11 8	
Ahmedabad	1,781 4 7	300 0 0	908 0 0	250 0 0	191 0 0	3,430 4 7	919 7 8	18 10 0	259 9 0	...	403 11 3	...	1,600 5 11	1,799 14 8	
Nadiad	558 4 11	500 0 0	760 0 0	300 0 0	154 1 8	2,272 6 7	913 8 0	2 10 0	528 5 0	...	219 15 0	...	1,664 6 0	608 0 7	
Kaira Itinerant	577 13 5	500 0 0	360 0 0	...	10 8 0	1,448 5 8	979 15 1	...	...	...	134 0 0	...	1,113 15 1	334 6 7	
Surat	...	250 0 0	400 0 0	300 0 0	2,735 5 7	3,685 5 7	335 0 0	...	600 1 7	145 7 3	167 3 4	...	1,247 12 2	2,437 9 5	
Karachi	497 12 2	4,250 0 0	900 0 0	4,250 0 0	4,141 15 0	14,039 11 2	1,975 0 0	300 0 0	833 14 6	...	8,616 13 3	...	11,725 11 9	2,313 15 5	
Hyderabad	806 13 3	1,750 0 0	775 0 0	...	...	3,331 13 3	1,703 3 0	54 12 0	311 3 7	12 0 0	339 8 7	...	2,420 11 2	911 2 1	
Shikarpur	161 11 0	2,960 0 0	1,458 0 0	...	3 15 9	4,580 10 9	2,646 4 10	268 15 3	455 4 6	39 7 0	415 13 6	..	3,825 13 1	754 13 8	
Total ...	13,361 4 7	15,089 0 0	9,328 8 0	5,671 8 0	12,749 13 9	56,207 2 4	14,884 8 9	762 3 3	3,998 14 3	378 12 11	11,420 10 1	...	31 445 1 3	24,332 1 1	
Burma.															
							D C F. 9,597 0 0	*D C F.* 4,403 0 0	*P.* 1,612 11 11	...	*D C F* 3,607 0 0	...	19,219 11 11	...	(a) English medicines and instruments "Transfer Adjustment."
							I 5,313 0 0	*I.* 2,049 0 0	*P (a)* 2,457 4 1	...	I 1,563 0 0	...	11,382 4 1	...	
							14,190 0 0	6,452 0 0	4,070 0 0	...	5,170 0 0	...	30,602 0 0	...	

I—*Imperial* ... ... Total cost Rs. 8,925
P.—*Provincial* ... ... „ 4,070
D.C.F.—*District Cess Fund* ... ... „ 17,607

Total 30,602

TABLE P.—(*Referred to in paragraph 354, page 143*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during the year 1894-95.

Rank, name and designation of officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and shows attended.	Number of miles travelled.				Remarks.
			By road.	By rail.	By boat or steamer.	Total.	
Veterinary Major G. J. R. Rayment, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Meerut, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Dehra Dun, and Muttra.	Nauchandi Show and Hardwar Fair in April 1894.	680	1,394	...	2,074	Inspected Saharanpur-Rajpur Dák line and attended the Board of Examination, Lahore Veterinary College.
Veterinary Lieutenant J. P. Loughlin, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Meerut, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Muttra, Agra, Muzafarnagar, Etawah, Aligarh Etah, Moradabad, Bijnour, Budaon, Bareilly, Shajehanpur, and Bulandshahr	Garhmuktesar, Batesar, Etawah, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Muzafarnagar, and Meerut (Nauchandi).	2,243	4,928	...	7,171	Visited Bombay to purchase stallions for Provincial Government, and attended the Board of Examination of the Ajmere Veterinary School. In August inspected Saharanpur-Rajpur Dak line, and in September accompanied Dr. Lingard, who was deputed to enquire into the cause of the outbreak of Surra on Saharanpur-Rajpur Dák line.
Veterinary Lieutenant F B Drage, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.	Rawalpindi	Jehazgarh Cattle Fair, Beri Donkey Fair and Jullunder Cattle Fair.	199	3,475	...	4,274	
Veterinary Lieutenant H. P. Turnbull, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab.	Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, Jhang, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Lahore, Hazara, Peshawar, and Kohat.	Jhang, Gujrat, Shahpur, Sialkot, Lahore, and Rawalpindi.	1 289	3,025	...	4,314	

Statement showing tours of Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, during 1894-95—contd.

Rank, name and designation of officer.	Districts visited.	Fairs and shows attended.	Number of miles travelled.				Remarks.
			By road.	By rail.	By boat or steamer.	Total.	
Veterinary Lieutenant R. L. Cranford, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.	Hissar, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Jullunder, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Montgomery, Multan, Delhi, Gurgaon, Kurnal, Umballa, and Rohtak.	Amritsar (Bysaki), Hansi, Amritsar (Diwali), Jalalabad, Kurnal, Sirsa, Umbala, Multan, Delhi, Hissar, Ludhiana, and Dinanagar.	1,509	8,588	72	10,169	Inspected mares of Jhind Native State, Pathankote and Donera, Kalka and Simla, Delhi and Rohtak, Ludhiana and Ferozepore, Hoshiarpur and Jullunder Dák lines under Glanders and Farcy Act. Investigated outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth disease on Kalka and Simla road. Member of Examination Board, Lahore Veterinary College, in April 1894. Acting as Professor in Lahore Veterinary College from 3rd June to 2nd July 1894.
Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Derajat and Baluchistan.	Bannu, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Muzafargarh, Quetta, Peshin, Barshore, Killa Khusdil Khan, Chaman, Sibi, Loralai, Barkhan, Jhall, Shoran, Nari, Dera Bugti, Kahan, Lehri, and Phuliji.	Bannu, Dehra Ghazi Khan, Dehra Ismail Khan, Quetta, and Sibi.	1,236	6,335		7,571	
Veterinary Captain J. W. A. Morgan, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.	Ahmednagar, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Poona, Palanpur, Sholapur, Belgaon, Nasik, Khandesh, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Karachi, Kutch State, and Kathiawar.	Malegaon, Jacobabad, Talhore, Moro, and Bhuj.	719	8,391	1,331	10,491	
Veterinary Captain G. H. Evans, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma.	Hanthawaddy, Tharrawadddy, Pegu, Prome, Henzada, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, Shwegyin, Kyauksi, Meiktila, Yamethin, Mandalay, Katha, Bhamo, Pakkoku, Minbu, Magwe, Thongwa, Shwebo, Sagaing.	Tharrawaddy and Henzada	263	4,054	2,980	7,297	
Veterinary Captain W. D. Gunn, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal Presidency.	The 24-Parganas, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Patna, Darbhanga, Darjeeling, Jessore, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Purneah, Dinajpur, Saran and Berhampur.	Sonepur, Raghunathpur, Berhampore, and Kalimpong.	596	10,981	154	11,721	

TABLE Q.—(*Referred to in paragraph 355, page 147*).

PROVINCIAL REPORT.

Statement showing provincial cost of the Civil Veterinary Department during the year 1894-95.

Major heads.	Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Superintendent, North Punjab.	Superintendent, South Punjab.	Superintendent, Derajat and Baluchistan.	Superintendent, Bengal.	Superintendent, Madras.	Principal, Ajmore Veterinary School.	Superintendent, Central Provinces and Berar.		Superintendent, Bombay.		Superintendent, Burma.	
								Central Provinces.	Berar.	Local Fund Charges.	Provincial Charges.	Local District Cess Fund.	Provincial Charges.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
I.—Prizes at Horse Fairs and shows.	.....	1,250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,600 0 0	.....	.....
II.—Establishment, officers ...	10,634 10 3	.....	.....	.....	4,934 4 4	.....	.....		5,220 8 1	.....	13,931 14 9	.....	.....
Ditto subordinates	4,176 1 7	338 0 0	2,621 8 0	.....	3,183 8 5	.....	.....	.....	1,347 7 6	.....	5,006 14 6	9,597 0 0	6,920 0 0
III.—Travelling allowance, officers.	2,588 6 6	2,429 10 0	2,608 8 0	.....	7 8 0	.....	.....	.....	370 1 6	.....	2,058 7 7	.....	2,499 0 0
Travelling allowance, subordinates.	425 13 0	264 15 6	2,618 8 9	.....	518 13 2	.....	.....	.....	355 1 6	.....	1,502 9 0	4,403 0 0	.....
Allowance to salutris ...	198 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.—Contingencies	3,479 13 7	317 8 8	1,944 9 5	.....	3,200 6 0	.....	.....	.....	400 14 1	.....	1,145 12 8	3,607 0 0	2 352 0 0
V.—Purchase of stallions ...	8,036 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,250 3 6	.....	.....
VI—Stable feed and keep ...	8,860 0 8	.....	.....	.....	1,129 9 6	.....	.....	.....	513 10 6	11,572 13 2	16,788 2 9	.....	840 0 0
VII.—Road expenses	409 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allowance to Veterinary Surgeon for conducting examination	.....	...	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allowances to pupils and prizes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,738 0 0
Medicines and instruments ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,856 13 11		.....	4,070 0 0
TOTAL ...	38,736 6 8	4,600 2 2	9,933 0 2	.....	13,824 1 5	.....	.....	.....	8,207 11 2	.....	.....	17,607 0 0	20,419 0 0